SVCCESSION OF THE BISHOPS OF ENG LAND SINCE THE FIRST PLANTING OF CHRISTIAN RELI-

gion in this Island, together with the hiſtorie of their liues and memorable actions faithfully gathered out of the Monuments of Antiquitie.

VVherevnto is annexed a diſcourſe

SUBSCRIPTION OF

LONDON:

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Bell in Ave-Mary Church-yard.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAIESTIE.

OVR GRATIOVS Soueraigne, IAMES by Gods mercifull prouidence of great Britaine, France and Ireland, *the most potent and illustrious Monarch*, and most deseruedly intitled, *Defender of the true Catholike and Apostolike* FAITH.



IT is accounted of S. *Augustine*, (and not without cause) *grande miraculum*, a great and wonderfull miracle, *in quibusdam libris disciplinae &c.* that the Apostles of our Sauiour, twelue poore men (fishermen, publicanes, and such like) neuer brought vp in learning, and in comparison of the gentile Philosophers, altogether vnlettered, vnskilfull in Grammar, not armed with Logike, not flourishing with eloquence and Rhetorike, should euer be able by the helpe of Christ, to encounter in the warres of

faith

faith, in a manner the people of the whole world, and amongst the reſt the very Philoſophers themſelues. For of them and their time was verified that of the Pſal. 19. 4. Prophet, Their ſound is gon out into all lands, and their wordes vnto the ends of the world. Thoſe people, that noe force or power of the *Romanes* (maſters of the world) could bring to the obedience of the Roman lawes, although they ſubdued their perſons, *Scythians*, *Indians*, *Æthiopians*, *Parthians*, *Germans*, and *Britans* (ſo ſpeaketh *Theodoret* reckoning many other Nations beſide) theſe ſame fiſhermen, vſing neither weapons nor ſouldiers, nor any other inforcinge meanes then perſwaſions and the examples of their vertues, as eſpecially of their patience of injuries and afflictions; induced notwithſtanding to ſubject themſelues vnto the lawe of a man done to death by the baſe, ſeruile, and moſt ſhamefull puniſhment of the croſſe. A branch or limme of this miracle I haue taken vpon mee to deſcribe, euen ſoe far forth as it concerneth this our *Britaine*, and haue preſumed to offer the ſame vnto your Majeſtie; as an argument, if it were well handled, not vnworthy your conſideration. For whereas this worke conſiſteth of two parts, being both narrations, one reporting the hiſtorie of our conuerſion from *Paganiſme* vnto *Chriſtian* religion; the other containing a memoriall of the liues and actions of ſuch, as from time to time haue been the principall inſtruments of the propagation and continuance of that firſt plantation: It will lay open two poynts miniſtring matter of greate and moſt juſt glorie, both vnto your ſelfe and the Dominions ouer which God of his goodneſſe hath placed you: the firſt, ſhewing, that heere the miracle afore-

De cur: Gr: affect: l: 9.

ſaid

said had his first operation; as the second, that heere likewise it hath found the most effectuall operation.

For first, it will appeare (that which *Sabellicus* hath well noted) how that *Omnium Provinciarum prima, Britannia, publicas Christi nomini vocis dedit*; In which respect it is worthily called *Primogenita ecclesia*, the first begotten daughter of the church of God: secondly, that the godly care and judicious choyce of your Majesty hath afforded vnto our Church such Pastors both for pietie and learning, as neither can any age past in our country, nor any other country in the world at this present, be compared iustly with vs; for abundance of Preachers of Gods truth, men indued with excellent learning, and moreover by Godlinesse of life and good conuersation confirminge what they teach; howsoeuer by the slaunderous mouthes as well of Puritanes as Papists, imputations are dayly cast vpon vs importing the contrary. In the former of these I haue the more willingly taken paynes, by inlarging that which heeretofore I haue written to that purpose somewhat more breefly than were expedient; because I perceiue that diuers of late yeeres haue greatly endeuoured to deduce the pedegree of our Christianitie from *Rome*, by making the Bishops thereof the first authors of the same. And heerein they haue been soe earnest, as well we might maruaile they should see (*in alle fiere in re frigida*) but that one of them telleth vs in plaine termes, we haue in that respect such an obligation to the See of *Rome*, as needs we must maynteine that religion that is nowe taught and maynteined there by the Bishops of the same. Were the antecedent all true, we might not allow the consequence for good.

Ennead: 7 lib: 5.

N: D: in hist: 3. conuers:

Pers: Sat: 1. *Non quisquis vidit Roma*
Elevat, accedas examenne improbum in illa
Castiges trutina.

Gal: 4. Cont: Marci: lib. 2. Epist: 178. *Tertullian* (perducente alluding to that of the Apostle, Jerusalem which is above is free and Mother of vs all) calleth Ierusalem *Matricem & Fontem religionis.* And *Augustine* in a certaine disputation betweene him and one *Faustus*, saith, that faith and religion (speaking first from the Gentiles) Heereupon may we in like sort conclude, that *Tertullian* was perswaded, wee ought euer to maintaine the doctrine taught in Ierusalem & by the Bishops thereof; amongst which diuers are known to haue been grosse Heretickes: And that *Augustine* in the place before named approued once for all, all such opinions as the *Greeke Church* should at any time happen to defend. Nowe although the consequence being so weake, the argument of it selfe falleth to the ground; yet in as much as going about to make good the antecedent (which is notoriously false) these men doe put before our eyes in depraying and falsifying the history of our Church: I haue thought good to endeuour, that the very truth in that behalfe may appeare, as by testimonies worthy credit, and without exception I trust it shall. For the other points concerning the vertues and sufficiency beyond all exception of those Prelates, our Church hath brought forth since the reformation of the same, I here deale but too much with blind partiality to yeelde to them their due prayses, least I should seeme to flatter men that either in person, or by their neere friendes and

posterity

…terity are as it were yet present amongst vs. For …ncerning them I haue set down nothing, but mat- …r of fact: and that such, as either is to be shewen in …blique record, or is so notorious, as noe man but …oweth who euer knew them. Neither indeed do I …inke it very needfull for me to proceed much far- …er, seeing the writings of most of them heertofore …blished vnto the world, are testimonies sufficient …the excellency of their learning and sincerity of …octrine: And their conuersations such, as neither …y malicious *Saunders*, or enuious *Marprelate*, was e- …rable to cast vpon (I doubt not I may say) any one …them, an aspersion of scandall that could leaue a- …permanent staine behind it. God of his infinite …odnesse graunt vnto your Majestie many and ma- …happy dayes amongst vs, and that after it shall …ase him to translate you from these temporary …ngdomes to that which is euerlasting, you may …ue of your posterity such, as from time to time …ay succeed you as well in your vertues as in your …minions. Then shall the breasts of your Priests …euermore adorned with *Vrim* and *Thummim*; yea Reuel: 2.
…y shall shine as so many starres in the right hand …im that hath the keyes of hell and of death, that …*pha* and *Omega*, the first and the last; to whom be …onour and glory, now and for euer.

Your Majesties poore Chapleine,

Fr: Landavien:



Reader. I haue thought it not amisse to deliuer a breefe re-
hearsall of such of our English nation as either were, or are
reported to haue been Cardinalls of the Church of Rome.
And to these I haue yeelded a place amongst our English Pre-
lates: first because they were men for the most part very me-
morable, some in their times, and indeed with extraordi-
narie gifts: Secondly to this intent, that where of late yeeres a
great volume hath been published in Rome, by one Ciaconi-
us, containing the liues of the Bishops and Cardinalls of the
same, a worke (as it is pretended) of great perfection; it
may appeare vnto the world, that there as well as elsewhere,
some thinges glister which are not gold, many particulars be-
ing misreported concerning our Country-men: which may
assure vs, the rest of that worke so highly esteemed, to be but
eiusdem furinæ; and in other parts as well as these, full
fraught with the like vntruthes and errours. Now where-
as by reason of mine shame in our tongue, and my absence, the
Printer hath not been able to doe his duty so well, as that ma-
ny thinges are not mistaken, I must earnestly intreate the Rea-
der, to take notice of the corrections, the most whereof
may greatly errour both me and himselfe. Vnto these, I trust
these my labours shall find the like acceptance as my former
did; the which I must commend vnto the mercie and goodnes
of our gracious God, whose name be blessed and praised now
and for euermore.

Canterbury fol. 49.
London. fol. 181.
Winchester. fol. 207.
Ely. fol. 285.
Lincolne fol. 292.
Couentry and Lichfield. fol. 313.
Salisbury fol. 332.
Bath and Wells fol. 357.
Exceter. fol. 389.
Norwich. fol. 416.
Worceter. fol. 434.
Hereford. fol. 450.
Chichester. fol. 464.
Rochester. fol. 476.
Oxford. fol. 490.
Gloceſter fol. 495.
Peterborough fol. 497.
Briſtoll. fol. 500.
S. Dauids. fol. 503.
Landaff. fol. 515.
Bangor. fol. 535.
S. Aſaph. fol. 542.
Yorke. fol. 554.
Durham. fol. 627.
Carlile. fol. 675.
Cheſter. fol. 684.

Clariſs:° Viro Do:° Fra:ci Godw:
Epis:pi Land:ſi Antiquitatum Britt:cæ Eccl:æ
ocularisſ:° Indagatori, Reſtauratori fideliſs:°
Do:° optumè merenti
SACRVM.

Præſul, præſule filius Parente,
(Mox & præſulibus Parens futuris,
Cui tam contigit erudita Proles;)
Qui priſcum Euſebium, Εὐσεβὴς & Ipſe,
Doctrina ſuperas amore Doctor,
Scribendi ſuperas honore Scriptor,
Veri amantior, & Magiſter aqui:
Vnus præ reliquis Epiſcoporum,
Sacras Relliquias Epiſcoporum
Qui recolligis, aſſeriſq́ fato;
Caſsis qui Patribus, Pater ſuperſtes
Et Anglis ſimùl, & ſimùl Britannis,
Das iam viuere, das vigere rursùs,
Antiquam memorans Fidem, Labores,
Antiquum renouans Decus, Niteres:
Quæ Laus, qua meritis Corona tantis
Digna? dignior omnibus Coronis,
Atq́ ipſa potior priorq́ Laude!
Dignus; quem meritò Patres Britanni
Patrem ſuſpiciant, amentq́ Vivum,
Per quem Sæcla patrum vigent Britannûm;
Quemque, Eccleſia Mortuum, rubente
Feſto concelebret, legatq́ Sanctis,
Per quem Eccleſia ſanctior revixit.
Dignus; quem meritò Iacobvs *ipſe*
Præſulum

Præsulum patrē, Omnium q. Principē,
Præsulem indies ornet, augeatque;
Re magē augeat, ornet auctiorem;
Natos q. Ad Patris euehant honores,
Longam per seriem boni STVARTAE,
Vt longa serie Deo dicatus,
Godwyne prisce Anglis Dilectus deo. *Hæc* DILECTA-DEO *domus*, STVARTIS
Adsit regibus vsquè & vsquè chara.

Euge Lector!
Amoris & Honoris ergò:

Musa MAHONIDIS *diù gementes,*
Torpentesq. diù, & diù silentes,
Arsere insolitùm: enthoumq. Phœbi
Arreptam capiti sacre Coronam
Iàm poscunt sibi; Fausta iubilantes
GODWYNO *omnia; Gratias, Amorem,*
Nomen, Diuitias, Locum amplierem,
Et quicquid bona Mens auet merenti,
Et quicquid bona Sors habet ouranti,
Ouantes lepidùm, bonum precantes,
SENEM *Summa beent, beentq. & Ipsas.*

C. D. Q.

EDW: MAHONIDES.

alias

CH:

A DISCOVRSE CONCERNING THE first conuersion of this Iſland of BRITAINE vnto Chriſtian Religion.

CHAP. 1.

DVring yeares after the aſcenſion of our Sauiour Chriſt into heauen, his Apoſtles continued at Ieruſalem, as we may perceiue in the ſtory of their *Acts. But Iames being ſlaughtred by the ſworde of Herod, *and Peter appointed vnto the like paine (which by the miraculous aſſiſtance of God he eſcaped) being alſo perſecuted of the Iewes with great malice and cruelty; they all (except only Iames, commonly called *frater Domini*, the brother of our Lord, becauſe he was his next kinſman, who was left at Ieruſalem, as Biſhop and Gouernour of that Church) they all (I ſay) diſperſed themſelues amongſt the gentiles. Da ſaith S. Chryſoſtome, *Apoſtoli prædicaturi Iudæis, longo ſæ temporis ſpatio caſtos flagellatio Iudæa manentes; ac demum ab ipſis propulſi, in gentes profecti ſunt.* And this came to paſſe (as Baronius *probably deuiseth) in the ſecond yeare of Claudius the Emp. the yeare of Chriſt 44. although there want not ſome to affirme this, whether ſeparation or diſperſing of the Apoſtles to haue fallen out two yeares later.

* Act. 8. 1.
* Act. 12. 2.

The Apoſtles diſperſe themſelues.

*Homil. 70. in Matth. c. 22.
* Annal. to. 1. in anno Chriſti 44.
* Apollonius apud Euſeb. hiſt. eccl. lib. 5. c. 16.

Simon Zelotes in Britaine

Whensoeuer it was, we finde, that Iohn the Euangelist planted himselfe in [b] Asia about Ephesus, continuing there in a manner altogether. Andrew passing through Asia, sowed the seedes of the Gospell amongst the [c] Scythians, the people called Sacæ and [d] Sogdiani, and returning into Greece, ended his life in Achaia, by the way preaching vnto the Thracians, Macedonians and Thessalonians, of all which he conuerted great numbers vnto the faith of Christ. Thomas trauailed into [e] Parthia, [f] India, Æthiopia, and as farre as the great Iland of Taprobana, as Nicephorus [g] reporteth. The Indians to this day shew the place [h] of his buriall. Matthew spent his time altogether, for ought I finde in [i] Æthiopia: and so did [k] Matthias, Bartholomew in [l] Armenia, Lycaonia, [m] Albania and the hether part of [n] India; & Iudas Thaddæus in [o] Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Idumæa. Philip trauailed in the ouer part of Asia, first; and then passing into Scythia, spent afterward much time in France as Isidore hath deliuered [p] with some other. Howbeit [q] Baronius willeth vs perswade vs, that Gallia is mistaken for Galatia. If any blinde note out of some obscure Greeke author haue deceiued him (as happily it may be) he shall doe well to take notice of that of [r] Ammianus Marcellinus, that saith, *Gallos seruorum Graeci Galatas dicti solere & Celtas.* And thereof we haue a plaine testimony in [s] Theodoret, that writing of that place of the Apostle, Crescens into Galatia, *Sic Gallias appellauit*, saith he.

Now whereas it is deliuered plainely by sundry [t] ancient writers, that Brytaine fell in diuision amongst the Apostles (amongst the rest Nicephorus hath these words, *Ægyptum & Libyam alius, alius item extremas Oceani regiones & insulas Britannicas sortitus est.*) Of all the 12. I finde mention of three onely of the Apostles to haue beene in our Britaine, to wit Peter and Paul (of whom we shall anon intreat by Gods grace), & [u] Simon Chananæus, called also Zelotes (that S. Hierom [x] deliuereth is sometimes named Iudas) who preached Christ in [y] Persia, Ægypt & [z] Africke, passing at last into Britaine, as [a] Nicephorus affirmeth together with [b] Dorotheus; who also writeth that he was slain and buried in Britaine, and the same is confirmed by the Greeke Martyrologe, as Baronius [c] witnesseth.

[a] Euseb: hist: l. 3. c. 1.
[b] Euseb: ib. Nicep: lib. 2 c. 39. & l. 8. c. 5.
[c] Sophron: apud Hier: de script: eccl:
[d] Euseb: l. 3. cap: 1. Orig: in Gen: l. 3.
[e] Greg: Nazianz: hom: ad Arian:
[f] Lib: 2. c. 40. & l. 3, c, 1.
[g] Oſor: de reb: gest: Em:
[h] Socr: lib: 1, c, 15.
[i] Sophron: apud Hier: de descript: ecc: Nicep: l, 2, c, 40.
[k] Chrys: hom: de 12, Apost:
[l] Sophron: vbi sup.
[m] Soc, l, 1 c, 15
[n] Nicep: l, 2, c, 4.
[o] De vit: & ob. sanct. 3, c, 1.
[p] In Martyrolog: Maij 1. c, 75.
[q] *Symon Cananæus in England.*
[r] Lib: 15.
[s] In Ep: 2. ad Tim: c, 4.
[t] Theod: de cur: Gr: aff: l. 9. Sohpron: l. 3. cap. 1
[u] Hier: in ep: ad Gal.
[x] Beda in retract: in Act: Ap.
[y] Isid: de vit: ob: s. Lib: 2. cap: 40.
[z] In Synopsi: Apost.
[a] Nicep: l. 2. c. 40.
[b] In Synopsi: Apost.
[c] Baron: in Martyrol: 28. Octob.

As

Peter neuer in Britaine

As for S. Peter, the author of the 3. conuersions will neuer perswade vs, that he was, as the first Bishop of Rome, also the first founder of our Church. For proofe wherof, he bringeth vs 3. testimonies, the weight & validity wherof it shall not be amisse in order vnto vs to examin. The first of them is a bare report of Simeon Metaphrastes, of whom, if it be not sufficient for me to say as Melchior Canus doth of Sozomenus, * *Græcus fuit, & hac natione est; fuit & semper, ad mentiendū propensa*; how worthy he is to be credited, let Baronius be the iudge, whose words I may well vse of him in this case, * *Sicuti in aliis multis ibi à se positis errare Metaphrastem ergo fert, ita & in his hallucinatū esse constat.* And well might he brand him with this imputation of a notable lier, who in lesse then 9. leaues before, he had three or foure times conuicted & taken napping in so many notorious vntruths.

To leaue him therefore as an author not worthy the regarding, let vs consider the words of Innocentius, * (if happily they bee his) affirming how that the first Churches of Italy, France, Spaine, Africa, Sicilia and the Ilands that ly betwixt them, were founded by S. Peter, or such as he or his successours had ordained to the ministery; whereof if we can conclude any thing in this case, it is that the British churches in the iudgement of Innocentius were founded neither by S. Peter, nor by either his schollers or successours. For it is manifest, that he intending to restrict vnto vs the particularity of those Churches, that the Apostle aforesaid had caused to be conuerted to the faith in the West part of the world, hath plainely excluded ours; that is neither any of those he hath by name set downe, nor any Iland lying betwixt them. If the question had been concerning Sardinia or Corsica, Maiorca, Minorca, Malta, or any other Iland of the Mediteran sea (of such at least as do lie betweene Europe and Africke) the conclusion had beene for the Iesuite; but our Britaine lying quite out of the compasse of Innocentius his limitation, I see no meanes to anoyd it, but that thereby we are vtterly excluded. For besides that it is vnlikely, he would haue omitted by name to set down the same, being the most noble & renowmed of all Ilands the knowen to our world, why Sicile was not forgotten that cannot make the fifth part of Britain; if he had had any intent to draw vs within the bounds by him pitched, he

* *Whether S. Peter were ever in England.*

* Theolog. loc. lib. 11. cap penultimo.

* Annal. ecc. Christi. 44. pag. 371. 26.

* Epist. ad Decent. dist. 11. ca. Quis nescit præsertim cū sit manifestū in omnem Italiā, Hispaniam & Africā atq; Siciliam insulasque interiacentes nullum instituisse ecclesias nisi eos quos venerabilis Apostolus Petrus aut successores eius constituerunt sacerdotes?

Peter neuer in Britaine.

would at least haue said, *insulas, adiacentes* and that *inter*

Now therefore to passe vnto the third testimonie, it standeth of certaine words of Gildas, taken out (not of his Epistle *de excidio Britanniæ*, as the Conuertioner falsly quoteth) but out of another discourse intituled *Castigatorius Ecclesiasticus ordinarius*. The words are these. *Sedem Petri apostoli & cathedram ipsius ve surpantes, sed potius cupiditatis, ne Iudæ proditoris pessimi & cathedram desidentes.* Wherein I see not any mention that S. Peter preached Christ here, more than that Iudas sate in Peters place against Christ elsewhere, which I suppose is not so to be vnderstood. The meaning of these words for my part I cannot conceiue to be other than this, that in abusing and prophaning so excellent and holy a function, *inuitando nonnullos sacra contrectando*, they did rather represent and imitate Iudas that betrayed Christ, than Peter and the rest of the Apostles that faithfully preached him.

In initio Epistolæ.

Besides these before-mentioned testimonies, he alleadgeth for proofe a monkish dreame taken out of Alredus Riuallensis, and the bare assertion of one Gulielmus Eysengrenius a late writer, neither tone nor tother carrying with them any weight at all. Against all which, I will oppose two reasons, I thinke none cauils to be answered.

The trauailes of the rest of the Apostles, being so diligently and particularly recorded by writers of all sorts (as before I haue related) how is it possible that this so important a worke of S. Peter (not the meanest of the Apostles) should finde mention no where, either in our particular Chronicles, or in the generall story of the Church, nor amongst any of the ancient writers, sauing onely at the hands of Metaphrastes, an authour not very ancient (for he liued about the yere 900.) and moreouer so farre distant from our country (to wit at Constantinople) as he had not any such speciall opportunity to take notice of those antiquities concerning our Church, which so many other men very diligent collectours and excellently learned, dwelling as it were amongst vs, could neuer light vpon?

Againe, whereas all that same perswaded of S. Peters comming into this Iland (Baronius, Parsons, and the rest) assigne the particular time to be none other than that, when all Iewes were cõmanded by a publique edict of Claudius the Emp. to depart

S. Peter never in Britaine.

part out of the City of Rome (the which thing is mentioned not only in the Scriptures, but in many other authors also) Metaphrastes (the Counsellour of his chiefe pillar) affirmeth, that he passed immediately from Rome into Africke, where he founded the Church of Carthage, and left to governe the same Crescens his disciple, departing thence into Alexandria, of which Church he ordained Bishop S. Marke, and then from Alexandria take his journey to Ierusalem. Parsons answereth Onuphrius (in his notes upon Platina) that mentioneth no mention of any trauaile of S. Peter at that time either Scripture or Writers, saith, *Adde Clementem qui Indes pulsum, Petrum Romam exire coactum, Hieronymum secutus est.* But how ill his shifte holds he might easily perceiue, if he had but read one page further vnto the same, he should haue found these words: *Hic ante Apostolorum Principem Romæ Ecclesiæ, & martirio beatissimi Petri successit.* Who seeme to like vnto this assigned by Bellarmin also subscribeth the translation of S. Peter in this sort: *Igitur ex Ierusalem, &c.* The 3 yeares after the passion of our Sauiour, Peter translated from that of Iury into Syria and setled himselfe at Antiochia, continuing there the space of 7 yeares. Howbeit we are not to perfourme our minde that in all the space he neuer parted from that place; for it is certaine that at that time he ranged ouer all the countries following, Pontus, Asia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithinia. That the fourth yeare after he became Bishop of Antiochia (which was the 13 after the passion of our Lord) he returned to Hierusalem, & being there apprehended of Herod was cast into prison in the dayes of vnleuened bread. Act. 12. But some after, his being deliuered by the Angell, the same yeare, (which was the 12 of the reigne of Claudius) he came to Rome, where he sate 25 yeares there, and held the same 25 yeares. Yet he remained not all the time at Rome, but after he had preached 7. yeares there, he returned to Hierusalem being expulsed out of Rome by Claudius together with all the Iewes that were then in Rome. And then a little after, when thereon (saith he) they which were at Antioch, heard how that Peter was come to Ierusalem, they sent vnto him Paule and Barnabas, and then was called together the Councell at Ierusalem: but Claudius being dead, Peter returned to Rome and there ended his life. Thus far Bellarmin. These things being considered, and search made among

Act. 18. 2. Oros. l. 7. Sueton. in Claudio. Die 29. Iunij.

Ad vitam S. Petri.

Bellarmin to. 1. de Rom. Pont l. 2. c. 6.

S. Paul in Spaine.

of S. Paules being in Spaine and England.

*Rom. 15. 16.

*Epist. ad Decent. dist. 11. Quis nesciat. Legant si in illis prouincijs alius vlus Apostolorū, inueniatur aut legatur docuisse.

In Rom. 15.

*In Rom. 15.

Hier in cap. 5. Amos.

sions & expedition, where Christ had heretofore bene preached, but extended his trauailes euen into Spaine, and continued them from the red sea vnto the Ocean, yea euen from one Ocean to another; imitating therein his L. God the sunne of righteousnesse, of whome we read, that measuring forth his course from the vttermost part of heauen, and his goings vnto the outmost bounds of the same; so we learn should Saint Paule, (like his desire of preaching the Gospell) haue bene S. Hieroms. But Theodoret *(from whom I minded plainly to the same purpose) when Paul, saith he, hoping his appeale being sent to Rome by Festus, was heard, and hauing libertie granted vnto him by Nero, he trauailed into Spaine, and making excursions into other nations, brought vnto them the knowledge of the onely soueraine. Againe, Paule (saith he) hauing visited Europe, Spaine, passing also the Ilands that lye in the Sea. And lastly, that we may not doubt, in those Ilands (as they call them) he meaneth the Ilands that lye in the Sea, he doth more plainly set it forth in another place, he saith, passing into Britaine. This same saying is sometimes (though falsely) vsed by Venantius a Christian Poet (yet very ancient) that he (hauing the trauailes of S. Paule, but) to this end of him;

Quæsita Diuo cuncti, vel quæsitor insulæ petam,
Quæsitor Britannus, hoc ego sermone, quæsitor vltimæ Thules.

Furthermore, Sophronius Patriarch of Ierusalem in plain termes beareth, that S. Paule was here amongst vs. And one there is (as the conuerser telleth vs) for the bare it selfe I trauaile could yet moue vs) that taketh vppon him to set downe the very time of his returning hither, to wit, that it was in the 4. yeare of Nero, and the yeare of Christ 59. wherin it cannot be but he is mistaken; for that if it were in the 4. of Nero it could not be Anno Domini 59. and it seemeth that Paul was called to his answere in the third of Nero his reigne, which was the 49. of Christ, and continued a prisoner (but with some liberty) two yeares after. So it must be Anno Domini 61. and Neronis 5. before he passed either into Spaine or Britaine. And thus much concerning the Apostles, so farre forth as I can finde any likelihood, that they were the immediat instruments of our conuer-

Psal. 18.

*Theodoret in cap: vlt: 2. Tim.

*In Psal: 116. Libro de cur: Græc: affect.

Ven: Honor. Clementian. Fortunatus.

*Serm. de rat. Apost.

*Arn. Mirmannus in Theatro de conuers. gent.

Aristobulus neuer here. *Ioseph of Arimathia was here.*

sion by preaching Christ amongst vs, themselues in person.

CHAP. II.

Whether euer Aristobulus were here or not.

NOw to descend one steppe lower, vnto the disciples of the Apostles who are mentioned to haue preached here amongst vs; I finde, especially two named, Iosephus of Arimathia that buried the body of our Sauiour, and Aristobulus mentioned Rom. 16. in these words; Salute those that are of the house of Aristobulus. Of this latter, the Romane martyrologe saith, that he was disciple vnto the Apostles (not peculiarly of S. Peter, as the conuertioner makes him) and that *cursu prædicationis peracto, Martyrium consummauit* Dorotheus the Greek martyrologe (as Baronius telleth vs) reporteth furthermore of him, *missum esse ad Britannos euangelica prædicationis causa.* All which if it be true (as that he was sent hither by S. Peter, that he preached here the Gospell, that he ended his life with martirdome, and that euen here (for the conuertioner putteth vs also in minde that he was neuer read to haue returned back againe) then must I needes say that as our first Apostle S. Peter (as he imagineth) was very vnfortunate to find so slender mention of his so memorable labours amongst vs; so was this his Chaplain much more vnhappy, that being our proto-martir, none of all our historiographers should once dreame of him, when the bookes and discourses written concerning the sufferings of S. Albane (generally reputed our first martyr) are sufficient I weene to fill a pretty library.

Verſ. 10.

In Martij. 15

*In Synopſi.

Of Ioseph of Arimathia who first planted Christian Religion here.

For Ioseph of Arimathia, the testimonies of his comming hither and his actions here, they are so many, so cleere and pregnant, as an indifferent man cannot but discerne, that there is somwhat in it, our conuertioner mentioneth them so faintly, and passeth them so sleightly ouer. It shall behoue me therefore to take a little the more paynes in setting downe the particularities of the same.

Annal: to: 1, an: Chr: 35.

If we will beleeue an ancient manuscript of the Vaticane library at Rome, mentioned in Baronius, *Ioseph of Arimathia was not onely driuen out of Ierusalem at the time of the generall dispersion of the disciples after the death of Stephen, but also

*Act. 8. 1.

carried

Ioseph founder of Glastonbury

carried to the sea side, and there put into a ship or boate without either sterne or tackle, together with Lazarus, Mary Magdalen, Martha, and others, and so turned loose into the sea; where they were protected by the powerfull goodnesse of God from the daunger of drowning, and brought safe vnto Marseilles in Fraunce, whence (saith this author) Ioseph sayled into Britayn and there ended his life.

The occasion of which his Journey hither, Freculphus Bishop of Lexouia that flourished A. 840. reporteth to be this, *that when Philip the Apostle (or as some thinke rather the Euangelist; for their actions are much confounded in histories) preaching Christ in Fraunce, had much to doe with the Druides who had their beginning and cheife Doctors in Britayn, in so much as no man was esteemed his crafts maister amongst them, that had not spent some time there, as Cæsar *witnesseth; and vnderstanding that this our Iland was seperated from Fraunce by a small cut of a few paces saile: he thought good to send ouer hither 12. preachers, the chiefe whereof was Ioseph afore sayd; the which arriving here the yeare of Christ 63. did their best indeuour for the conuersion of our Britaynes to the faith. The place where they principally setled themselues, was euen there where Glastonbury now standeth neere Wells, which being at that time a long after, an Iland all compassed about with lakes and standing water, was giuen vnto them by the King of those parts, besides 12. other Kings after him (as our histories moreouer report) gaue vnto each of those 12. a hyde of land, which now we commonly terme a plow land, in the country where adioyning, and they are named to this day the 12. hydes of Glastonbury.

*Chronici lib: 2. c. 4. & in coll: in Nennium. Leland in assert: Arturij.

*Cæsar com. De bello Gallic. 6.

In this Iland (then called Anallon) Ioseph and his fellowes found meanes to builde a Church or Chappell, and were the first beginners of that famous & auncient monastery there yet partly standing, in which Ioseph, after the course of his life finished an. 76. was buried, as Bale grounding vpon the testimony of other more auncient hath deliuered.

*De scriptor Angl: cent: 1. c. 12.

For the further credite of this history, because our conuertor is not disposed to take notice of any testimony therof (except tradition) aboue 600. yeares old, besides the authority of Freculphus, & the manuscript of the Vaticane library before mentioned, it

Ioseph at Glastonbury.

De antiq. Glast. monasterij.

it is wholly witnessed by W. of Malmesbury that liued 400. yeares since, as also *Patricius, the second (if not the first) Bishop of the Scots or Irishmen, who hauing preached vnto them the space of 40. yeares, and perceiuing his end to approch, returned to this monastery (in which before that, he had led a Monasticall life 30. yeares) and dying at the age 132. Anno Domini 491. was buried in the same, as partly *W. Malmesbury & partly other haue deliuered. The same Augustin the first Archbishop of Canterbury seemeth partly to confirme in an Epistle to S. Gregory as I finde it cites by the author of the booke entituled. *Antiquitates Britannicæ. Est in confinio occidentalis Britanniæ, quæda regalis Insula antiquo vocabulo Glascon nuncupata, latis locorum dimensa finibus, piscosa aquis, stagneis circumdata fluminibus & pluvimâ hominum indigentia vsibus apta, sacrisque (quod maximum est) dedicata muneribus. In ea siquidem primi Catholicæ legis neophyte, Ecclesiam, nulla hominum arte constructam (vt ferunt) ono humanæ salutis in Deo parata reperierunt.* In the west part of Britayn (saith he) there is a certayne royall Iland, called of olde by the name of Glascon large in circuit, compassed about with lakes and waters plentifully abounding with fish, and furnished with most things requisite for mans vse, and (which is the speciall thing) dedicated to holy vses. For in it the first nouices of Christian religion found a Church, not built by the hand of man, but prouided by God himselfe for the saluation of man. These are the words of Aug. wherein although (for what cause I know not) he name not Ioseph; yet the place, the persons in generall, and the matter he sufficiently acknowledgeth.

Anno Dom. 491.

De Pontif. lib. 2.

*. Sigebertus in Chron. Mar. Scot. l. 2. 6. Ætat.

Againe, the charters are extant of King Henry the second, that died 440. yeares since, wherein passing certaine grants vnto that Monastery, he affirmeth, it was founded by the disciples of our Sauiour, meaning perhaps, together with Ioseph, Simon Zelotes, whom some thinke to haue beene one of his companions. The words of Iohn Stow to this purpose I thinke not amisse heere to insert. K. Henrie the second (saith he) hauing diligently perused diuers priuiledges and charters which were presented and read vnto him, not onely of William the first, William the second and Henrie the first his grandfather, but also the charters of the Princes his predecessours of more ancient time, to wit of

In Annal.

Edgar

Ioseph of Arimathia.

Edgar, Edmond, Edward, Elfred, Bringwalchius, Kenthwin, Baldred, Ina, Arthur and that noble man Cudred, and many other Christian Kings besides, also of Kenewalla sometime a Heathen and pagane King, concerning the house of Glastonbury; found, that in some of those charters it is called the mother of Saints, of some other, the grave of the Saints, and that the sayd place was first builded even by the very disciples of Christ themselues and by them dedicated to our Lord, as the first place which he chose to himself in this Realme. All which so to be, the foresayd King Henrie established by his Charter, which Charter (sayth Stow) my selfe haue seene and read. To these testimonies let me adde an ancient inscription engraven in braſſe, heretofore layd vpon a pillar of S. Iosephs chappell before mentioned, remaining in the custody of Tho. Hughes at Welles Esquier, which my selfe haue lately seene: and this it is (good and bad altogether) word for word.

Anno post passionem domini 31. 12. scilicet (ex quibus Ioseph *ab Arimathia primus erat) hoc venerunt, qui Ecclesiam hujus regni primus in hoc loco construxerunt, quam Christus in honorem suæ matris, & locum pro eorum sepultura præsentialiter dedicavit, sancto* Dauid *Menevicensium Archiepiscopo hoc refutante, cui Dominus Ecclesiam illam dedicare disponenti, in somnis apparuit, & eum à proposito removit, ut eam in seculum quod ipse Dominus Ecclesiam ipsam primus sine cementeria dedicavit, nullum Episcopi digitus perforaret, & sic perforata nullis videretur in crastino apparere. Postea vero idem Episcopus Dominus revelante ex sanctorum numero in eadem crescente, quendam cancellum in orientali parte hujus Ecclesiæ adiecit & in honore beatæ virginis consecravit, cujus altare ineſtimabili ſapphiro in perpetuum hujus rei memoriam insigniuit, & ne locus iste quanto ætas priscis Ecclesiæ per tales augmentationes oblivioni tradatur, erigitur hæc columna, in linea, per duos orientales angulos ejusdem Ecclesiæ, versus meridiem protracta & prædicti cancelli ab ea abscindente: Et erat ejus longitudo ab illa linea versus occidentem 90. pedum, latitudo vero ejus 26. pedum, distantia extremitatis columnæ à puncto medio inter prædictos angulos 48 pedum.* That is, In the thirty and one yeare after the passion of our Sauiour, twelue holy men (of whom Ioseph of Arimathia was chiefe) came hither, and built here the first Church that euer was built in the Kingdome &c.

Scilicet.

Ioseph first preacher of the Gospell in Britaine.

In vita S. Ioseph.

What should I speake of Iohn of Iohn there? Io. Capgraue (whom N.D. worthily calleth a lier in grayne) in that Catalogue of his English Saints, which (amongst many other lyttle worthes) was first written by him, he (I say) finding some small 200. yeares since, affirmeth confidently this story, for both Georgius Maior, adding, that by Ioseph of Arimathia, *Euangelium Christi primum in Britannia accepisse*. Harding attributeth it an olde tradition, that the faith of Christ was first brought hither by Ioseph and his fellowes. And D. Sanders, a man of no small reckoning amongst his consorts, to the same purpose hath these words, *Britannos, ad fidem Christi primus conuertisse, primamq; ecclesiam in illa natione erexisse perhibetur Ioseph ab Arimathea.* By which words, not only S. Paul, but S. Peter also, and his legate Aristobulus, are manifestly excluded.

In prefatione ad Confut. Apol. Cap. 14. §. 3. In prefat. ad lib. de Schis. Angl.

See now the indifferency of our conuertioner, whom such a rotten twine thred as Metaphrastes could draw into a conceipt of S. Peters preaching here, when in the behalfe of Ioseph of Arimathia, so many strong cables cannot saue the turne. and all because he had not taken Rome in his way hetherward: and Ierusalem; or rather (happily I may say) because he taught not the same doctrine nor instituted the same discipline which since the church of Rome hath maintained. For it is manifest, that in a manner all the Churches of Ireland, Scotland & Wales, differed in many things from the practise of the Romane Church at the time of the comming of Augustine into this land and long after. Yea in Ireland almost 600. yeares after, diuers particulars we may find noted by Giraldus, (as about the maner of their fasting, the marriage of their Clergy men, and other points of their discipline) wherein they were more conformable vnto the Greeke Church then the Latine.

Nec non & de alijs ecclesiasticæ vitæ disciplinis controuersia nata est. Beda l. 3. c. 25. Topograph. Hibern: lib. 3. c. 26. 27. See Beda eccl. hist. l. 3. c. 25. That the celebration of Easter after the manner of the East churches was receiued of vs.

But the generall vsage of celebrating Easter after the maner of the Easterne Churches, so constantly (I will not say obstinately) retained of them, argueth plainly howbeit from thence came their first teachers and inventers in Christian religion. That by some heretique the said custome should be brought in after the Gospell planted, hath no likelihood. Doctrine is much more easie to bee corrupted then discipline: the one is done, *paulatim*, by little and little, in corners, wherein most commonly vppon

the

Easter after the Greeke manner.

the lowliest and weakest minde, and is carried in silence till it become great as it were vnawares. But in discipline once established, there cannot be the least alteration *sine strepitu*; and though they take notice of it, and the wisest sort dislike it, yet they thinke it much better to indure some inconuenience in that kinde, then to preuent the danger of change by innouation.

Now although the contrary cannot appeare, but that Damianus and Fagundus, next and after them Germanus and Lupus might endeauour the alteration of this place concerning the obseruation of Easter, and we neuer heare any thing of the same; yet it is very probable, hauing their hands full enough otherwise, the matter being of no great importance, they would rather leaue it vnattempted, then by dealing with too many things at once, hazard the whole successe of their enterprise.

Neither is there any likelihood they could easily haue preuailed, if they had attempted any such innouation: vntill they might haue receiued from our Countreymen; this answer of their motion out of Gratian, vsed in other cases afterwards shaped vnto Augustine and his followers: *Ridiculum est & satis abhominabile dedecus, vt traditiones quas antiquitus à patrib. suscepimus infringi patiamur.* Dist. 11. Or else this of S. Augustine; *In his rebus de quibus nihil certi statuit diuina Scriptura, mos populi Dei & institua maiorum pro lege tenenda sunt:* Ad Casulanū Presbyterum. Or lastly thus with S. Hierom, *Traditiones ecclesiasticæ, præsertim quæ fidei non officiunt, ita obseruanda vt à maioribus tradita sunt, nec aliorum consuetudo aliorum contrario more subuertenda.* Ad Lucianū.

It could not be denied vnto them, that the Churches of Asia founded by S. Iohn had vsed to hold their Easter the fourteenth day of the moone: yea and much deale did at that present celebrating it after the same manner that our Scots and Britaines did; neither could Wilfride deny the same in the solemne disputation held about that matter at Strenæshalch (now called Whitby in Yorke-shire) mentioned by Beda. Nay rather it is to be thought, that the sayd order of celebrating that feast, was established by all or many of the Apostles in the counsell of Ierusalem aforementioned; when, euen as blood and things strangled were forbidden vnto Christians, so happily this feast might be instituted in sort as aforesayd, all tending vnto one and Luna. 14. Ecc. hist. lib. 3. cap. 25.

the

Easter why so celebrated.

the selfe same end mentioned by S. Augustine in these words: * *Etsi hoc tunc Apostoli præceperunt, vt ab omnibus sanguine abstinerent Christianis, ne præcepto carnis vesci seruantes, vtique illis vetera videntur pro tempore non facilem, & eis quibus abstinentia nota fuit, in qua cum Israelitis eximam gentes, propter singularem illum laudabilem ducentes in se condentem, aliquis communiter observarent simul & admanerentur, instar arcæ Noe quando Deus hoc misit vt essent omnium animantium simul & immundi & mundi, tam pecudes ad sacrificium accedentium, quam ipsæ accipiebant ingredi.* But what I will not dispute, but the cause of all these things ceasing, these rites might then well haue receiued alteration, as they now haue done, and this for the most part in the time of S. Aug. who after a few lines, addeth as followeth; *Vbi ecclesia gentium sic effecta est vt in omnibus illis carnalis Israelita appareat, qui non hac Christianos obseruare, vt turdos vel minutiores vncinulas non attingat, nisi quæ sanguinem effusus est, aut leporem non edat, si manus a petrice percussus, nulla cruento vulnere occisus est? Et qui forte pauci adhuc sanguinem forsitan, & cætera irrideantur.* And therefore, howsoeuer that Custome or Custome was well altered, yet hauing a good ground of institution at the first, and so long a time of continuance, our Britons had no reason ouer rashly to leaue it, nor the preachers before mentioned to trouble themselues about so difficult a peece of worke, hauing matters to deale in of farre greater waight, and more ease to manage; although (as before I sayd) well it may be, they endeauoured somewhat in that kinde, which none of our writers haue recorded.

* Aug. contra Faust. lib. 23. cap. 13. Opus fuit olim multa Christianis indulgere quod senes plerumque ad nostram religionem conuersi fuerint, ideoq; haud facile adduci potuerint vt semel receptũ consuetudinem abijcerent, Nam Quo semel & imbuta &c. B. Rhenanus in Tertull: de Coron: milit.

As for the first beginning of that vsage here amongst vs, First, it is manifest that it was not *nuperrima exorta*, no nouelty lately sprung vp, howsoeuer Honorius the Bishop of Rome (who seemeth to say so in Beda) might be falsly enformed, seeing it appeareth by the allegation of Colman, not denyed by the aduerse party, that it was practised by Columba and his successors for the space of 70. yeares before the time of the conference mentioned in the sayd Beda, and how long before that by other, no man is able to say. And therefore except our aduersaries can shew vs when and where it was brought in other wise, we haue no reason but to thinke that it had his beginning amongst vs together with Christian religion it selfe.

Ecc. hist. lib. 3. cap. 5.

In

In this point hath the conueiance bewrayed himſelfe, both hauing ſo ſimplie and rawlie gathered the matter, and alſo ſo ſlenderlie auoyded the aduantage of the leaſt hole he eſpied, if he had ment to ſtand to it. One while he will make Pelagius the heretique author of that kinde of obſeruation, & elſe his fellow Celeſtius; another while, he ſayes the Britons fell vpon it he can not tell how; and laſtly he thinketh it probable that it was imparted vnto them by the Scottiſh nation of Ireland, & of the Iſles Hebrides. Marry how they ſhould come by it he cannot tel without the helpe of their peraduentures.

If Pelagius & his fellow had bene authors of ſuch an innouation, how can it be, but that it is poſſible that they which write againſt him, ſhould neuer mention the ſame; ſo that it ſhould not be conſumed of enuie & other their heralies?

As for the conueiance of our learning that paſſage from the Scots, it had bene much more probable to haue affirmed, that they had receiued it from vs. Palladius was not the firſt preacher of Chriſt in Scotland, as many write him. For if Chriſtian religion were generallie receiued in this Iſland, ſo long before the time of Palladius, as many teſtimonies out of authors without exception ſhall be produced, how could Scotland ſo great a part of the ſame remaine ſtill in the groſſeſt of ignorance and Idolatry? And Ireland had vndoubtedly for his firſt Apoſtle, Patrike, a ſtudent of that worthy colledge of Auallon & Glaſtonburie. So that we muſt ſay and maintaine, Ioſeph of Arimathea the diſciple of our Sauiour, firſt brought vnto this Iſland the light of the Goſpell (if happily by ſome of the Apoſtles ſome kinde of foundation were not layd before his comming) and that by his ſcholers and ſucceſſours the doctrine and diſcipline by him taught, was deliuered vnto the Scottiſh nation, of Scotland firſt, and of Ireland afterward: for both thoſe people of old were called Scots. All theſe things are deliuered either by our aduerſaries themſelues or by authours approued by them, as hath bene partly ſhewed heretofore, and hereafter by Gods grace more at large ſhall be.

In the meane time before I end this chapter, I thinke it not vnmeete to remember, how that Nauclerus deliuereth, Timothie, to whom Paul writ his Epiſtles, to haue preached the Goſpell vnto king Lucius, and that he conuerted him and his people.

Io: Nauclerus vol: gener. 7.

But

Claudia Rufina a Britaine.

But because others ought to search out the truth of this matter, I will here set down what I have read touching the same: leaving it to the judgement of the reader to consider of this report, and the times of their agreement; I put it down as a matter very unlikely if not impossible to be true, and therefore worthy further regard.

CHAP. III.

IT seemeth that Ioseph and his fellowes preached little by their preaching, and therefore gaue themselues at last vnto a monasticall and solitary life in the Ile of Auallon before mentioned. But it seemeth (by some, rather likelyhoods, then probable coniectures that follow hereafter) that not hauing spent those times wholy both diuers Christians, as amongst the rest, Claudia Ruffina, a noble Britis lady (as it is vnknown) wife vnto Ruffus Pudens a Senator of Rome whom S. Paule in diuers places mentioneth in these words, Eubulus Pudens, Linus, Claudia, and all the brethren salute thee. Vnto the same Lady it hath (as diuers of our writers take vpon them to pronounce, and surely not without great probability) whom Martial the Poete so greatly praised for her beauty and vertues in these verses following.

Claudia cærulei comptis de Rufina Britanni
Edita, quæ Latio pectora cæde subet?
Quale decus formæ Romanam credere matres
Italides possunt? Atticas esse suam?
Dij bene quod fecistis, peperit fecunda marito
Quam sperat genitor, quam sua pulla parens.
Si placet augurio, et coniuge gaudeat vna,
Et semper natis gaudeat illa nouis.

Of Claudia Rufina. 2. Tim. 4. 21.

Antiquit. Brit. Camden in Brit: Bale cent. 2. c. 26. S. Aug.

Lib. 11. Epig. 54. De Claudia Rufina.

Whether it were one and the same woman that S. Paule so mentioned and Martial in these verses praiseth, and whether she were mother to Prædes and Pudentiana two most godly virgins, I will not stande to dispute, as being little to the purpose we haue in hand: Only this I say, that these things are affirmed, but whether vpon sufficient ground or no, I thinke it scarce worth the doing to examine.

That her husbands name was Pudens, vnto whome Martiale

Epigram

Claudia Rufi-

Epigram both relation; it may appeare by another Epigram
[illegible] to Pudentilla by the same Poet at the time of
their marriage, beginning thus,

Claudia Rufe mea nubet peregrina Pudenti. Lib:4.Epi.13.

which also perswadeth me that neither she nor her husband
could be the first intertainers of the Apostles in Rome (as by
an vnlawfull tradition the contrarie goeth about to prove)
being married young (as the Epigram purporteth) and that as it
seemeth in the beginning of Domitian; except happily the said
Epigram (as often it falleth out in those cases) were made long
before it came publique, as some three after their marriage.
Againe, that the same Pudens was a Christian, we haue a greate
presumption in the former Epigram where for his vertuous en-
uirage she calleth him *sanctus maritus*; but greater in another of
the same Martial, wherein he priuately him thanks for perswading
him to remoue his writings that for obscenity and lasciuiousnesse
are in deede not to be indured by Christian eares; And this
it is,

Lib.7.Ep.12.

Coge me calatos, mea quæ pepugnerit hora
Emendare meos Pudens libellos.
O quàm me nimium probas amasque
Qui vis archetypas habere vngas.

To write therefore that which for mine own part I am perswa-
ded to be the truth in this matter; I should coniecture, first, the a-
foresaide tradition to be vtterly vaine and untrue: Secondly,
that Pudens and Claudia were then young persons, but faithfull
Christians, and at that time vnmarried when S. Paul writ the
second Epistle vnto Titus, which was in the last yeares of Nero,
as all men suppose that I haue read except Baronius: Then that
their religion was a meanes which did *conciliare nuptias*, did
worke their coniunction in marriage; for (as S. Bernard saith)
nisi fides eadem esset vtrique coniugum, if happily we may call that
coniunction which almost but at holy Matrimony: And lastly,
that they were married in the latter end of Vespasian, or about
the beginning of Domitian, & continued together til the raigne of
Nerua, vnder whom (if not before) it is euident that his 11. booke
of Epigrams was published: Which being from the time we
finde that couple first mentioned by S. Paule some 26. yeares,

King Lucius conuerted.

Claudia might haue (as we may coniecture almost) an. 40. yeares of age (when this Poeme was written) before Martiall gaue ouer writing his last Epigram; which happily might be neere the time of her death, when her beauty was more fresh then now, though now also fresh in memory.

Britaine a refuge for Christians.

Tripartit: hist: l. 1. c. 7.

Well, to let passe it were fitte for some of these times to speake of (I doubt not too many vse the wastes of Cassiodorus concerning a later age: *Superstitiosa ardua Crucifixorum & ad Confessorum (Christus) gestationis*) it was not vnlikely (saith he) for such to be Christians that dwelt beyond Italy and Fraunce, as in Britaine or here the vttermost habitations are to the Westerne Ocean, whereby vndoubtedly it came to passe, that many professing Christ, not hauing to abide neere vnto the heart of the Empire (as in Italy, Fraunce & some other of the nearest prouinces) made choice of our Britayne & some other remote places (though then very barbarous) where to leade their liues in such rest, as they might enioy liberty of conscience.

In the number of these, I may well suppose A. Rufus Pudens before mentioned to be one, who after the time of his marriage, trauailed to these Northern parts of the world, as it is playne by these verses following

Martial: ad A. Pudentem lib: 6. Epig: 58.

Cernere Parrhasios dum te iuuat Aula Triones,
Cominus & Scythici fulua ferre pali,
O quam pene tibi Stygius ego raptus ad vndas
Elysia vidi nubila fusca plaga?
Quamuis lassatos quaerebant lumina vultus,
Atque erat in gelido plurima ros Pudens,
Si mihi laneficia ducunt non pulla sorores,
Stamina, nec fuluis nata habet ista Deas,
Sospite me sospes, Latias reuehere ad vrbes
Et referes pilei praemia clarus eques.

King Lucius his conuersion.

By meanes of these kinde of men (adding their helps vnto the endeauours of Ioseph and his disciples) I suppose it came to passe that *Lucius* a King of this country, was conuerted to a liking of Christian religion: Concerning whose conuersion, I will endeauour to set downe, first the causes, secondly the manner, and thirdly the sequell and effect of the same.

For the causes, besides them aboue mentioned I haue vn-

other

K. Lucius.

after touched in Gall. Monumethensis, where he saith *Seruauerunt in illis vbique locis quæ Christi per diuersas mundi partes fides habet.* Was become well inclined through the miracles which there appeared to be wrought by the soulders of Christ in diuers countries.

The same matter it was, that wrought in M. Aurelius the Emperour (if not a singular affection toward Christians, yet a dislike of their persecutions) when that Castle was procured vnto his Christian soldiers by the prayers of Christians, with number answerable, that he gaue the occasion; for which cause he not only honoured the legion which consisted of them with the name of *Fulminatrix* (as you would say the lightning legion) but also (as Tertullian, Eusebius, and out of him Eusebius, doe testifie.

Lib: 5. c. 19.

Tertul: in Apol: c. 6. Euseb: Eccl: hist. lib. 5. c. 5. Baron. To. 2.

Also (saith Baronius) was deliuered vnto Lucius by the Emperour Christianissimo, who did shewe him, how greate numbers were already conuerted vnto Christ euen in the city of Rome, and that not of the meanest sort, two senators of greate account (Trebellius and Pertinax) being of that number.

All this notwithstanding, these seedes of the Gospell had prooued but barely (as many suppose) had not God as it were made way for their growth, by pulling vp the weedes of that so long continued superstition of the Druides. Augustus* the Emperour hauing forbidden vnto the Romanes only the exercise of that religion, Tiberius afterward vnto the Frenchmen; Claudius his next successor vnto one about the yeare of Christ 50. (as much as in him lay) quite abolished the same. So Suetonius witnesseth. But a short space could not extirpate a superstition that had taken so deepe roote.

* Suet: in Claud.

Plin: nat: hist: lib: 30. c. 1.

In vita Claud: cap: 25.

It continued therefore, notwithstanding all the Romanes could do, till about these times. For Pliny speaking of it 50. yeares after the death of Claudius, vseth these words, *Britannia hodieque eadem magorum cerimonijs attonita, vt arrogasse Persis videri possit.* The Britaines to this day doe vse and follow it, with such admiration and so many ceremonies, as though they had first taught it vnto the Persians. But Marcus Antonius a ver-

Vbi sup.

The religion of the Druides abolished.

tuous princes, not indureing the barbarity of that superstition, vt his publique edict directly at last suppressed & abolished the same: So I finde deliuered by some late writers, who I doubt not haue their authority in other more ancient, though my selfe (I must confesse) haue not light vpon it.

Antiquitat. Britan.

The pulling vp of these weedes (as before I said) gaue good occasion vnto the seruice of the Gospell, heretofore sowen in this Realme (as hath beene declared) but to small purpose, now at last to spring and bring forth fruit. Lucius and his people being forced to forsake their auncient religion, were easily induced to hearken vnto the preaching of the truth. Thus much for the cause of his conuersion.

Now concerning the manner and finall accomplishment of the same, the first notice I finde worth regarding, is which Beda affordeth vs, who I presume had it out of the old Martyrologes, whereof some vndoubtedly are very ancient; but they haue receiued from time to time so many additions and alterations, (*Baronius and *Molanus one both acknowledge it;) as I discerne not what we may account in them either auncient or true. The words of Beda are these: *Anno ab incarnatione Domini, &c.* The yeare of Christs incarnation, 56. M. Ant. Verus, the fourteenth Emperour from Augustus began his gouernment together with Aur: Commodus his brother. In whose time, Eleutherius a holy man, sitting Bishop of the Roman Church, Lucius a King of the Brittanes writ vnto him his letters, praying that by his appointment and direction, he might be made a Christian. And presently hee obtained the effect of his godly desire: from which time, the Brittanes, vntill the raigne of Diocletian, inuiolably held the true faith vncorrupted in peace and quietnesse. Thus much Beda.

In precap. dicend. ad Martyrol. c. 8.
Molan. præf. 2. ad Vsuardū.
Rec. hist. lib. 1. cap. 4.

Concerning this matter, Vsuardus our neighbor that writ his Martyrology at ye commandement of Carolus Magnus, about ye yeare 800. hath nothing at all: but that which Baronius calleth ye true Romane Martyrologe, addeth further vnto that of Beda, that Eleutherius sent into Brittane Damianus and Fugatius, who baptized the said King Lucius, his wife also, *ac totum fere populum*, and in semmanner all the people of the Land. The historie of Landaff, (commonly called the booke of S. Teilo) saith, (that which

In 7. Kal. Iun.

which Baronius also beleeueth) how that the messengers sent vnto Eleutherius, were named Elvanus and Meduinus: and that *propter eloquentiã & scientiam scripturarũ*, in regard of their eloquence and knowledge in the Scriptures, Elvanus was by the said Eleutherius consecrated a Bishop, and Meduinus appointed a Doctor or teacher.

The Author of the booke called Antiquitates Britannicæ, out of Caperaue, and Balæus out of Leland, reporte, how that Medwin was by birth a Dutchman, but as for Elvan, he was a Brittane brought vp in the Colledge or Monastery of Auallon amongest the Disciples and successors of Ioseph of Arimathæa; and had dispersed through the wilde fields of Brittane those first seedes of the Gospell sowed by the said Ioseph.

Whether Lucius were baptized by these men, or some other sent by Eleutherius, it is not easily to be discerned. The history of Landaff aforesaid with diuers other bookes, that it was done by Elvan and Medwyn: But by most it is affirmed, how that Eluctherius sent with these two beforenamed, two other, to order the state of the Church, who had the honour of performing that office.

The one of them is called by some Damianus, by other Duuanus, and by other againe Deruianus, Derunianus, Dimianus, Diuianus, and Donatianus. Neither is the agreement much better about the name of the other, who is sometimes termed Faganus, and sometimes Fugatius.

Concerning the time also of this conuersion, there is much difference amongst writers: The history of Landaff saith it was *anno* 156. (in which yeare Galfr. Monumeth: saies, the saide King died.) Nauclerus also setteth downe the same time, and so doth a Manuscript containing a story in Latine (but without the Authors name) now remaining in my custody. Nennius reporteth the messengers aforesaid were sent to Rome the yeare 163. many not to Eleutherius, but to Euaristus. Another ancient Chronicle of mine written in English (a large history but nameleſſe also,) appoints for the time of this conuersion the yeare 164. W. of Malmsburie concerning this matter hath these words, *Fluxerunt anni ab aduentu, &c.* From the comming of the disciples of S. Philip into Brittane vnto the time that Phaga-

In lib. de Antiq. Glast. Mſ

nus, and Dervonius account here, there passed 129. yeares, by which reckoning it must fall out, they came the yeare 165. Henricus de Erfordia layes it was the yeare 169. Marianus Scotus 177. Bale 179. Polydore Virgill, 184. Baronius 183. The history of the Church of Rochester 185. *Flores historiarum*. 187. & lastly Martinus Polonus (to trouble the reader with no more) the yeare of Christ, 188.

Whensoever it was that this good Prince receiued the faith of Christ (so it fell out (our chiefe aim say) that not onely his owne and family accompanied him in that happy course, but Nobles also and commons, Priests and people, high and low, euen all the people of this land which we now call England: And that generally all their Idoles where they were found, the temples of them conuerted into Churches for the seruice of God, the liuings of their idolatrous Priests appointed for the maintenance of the Priests of the Gospell, and that in stead of the 25. Flamines, or high Priests of their Idoles, there were ordained 25. Bishops; as also for 3. Archflamines 3. Archbishops, whereof one was seated at London, another at Yorke, and a third at Carlion in Monmouthshire.

Now whereas many of these points are (and not without good cause) called into question; it shall not be amisse, to spend some time in debating & discussing of the same. First it is made a doubt whether euer there could be any such King as Lucius or no. In this very season ỳ is appointed by our writers to the reigne of Lucius, the Romanes possessed Britaine quietly, as may appear by all the Romane writers, to wit, during the times of M. Antonius and Commodus: and long before this, Britaine was wholly subdued vnto the Romanes, and brought vnder the forme of a Prouince, to wit, in the time of Domitian, as W. Malmsbury hath deliuered, and amongst later writers, two men of great iudgement, Baronius and Master Camden: which is partly confirmed by Tacitus, delivering, that a great part of it was reduced into the forme of a Prouince as aforesaide, in the time of Claudius. These things being so, how should a King haue any gouernment here?

For answere wherevnto, first, I say, it appeareth notably by the testimony of Tertullian and Origen, who both liued in these times

*In Britannia &c. imperium eius recusatib. prouincialib. quæ omne per duces sedata sunt.

Æl. Lamprid. in Commodo. Pertinax in Britannia seditiones compescuit. Capitol. in Pertinace.

In fastis ad ab vrb. cond. 838. Christi 86.

In Martyrol. ad diem 26. Maij.

De Rom. in Britannia.

* Redactaque paulatim in formam prouinciæ proxima pars Britanniæ. Tacit. in vit. Agric. Romanorum inaccessa loca Christo vero subdita. Tert. Adu. Iudæos. *Quando terra Britanniæ ante aduentũ Christi in vnius del. consessit religionẽ? Orig. hom. 4. in Ezech.

Lucius a petty King.

times, that our Brittans vse them profesle the faith of Christ, although they first receiued it, but not by them practised.

The like testimonie I find in Tacitus, speaking of Cogidunus a king of our Brittans: It was *Vetus ac in primis recepta apud Romanos consuetudo, vt hubere sub fronuere praesentis & Reges.* An olde fashion and long time practised by the Romanes, to haue Kings the instruments of their seruitude. In vita Agric.

The minor, as a matter all after Mithridates and Antiochus were ouerthrowne, how thought into the perfect forme of a Monarchie: yet long after that, some petty kings reigned in diuers parts of it. For (that I will take the paines to reade but one chapter of Iosephus) Herod the great found no lesse then fiue kings of so many seuerall places in Asia, to wit, of Sigeonnames king of the Emeseni, of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, of Antiochus king of the Comageni, of Herod and Agrippa, the one brother, the other sonne to Agrippa king of the Iewes, the which were, one after the other, kings of Chalcis, and lastly of Alexander king of Lesse in Cilicia, by the appointment of Vespasian: all which reigned, either in or after the time of Augustus. Antiq. lib. 18, cap. 11.

But this in this case I haue obserued, that vpon euery change the iurisdiction and authoritie of the kings grew somewhat diminished, and the practise of the gouernment followed by cantoning out the territory of the same into seuerall portions and quillets, till at last the name and memory of kingly gouernment was quite extinguished. Hereof we haue an example in Herod the great, king of the Iewes, a man so greatly in fauour to Augustus, as he gaue him leaue by his last will and testament to bequeath his kingdome to whom hee list; which thing he did, appointing vnto the same Archelaus his sonne. Howbeit, he being dead, the said Augustus allowed vnto Archelaus only the one halfe of that his father possessed, giuing vnto him the name & title of king; and bestowed the other halfe vpon Philip and Antipas his brethren, (whom he made Tetrarchs) of the which two Philip dying shortly after, his portion was added to the gouernment of Syria. Ioseph. Ant. Iud. l. 17. c. 17.

This and many other like examples perswade me, that Lucius be was neuer king of all Brittaine (so long after the conquest of the same) but rather happily of some principall thereof. *Lucius but a petty King.*

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Now whereas many of these points are (and not without good cause) called into question, it shall not be amisse, to spend some time in debating & discussing of the same. First it is made a doubt whether euer there could be any such thing as Lucius or no. * In this very season y is appointed by our writers to the reigne of Lucius, the Romanes possessed Brittane quietly, as may appear by all the Romane writers, to wit, during the times of M. Antonius and Commodus: and long before this, Brittane was wholly subdued vnto the Romanes, and brought vnder the forme of a Prouince, to wit, in the time of Domitian, as † W. Malmsbury hath deliuered, and amongst later writers, two men of great iudgement, Baronius, and Master Camden: which is partly confirmed by Tacitus, * deliuering, that a great part of it was reduced into the forme of a Prouince as alreadie, in the time of Claudius. These things being so, how should a King haue any gouernment heere?

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times, that our Britaines vse them professe the faith of Christ, although not in their right estimation, but not by them sanctified. Tacitus likewise speaking of Cogidunus a king of our Britaines, it was *Vsque ad ultimam seruitutem recepta potiti Romani prouincia, vt Iudos etiam fruendos seruituti dederint & Regem.* An olde fashion and long time practised by the Romanes, to haue Kings the instruments of their seruitude. In vita Agric.

But mine ende, in a manner all, after Mithridates and Antiochus there vnderstood, I thought into the platter forme of a Storie, I will long after that, how petty kings reigned in diuers parts of it. Yee shall take the paines to reade but one chapter of Iosephus, that maie vnderstande of no lesse then fiue Kings of so many seuerall places in Asia, to wit, of Sigeramnes king of the Emisenians, of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, of Antiochus king of the Comageni, of Herod and Agrippa, the one brother, the other sonne to Agrippa king of the Iewes, the which were, one after the other, kings of Chalcis, and lastly of Alexander king of Lesser Cilicia, by the appointment of Vespasian: all which reigned, either then, after the time of Augustus. Antiq. lib. 18, cap. 11.

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This and many other like examples perswade me, that Lucius he was neuer king of all Britaine (so long after the conquest of the same) but rather happily of some principall thereof. *Lucius but a petty King.*

Many Kings in Britaine.

Vide, p. 35.

To this opinion I am the rather induced, because that we beléeue what hath been written by Cæsar, Tacitus, Suetonius and other authors of credit, it cannot but appeare vnto vs, that our Brittanes was neuer wont to be gouerned by one Monarch, except peraduenture, that vpon a pinch and at a time, by occasion of some forreine inuasion, all the cantons of the same might happily combine themselues together vnder one captaine, as many of them did vnder Cassiuellanus vpon the arriuall of Iulius Cæsar, when as in a small territory neere London, there were at that time no lesse then fiue Kings, whom Cæsar nameth, to wit, beside the said Cassiuellanus, Cingetorix, Carullius, Taximagulus and Segonax, to whom also I thinke we may adde, Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes.

Com. Cæs. l. 5

So in the time of Claudius, Caractacus king of the Silures, or Southwales, he stood vp and had the managing of martiall affaires against Ostorius and other Romane captaines; when as beside him, there were many other Princes in the country. Cartismandua (as Tacitus witnesseth) ruled the Brigantes, and Venutius the Iugantes; and of Caractacus the said Tacitus reporteth, that *multa eum ambigua, multa prospera extulerunt, et cæteros Britannorum imperatores præmuniret*; that many doubtful and many prosperous chances (not his regall or monarchicall authority) had made him to be esteemed aboue all other leaders of the Britanes.

Tacit. Annal. lib. 12.

*Domitæ gentes, capti Reges. Tac. in vit Agr.

*Tacitus in Agricola, and Suetonius in the life of Claudius, doe both mention Reges Britanniæ, the Kings of the Brittanes. And so in my conceit doth Iuuenal in these words:

Ad imaginem bellicâ & deditionem Britanniæ regum cap. 1. Iuuenal. lib. 1. sat. 4.

Regum aliquem capies, aut de tenuere Britanno
Excidet Aruiragus.

Where in my vnderstanding hee seemeth to say, thou shalt take prisoner one king or another of the Brittanes, or else at the least Aruiragus shall be thrown downe from his seat of gouernment. But my principall argument in this case is, that no man I suppose, is able to shew, by any monument 500. yeare old, that euer before the Romanes time, either Brittane, or so much as that part sometime (as they say) called Loegria, now England, was vnder the perpetuall gouernment of one man.

Few Bishops in Britain till the comming of Germanus and Lupus.

Another thing now that seemeth vnlikely to mee in the foresaid report concerning king Lucius, is, the multitude of Bishops and

and Bishoprickes that are said to be ordained at that time. In the counsell of Arles ——— which was the yeare 325. mention is made of one Restitutus a Brittane Bishop not intituled to any certaine See, but onely called Britanniarum Episcopus. And euen so likewise after him Fastidius is mentioned of Gennadius by the same title. Which being considered, together with the rare and seldom mention that we find of Brittish Bishops, whose antiquities I haue hunted after with all diligence; I cannot but rest perswaded, that one Brittane had very few Bishops, vntill the comming ouer of Germanus and Lupus to suppresse the Pelagian heresie; concerning which matter, I thinke it not amisse to offer vnto the reader that which I find in our Bishop of Landaff.

In Catal. eccl. scriptorum Hieron.

Ad hæresim Pelagianam confutandam, sanctus Germanus Episcopus & Lupus, a Gallis antistitibus ad Britannos missi sunt. Sæpe tamen ante missi legatis a Britannis ad eos, simplicitatibus auxilium contra tam execrabile periculum; quia grauia doctrinæ hæreticorum non acquiescebant, nec tamen confundere valebant. Postquam prædicti sanctores Pelagianam hæresim euerterunt, Episcopos pluribus in locis Britanniæ consecrauerunt. Super omnes autem Britannos dextralis partis Britanniæ, beatum Dubritium summum doctorem a Rege & ab omni parochia electum Archiepiscopum, consecrauerunt. Hac dignitate ei a Germano & Lupo data, constituerunt ei Episcopalem sedem concessu Mouricii Regis, Principum, cleri & populi, apud podium Lantauii in honore S. Petri Apostoli fundatam & cum finibus istis &c.

To confute the Pelagian heresie, Saint German a Bishop and one Lupus, were sent into Brittane by the prelates of France, when as many times before the Brittanes had sent their messengers to craue aid against so execrable a danger; because neither they could like of the naughty doctrine of the heretiques, nor yet were able to ouerthrow the same. After the said elders had rooted out the Pelagian heresie, they consecrated Bishops in many places of Brittane. Ouer all the Brittanes dwelling on the right side of Brittaine, they consecrated for Archbishop S. Dubritius, who was chosen for the supreame Doctor, by the King and all the Diocese. This dignity being bestowed vpon him by Germanus and Lupus, they, with the consent of Mouric the King, the Nobility, Clergy and people, appointed his see to be at the manner of Lancaui, and founded the same there, to the

honour

No Archflamines.

honour of S. Peter, bestowing the Archbishoprike vpon his owne Scholler. This was about the yeare of Christ 429. about twenty yeares after (or somewhat later) Palladius (who is saide first to haue planted the first Preacher vnto the Scottish nation) did first appoint Bishops and ordaine Bishoprikes in Scotland, as Buchanan hath deliuered.

*Rer. Scotic. l. 5 Reg. 42.

Vpon these testimonies, I reason thus, If before those times we had so many Bishops, Bishoprikes, and Archbishoprikes, how commeth it to passe, that in no monument whatsoeuer, we finde any name or mention of any Bishop of this land, sauing some few that (as we say) had their sée at London? and why so many yeares haue been suffered before, what occasion was Gregorius and Lupus to consecrate so many Bishops as by the report of the history of Landaff before mentioned is related?

Bishops in stead of Flamines, an absurd conceipt.

But there is nothing more absurd in this history, then the imagination of setting the sées of Bishops and Archbishops according to the place and number of the Flamines formerly, and Archflamines of the Pagans. A deuise so ridiculous and vncertaine as I cannot but wonder that any man of learning and iudgement should approue it: and yet I perceiue not any that haue gainesaide it, before my Master Doctor Sutcliffe, but contrariwise diuers both ancient and learned are to be found, that haue partly vpheld, and partly applauded the same.

Of this number I account especially two, The one is Fenestella; whose testimony were very ancient, if hee were that historiographer whom Pliny * so often mentioneth. But he dieth (as the said Pliny witnesseth Nat. hist. lib. 33. c. 11.) in the last yeare of Tiberius the Emperour: so that it could not be hee that writ the booke now extant *De Magistratibus sacerdotijs Rom.* except he haue beene much corrupted and altered: For thus he writeth; *Vt nostrum inter sacerdotum gradus non nihil interest, vt Episcopum, Archiepiscopum, Cardinalem, Patriarcham, & Metropolitanum; ita apud illos (Gentiles) Flaminum Protoflaminum & Archiflaminum differentiam fuisse idoneis testibus sum.* It is sufficiently to be proued (saith he) that as amongst vs there is difference betweene the degrées of our Priests, as Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Patriarchs and Metropolitans: so likewise there was difference betweene the Flamines, Protoflamines, & Archflamines of the Gentiles.

De sac. Rom. cap. 5.

No Archflamines.

Gentile Malalam knew, it was many a yeer after the death of Tiberius, before Names of the Gentiles were heard of amongst Christians. Whereby, as also, for that he cites in divers places A. Gellius, who lived a hundred yeares after the death of Tiberius: it is manifest, that he is some later counterfeit that is author of the Feneſtella that we have.

But to say no more of the man, his opinion (whatsoever he were) is notwithstanding false. No man I dare affirm is able to shew out of any ancient writer or other antiquity or monument, if ever there were any such office amongst the Gentiles as Archflamen or Protoflamen. Look into all that volumes of ancient inscriptions published of late by Gruterus, Scaliger and other: He may there finde oftentimes mentioned Flamen for a man, and Flaminica for a woman Priest, but of Archflamen, Protoflamen or any other like, *aliorum silentium.*

Archflamen

Now, to leave Feneſtella; the other defender of this conceit, is Gratian, whom I doubt not we may accompt the first author of the same. True it is, that having first delivered it as his owne opinion for one place, afterwards he citeth for the same, Clement a Pope; whereof if that be alwaies to be understood that which never was written, a Name falsly is abused by some counterfeit Clement, or else he shall be able to alleage this for an instance, that a Pope may erre and be deceived as well as another mortall man.

* Dist. 21. c. Decretis. Dist. 80. c. In illis.

For besides (as before I have alleaged) not so much as the name of Archflamen or Protoflamen is to be found in any author or monument of credit before his time; it is manifest, that diverse cities had many Colledges of Priests, consequently many Flamens. Marcus Varro sufficiently witnesseth the same, affirming (which Feneſtella taketh knowledge of) *præsidem Flaminibus, quos Deos colerent, videret ipse.* That the auncients used to have for every one of their Gods a Flamine. They had for Jupiter Dialem, for Romulus Quirinalem, for Vulcane Vulcanalem, for Mars Martialem, and so of the rest. Yea after they grew into a custome of making their Emperours Gods being once deceased, they also allotted unto every one of them their Flamine, Augustus had Augustalem, Vesp. Flavialem, or gentis Flaviæ, Traiane Traianalem, &c. Whereupon when this inconvenience grew

In lib. de lingua Lat. De sac. Rom. c. 5.

No Archflamines.

honour of S. Peter, building the Church there dedicated in his name, &c. This was about the yeare of Christ 47. or about twelue yeares after (or somewhat later) Palladius (whom Prosper saith to haue been the first Preacher vnto the Scottish nation) was first appointed Bishop and ordayned Bishoppe vnto the Scots in Scotland, as Buchanan hath deliuered.

*Rer. Scotic. l. 5 Reg. 40.

Vpon these testimonies, I reason thus, If there were many times we had so many Bishops, Bishoppricks, and Archbishoppricks, how commonly it is said, that in no monument (ancient or late) we finde any name or mention of any Bishop of this land, hauing some few that (as we say) had their sees at London, and very many sees haue been furnished before, what occasion hath Geraldus and Lupus to consecrate so many Bishops as in the report of the history of Canyate before mentioned is related?

*Bishops in stead of Flamines, an absurd conceipt.

But there is nothing more absurd in this history, than the imagination of setting the sees of Bishops and Archbishops according to the place and number of the Flamines Dialis and Archflamines of the Pagans. A deuise so childish and ridiculous as I cannot but wonder that any man of learning and iudgement should approue it: and yet I perceiue not any that haue gainesaid it, before Master Doctor Sutcliff, but contrariwise diuers both ancient and learned are to be found, that haue partly vpbraided, and partly applauded the same.

Of this number I account especially two, The one is Fenestella; whose testimony were very ancient, if hee were that historiographer whom Pliny * so often mentioneth. But hee died (as the said Pliny witnesseth Nat. hist. lib. 33. c. 11.) in the last yeare of Tiberius the Emperour: so that it could not be hee that writ the booke now extant *De Magistratibus sacerdotijs Rom.* except he haue been much corrupted and altered: For thus he writeth; *Vt nostrum inter sacerdotum gradus non nihil interest, vt Episcopum, Archiepiscopum, Cardinalem, Patriarcham, & Metropolitanum; ita apud illos (Gentiles) Flaminum, Protoflaminum & Archiflaminum differentiam fuisse idoneis testibus sum.* It is sufficiently to be proued (saith he) that as amongst vs there is difference betwixt the degrees of our Priests, as Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Patriarchs and Metropolitans; so, likewise there was difference betweene the Flamines, Protoflamines, & Archflamines of the Gentiles.

De sac. Rom. cap. 5.

No Archflamines.

Gentils. What I know not, if it were many a day after the death of Tiberius, before diuers of the Gentiles were heard of amongst Christians. Which as also the like thereof hath risen in diuers places A. Gellius, Iustinus Martyr writing after the death of Tiberius: this manifest, that some later counterfeit that is author of the Fenestella that we have.

But to say no more of the man, his opinion (whatsoeuer he were) is manifestly false. For many I have alleged to shew out of any ancient writer, or other monument of learning, euer there was any such office amongst the Gentiles as Archflamen or Protoflamen. Look into all the volumes of ancient inscriptions published of late by Gruterus, Scaliger and other: ye may there finde oftentimes mentioned Flamen for a man, and Flaminica for a woman priest, but of Archflamen, Protoflamen or any other like, *aliorum silentium.*

Quis, to leave Fenestella: the other defender of this conceit, is Gratian, whom I doubt not ere many a reason the first author of the same. Wrong it is, that hauing first delivered it as his priuate opinion for one place, afterwards hee citeth for the same, Clement a Pope, whereas neither he alleadgeth to inciting that which never was written; & therefore is abused by some counterfeit Clement, or else we shall be able to allege this for an instance, that a Popes name may be counterfeit as well as another mortall mans.

Archflamen

*Dist. 21. c. Decretis. Dist. 80. c. In illis.

For besides (as before I have alleaged) not so much as the name of Archflamen or Protoflamen is to be found in any author or monument of credit before his time; it is manifest, that diuerse cities had many Colledges of priests: consequently many Flamens. Marcus Varro sufficiently witnesseth the same, affirming (which Fenestella taketh knowledge of) *præsidem Flaminibus, quos Deos colerent, vetere ritu.* That the auncients vsed to haue for euery one of their Gods a Flamine. They had for Iupiter Dialem, for Romulus Quirinalem, for Vulcane Vulcanalem, for Mars Martialem, and so of the rest. Yea after they grew into a custome of making their Emperours Gods being once deceased, they also allotted vnto euery one of them their Flamine, Augustus had Augustalem, Vesp. Flauialem, or gentis Flauiæ, Traiane Traianalem, &c. Whereupon when this inconuenience grew

In lib. de lingua Lat. De sac. Rom. c. 5.

No Archflamines.

honour of S. Peter, by making the Archbishop thereof his Vicar. Whereupon the Pope of Christ 440. about 30 yeeres after (or somewhat later) Palladius (who is saide to haue beene the first Preacher vnto the Scottish nation) was first appointed Bishop and ordained Bishoprick in Scotland, as Buchanan hath deliuered.

*Rer. Scotic. l. 5 Reg. 42.

Vpon these testimonies, I reason thus, If vnto those times we had so many Bishops, Bishoprickes, and Archbishoprickes, how commonly it is to finde, that in no monument whatsoeuer, before time any name or mention of any Bishop of this land, hauing some few that (as we say) had their sit at London: and how many see haue been founded before, what occasion had Gennadius and Lupus to consecrate so many Bishops as in the report of the history of Lanuarbe before mentioned is related?

Bishops in stead of Flamines, an absurd conceipt.

But nothing more absurd in this history, then the imagination of sitting the sees of Bishops and Archbishops according to the place and number of the Flamines, Flaminicas and Archflamines of the Pagans. A deuise so childish and ridiculous as I cannot but wonder that any man of learning and iudgement should approue it: and yet I perceiue not any that haue patrocinated it, before Walter Dodo; but contrariwise diuers both ancient and learned are to be found, that haue partly disproued, and partly applauded the same.

Of this number I account especially two, The one is Fenestella; whose testimony were very ancient, if hee were that historiographer whom Pliny * so often mentioneth. But hee dies (as the said Pliny witnesseth Nat. hist. lib. 33. c. 11.) in the last yeare of Tiberius the Emperour: so that it could not be hee that writ the booke now extant *De Magistratibus sacerdotijs Rom.* except he haue beene much corrupted and altered: For thus he writeth; *Vt nostrum inter sacerdotum gradus non nihil interest, vt Episcopum, Archiepiscopum, Cardinalem, Patriarcham, & Metropolitanum; ita apud illos (Gentiles) Flaminum Protoflaminum & Archflaminum differentiam fuisse idoneis testibus sum.* It is sufficiently to be proued (saith he) that as amongst vs there is difference betweene the degrees of our Priests, as Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Patriarchs and Metropolitans: so likewise there was difference betweene the Flamines, Protoflamines, & Archflamines of the Gentiles.

De sac. Rom. cap. 5.

No Archflamines.

Gentile Emperours were, if it were many a yeer after the death of Tiberius, before divers of these titles were heard of amongst Christians. Which, as also Scribonius doth witness in divers places A. Gellius, who lived a hundred yeeres after the death of Liberius; this manifest, that hee is some later counterfeit that is author of the Fenestella that we have.

But to say no more of the man, his opinion (whatsoever he were) is manifestly false. No man I dare affirm is able to shew out of any ancient writer, as other sacerdotal preferment, if ever there was any such office amongst the Gentiles as Archflamen or Protoflamen. Look into all the volums of ancient inscriptions published of late by Gruterus, Scaliger and other: We may there finde oftentimes mentioned Flamen for a man, and Flaminica for a woman Priest, but of Archflamen, Protoflamen or any other like, *aliam flaminum.*

Archflamen

Now, to leave Fenestella; the other defender of this conceit, is Gratian, whom I needs not use many arguments the first author of the same. True it is, that having first delivered it as his above opinion in one place, afterwards hee citeth for the same, Clementa Pope; whereby either he abuseth us in citing that which never was written, or Fenestella is abused by some counterfeit Clement; or else I shall be able to allege this for an instance, that a Popeship are not hee deceived as well as another mortall man.

* Dist. 21. c. Decretis. Dist. 80. c. In illis.

For besides (as before I have alleaged) not so much as the name of Archflamen or Protoflamen is to be found in any author or monument of credit before his time; it is manifest, that divers cities had many Colledges of Priests: consequently many Flamens. Marcus Varro sufficiently witnesseth the same, affirming (which Fenestella taketh knowledge of) *eosdem Flaminibus, quos Deos coleremus, veteres vsos,* That the auncients used to have for every one of their Gods a Flamine. They had for Jupiter Dialem, for Romulus Quirinalem, for Vulcane Vulcanalem, for Mars Martialem, and so of the rest. Yea after they grew into a custome of making their Emperours Gods being once deceased, they also allotted unto every one of them their Flamine, Augustus had Augustalem, Vesp. Flavialem, or gentis Flaviæ, Traiane Traianalem, &c. Whereupon when this inconvenience grew

In lib. de lingua Lat. De sac. Rom. c. 5.

growe, that the number of Colledges, priests, and temples daily increasing, they discerned that shortly the whole city of Rome would not be able to containe them: for obtaining that ease, they vsed this deuise that now I will declare vnto you.

Hist. l. 3. The people of Smyrna (as themselues doe boast in Tacitus) would needes make a God of the city of Rome, and accordingly built in haste thereof a Temple appointing vnto the same with great solemnity, priests, sacrifices, and all kind of diuine worship. This grosse and absurd flattery of theirs, beeing yet notwithstanding well accepted by the Romans in many other parts of the world, the same practise was taken vp by and by, and is worthily taxed by Prudentius, in these words

Prudentius. *Colitur nam sanguine & igne*
Afore Dea, nomenq; locorum vndeuicenum.

The examples of so many other, at last stirred vp the Romans themselues to doe the like. But fearing it would not so well become the Maiesty and grauity of that state, to attribute not only life, but diuinity, vnto a company of priests, vaults and houses; somewhat to countenance the matter, as also at once to make a key of the immoderate and vaine-glorious number of temples and colledges, they deuised, to build one only maze, and to dedicate the same, to the new-made Goddesse the city of Rome, and together with her also, to all the Emperours that had beene, or hereafter should be deified, calling it *Templum Romæ, Et Augg.* and this was done at the charge of Adrian the Emp. as Dio hath deliuered.

In vita Hadr.

Yea it seemeth also (to note by the way) that another Temple was then likewise built vnto all the Empresses consecrated after their death. For amongst a number of ancient inscriptions to be seene in the booke before mentioned, (where we find memoriall of diuers women, priests of seuerall vertues, daughters, and sisters of Emperours, whom before that time their God-makers had registred amongst the numbers of their Goddesses,) there is one, wherein one Vlia is termed a priest, *diuarum* (and I suppose it is to be vnderstood *Augustarum*) the copy whereof is as followeth.

Vpon



Inscr. ant. fo. bis Ro. p. 32. nu. 6.

Vpon this occasion it came to passe, that there being no place of any reckoning in the Mountaine Complus (which was beautified with diuers magnificent monuments to the glory of Rome and Diua Augu. which must haue their celebrity of Priests and Sacrificers; as by the great number of olde inscriptions yet to be seene, and without doubt, it may appeare. Then when slightly they had also their Temples in seuerall other Municipalls as appeareth, as Camelodunum had of Claudius, which in like sort had as the other, their Flamine or Priest to supervise the same: whilst they had also Temples built before without that name. Carlegion also hath one of Diana, London another of Diana likewise, which by testimony of authenticall monuments is clearely to be proued: so that one and the same city had for the most part many Flamines, and namely Rome not so few I trow as 100. how is it possible I pray you, that there should be any manner of proportion at all betwixt our Bishops and their Flamines: they hauing diuers Flamines to almost euery towne, and wee one Bishop not so much as for euery whole shire? and so much for that matter.

Tacit. Annal. 14.

It is time for me now to say somewhat of a certaine Epistle written (as we finde deliuered) by Eleutherius Bishop of Rome vnto King Lucius. The copy of which Epistle was first found (for ought I can discerne) in an old Chronicle entituled Brutus, among certaine lawes or Statutes of the Saxons. The occasion thereof, was, that Lucius sometime after his conuersion (but whether before or after his baptisme appeareth not) made request vnto Eleutherius to send him some kinde of abstract of the Romane lawes, whereby he might establish a settled order of gouernment in his dominions. Now whereas the Druides, they were

the

the iudges of all matters both spirituall and temporall; the abolishing of them, made an alteration, in politique matters as well as ecclesiasticall, or concerning religion. So that, the cause of reformation in both kindes being one and the selfe same, I see no reason why we should not thinke, that the remedy of both was likewise sought at once. And true it is, that the author of the booke called *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, affirmeth, how that Eluan and Medwin made the louing motion for the Romane lawes at their being with Eleutherius before the baptisme of Lucius and then receiued answer. So doth Mr. Fox: And the reuerend father of happy memory Bishop Iewell seemeth to be of the same opinion. Yet because the authours of our great Chronicle (Hollinshead and the rest) deliuer, that only this motion was made after the Baptisme of Lucius, that is in setting downe precisely the particular time, doe say it was so: the thing ensuing after his conuersion; I will not take vpon me to pronounce either this way or other, but leaue it vnto those whom it may import, and whose iudgement and discretion is to determine of such matters.

* Cæs. cō. l. 6. Fere de omnib. controuersijs publicis priuatisq; constituunt, & si quod est admissum facinus, si cædes facta, si de hæreditate, de finibus cōtrouersia est, ij dē decernunt præmia pœnasq; constituunt. Fox. pag. Contra Hard. fo. 119.

The Epistle, whereof we intreate, as here insueth together with the title of the same, although I must acknowledge that I finde great variety in the diuersity of copies; some containing much more than others.

Anno Domini 169. a passione Christi, scripsit D. *Eleutherius* Papa, *Lucio* Regi *Britanniæ* ad correctionem Regis & procerum regni. &c.

PEtisti a nobis leges Romanas & Cæsaris vobis transmitti, quibus in regno Britanniæ vti voluistis. Leges Romanas & Cæsaris semper reprobare possumus, legem Dei nequaquam. Suscepistis enim nuper misericordia diuina in regno Britanniæ legem & fidem Christi. Habetis penes vos in regno vestro omnia testimonia veteris & noui testamenti, quæ sunt legis Dei. Ex illis Dei gratia per concilium regni vestri iustissime legem, & per illam Dei patientia vestrum regnet Britannia regnum. Vicarius vero Dei estis in regno vestro a propheta Rege, Domini est terra & plenitudo eius, orbis terrarum & vniuersi qui inhabitant in eo. & rursus in vestra propheta Regum, dilexisti iustitiam & odisti iniquitatem, propterea vnxit te Deus tuus oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus

scribas tibi ye vnsshe leges prophanas regni, Dei iudicium tuum esse. Nec enim leges imperatoris Cæsaris, Filij enim regis sumus Christiani, & propterea regni sumi quibus vtimur protestimur & regnare in pace desyderamus & tranquillitatem nostrorum omnium. Quemadmodum gallina congregat pullos sub alis suis. Cupimus verò regnum Britanniæ & populi regni sumi, & quæ debita sunt in omnia ad concordiam & pacem & ad fidem & ad legem Christi & ad fidelium vestrum congregare, reuocare, fouere, manutenere, protegere, regere, & possitis tam corregnare in eternum, cuius thesaurus estis integro pudicitia, qui cum patre & filio &c.

That is.

The yeare of our Lord 169. after the passion of Christ Eleutherius the Pope wrote vnto Lucius King of Britaine, to the reformation and amendment of the King & the Nobles of the Kingdome, &c.

YE require of vs the Romain lawes and the Emperors to bee sent ouer to you which you would practise and put in vre within your realme. The Romain lawes and the Empetours wee may euer reptoue, but the law of God we may not. Ye haue receiued of late through Gods mercy in the Kingdom of *Britaine*, the law and faith of Christ; ye haue with you within the realme both parts of the Scriptures. Out of them by Gods grace with the councell of your realme take yee a law, and by that lawe through Gods sufferance rule your kingdome of *Britaine*. For you be Gods Vicar in your Kingdome. The Lords is the earth and the fulnesse of the world and all that dwell in it. And againe according to the Prophet that was a King, thou hast loued righteousnesse and hated iniquity, therefore hath God annointed thee with the oyle of gladnesse aboue thy fellowes, and againe according to the same prophet, O God giue iudgement vnto the King and thy righteousnesse vnto the Kings sonne, &c. He said not the iudgement and righteousnesse of the Emperour, but thy iudgement and righteousnesse. The Kings sonnes be the Christian people and folke of the realme, which be vnder your gouernment

uernment and liue and continute in peace within your Kingdome as the Gospell saith, Like as the hen gathereth her chickens vnder her wings, so doth the King his people. The people and folke of the realme of *Britaine* be yours, whom if they be diuided, ye ought to gather in concord and peace, to call them to the faith and law of Christ, to cherish and to maintaine them, to rule and gouern them, so as you may raigne euerlastingly with him whose Vicar ye are, which with the father and the sonne &c.

This copy I finde thus set downe (for the Latine) in the booke called *Antiquitates Britannicæ*. But in Mr. Foxe his English copy, I finde moreouer added after the word (gouerne them) this that followeth, and to defend them alwaies from such as would doe them wrong, from malicious men & enemies. A King hath his name of ruling and not of hauing a realme. You shall bee a King while you rule well; but if you doe otherwise, the name of a King shall not remaine with you, and you shall loose it, which God forbid. The almighty God grant you so to rule the realme of Brittane, that you may raigne with him for euer whose Vicar you be in the Realme.

Against the title of this Epistle the commentiones taketh exception, and namely concerning the date, which (he saith) falleth out to be certaine yeares after the death of Eleutherius; wherein if there were a mistaking, me thinks it should not be so much wondred at, seeing that, of 12. seuerall stories (which I haue before recited, all written concerning King Lucius his conuersion) no lesse than 11. do manifestly erre in the time thereof, for that, of them, there is neuer a one that agreeth with the other.

Correctio regis &c. *mistaken by N.D.*

Notwithstanding this so great a maime and imperfection as he accounteth it, see how ready he is to make his aduantage of the same, and to scrape together any rif-raffe what soeuer for the beginning of his Babel; taking occasion (and that a pure one God wot) to proue out of the same, the superiorities of the Pope ouer Princes. *Etiam mendosa & priuata scripta proficiunt* (saith Vlpian) euen them that are childishe, monsters and imperfect creatures are well accepted, for children. And surely, haue he not great want of proofes otherwise, this would well haue been spared; wherein hee hath shewed, either great malice, or ignorance more grosse than I can thinke to be in the man. For trans-

De verb: & rer: sig: Quæret aliquis.

slating

Cyrillus.

Terent: Andr: Act. 3. sc. 3.

Cicero de finib: lib: 4.

* 1 Cor. 1. 24. & 30. Col. 2. 3.

Virgo corporaliter castigatus: Neubrigensis, l. 1. c. 34.

Sueton. in Ner. cap. 37.

Medicos admovebas: qui cum dixissem A commodo curaret. Ita enim vocabat venas: mo'tis gratis incidere. Sueto. ibidem. Bulla Pij quinti.

Lib. de abd. Hen. 3. Greg. de valé. Q. To. 3. disp. 2. q 11.

Xistus 5. in orat: habita in consist. Sept: 2. 1589.

Britayn priuiledged & exempted.

Ambros. epist. 34.

R. Vitus.

Sabellic: Ennead. 7. lib. 5.

Britayn hitherto no way obliged to the See of Rome.

Mat. 28. 19.

Britons not obliged to Rome.

Mat.28.19.

Gal.1.7.8.9.

Chap. IIII.

In the former three chapters I haue deliuered what by search and all my best endeauours I could get notice of concerning the first conuersion of this Island vnto Christian religion, the history whereof I haue laboured to set downe in particular circumstance of the same, as farre forth as the matter is found in much obscurity, although for the generall there can be nothing more plain and euident, then that some after the Apostles times haue had Churches established here. Tertullian and Origen do witnesse the same about the yeare of Christ 200. And betweene the yeares 300. and 400. were some in the Fathers of the Councell of the Churches and Bishops of Britaine, as in the places quoted in the margent may appeare to such as shall thinke it worth the paines to search for them. For the times following (Deus nos alter dat fortunes pius alter honos) he much more light, which I shall gladly make vse of. Now therefore to proceed, you shall vnderstand that amongst other terrible persecutions wherewith our Churches here in Britaine were shaken at sundry times vnder Diocletian and other tyrants, the most gracious of all others was that of the Saxons, who being Pagans and worshippers of Idoles, expelled not onely Christian religion, but the followers also of the same into a corner of this Island, to wit, Wales & Cornewall, whereby it came to passe, that all the rest of our England was quite ouerwhelmed with the waues of Paganisme and Idolatry. True it is, that many of the Britaines remained here after the conquest of the Saxons: William of Malmsbury testifieth the same: Of some hee saith, *In eum verba volentes conferre*, speaking of Cerdic King of the West Saxons, they were content to submit themselues vnto him. And againe of other *reliquos in fidem acceptos, placida quietis gratia mulcebant*: hauing receiued their submission for peace and quietnes sake, they made much of them.

[1] Contra Iudæos. [2] in Ezech.

Athanas. Apol. 2. Theodoret. hist. eccl. l. 1. c. 10. & l. 4. c. 3. Hilar. de Synod. Chrysost. in Hom. quod Christus sit Deus.

De Regib. l. 1.

But these wee are to presume were of the baser of the people, and so kept vnder by perpetuall seruitude, as it was impossible for them to maintaine any exercise of religion in any

publicke manner. Yet priuately no doubt, many of them did not only in secret ferme[illegible], and keepe good conscience, but also their talent in seeking to winne some of the Barons vnto the faith of Christ. [illegible] Munster in Cosmogr. to tell (if I remember well) [illegible] the Britaines, [illegible] the monastery of Scottern, [illegible]

[illegible] Greg. in Regist. lib. 8. ep. 34. Theodorics & Theodeberum Reges. Wee are informed, that the English nation by the mercie of GOD is become desirous to be conuerted vnto the faith of Christ: but that the Priests of your neighbourhood do neglect to satisfie their desire, or so much as to increase their zeale by any good exhortations. [illegible] Cap. 119. ad Brunichildem Reginam. &c. We certifie you, that the English nation (God permitting it) is willing to become Christian; but that the Clergy of their neighbourhood, extend not their pastorall care vnto them. But this negligence of theirs, it pleased God at last in his good time to supply, by the meanes and occasion that now I shall declare vnto you: and to replant againe Christian Religion in this Iland; where heretofore, vntill the comming of the Barons, it had so many yeares flourished.

Ia. Diac. in vita S. Greg. lib. 1. cap. 21. It chanced vpon a time, S. Gregory (being then a priuate man) to espye certaine beautifull children to bee solde in the streetes of Rome, and vnderstanding they were Pagans, asked of what country they were? it was answered, they were Angles of Englishmen. Well may they bee called Angles (quoth hee) for they looke like Angels. Demanding them of what Prouince they were? it was sayde they were of Deira: God grant (saith hee) they may be *Deira Diuina*, deliuered from the wrath of God and made partakers of his mercies by Christ. He perceiued yet further, and asked how the King of

that

Augustines arriuall.

company diuers French men to be their interpreters, whereby it seemeth, the French tong, and the English at that time were much alike; as well they might be, the Franks and Saxons, being both, people of Germany, and hauing seated themselues much about one time: the one in France some 130 yeare, the other in Britaine, 150. yeares then past.

Florant. Wigorne.

Augustine and his associates landed in the Ile of Thanet the yeare 596. (as most affirme, but as some account 597.) which was the yeare (as histories deliuer) in which Mahomet was borne. There raigned at that time in Kent Ethelbert, the fifth King of the Saxon race; whose dominions, though he bare the title of Kent onely, were extended Eastward as farre as the riuer of Humber. He had vnto his wife at that time, a daughter of Clotharius the first of that name, King of France, named Bertha; who being a Christian, and borne of Christian parents, was permitted by her husband, the exercise of her Religion, and had attending vpon her (at her Chaplains, one Luidhard a Bishop with diuers other Christian seruants. And there was allotted vnto them a certain Church built heretofore by the Romanes, dedicate vnto S. Martin, and standing neere the walles of the City of Canterbury, where they vsed to pray, preach, and administer the Sacraments, whereby (no doubt) many of the Saxons were daily wonne vnto Christ, and Ethelbert the King well prepared to entertaine the motion which Augustine and his Assistants made afterwards vnto him. In regard thereof, Capgraue saith, that the saide Luidhardus was *portator & ianitor venerabilis Augustini*, the forerunner & porter to giue Augustine entrance when he should come: and againe, that, *parauit ei viam & ingressum*, he prepared him a way and entrance. And surely so it may well seeme by his first welcome and entertainement.

In vita Aug.

When Augustine vpon his arriuall sent to the King to let him vnderstand that he was come from Rome, and that he & his company had brought with them such doctrine as should bring him and his (if they receiued the same) to enioy euerlasting happinesse in heauen after this life past: he made no cōmunication that they should be well entertained, and all re-

cei-

Augustines entertainement

[illegible] to attend a while;
[illegible] sentence.
[illegible] himselfe (in
[illegible] those men
[illegible] any bounds, but ((as saith)
[illegible] for that purpose, in the
[illegible] an equipage somewhat
[illegible] before them, an-
other having a Cross, [illegible] the picture of our Saviour,
and all singing of the Letanie.

Being come, they were all willed, first to sit downe, and
then to declare their errand: which being delivered, they recei-
ved of the king this gentle and courteous answere, that their
going in converting so noble a people, was tooke in very
good part, although he would not without note of levity and
inconstancie in the religion left unto him by his an-
cestors, to receive the new doctrine, the power whereof he
knew not: yet would he not offer any violence to them, or
to any that should not entertain the same, but would give
his hands, but promised them ayde, whereby they might
teach the doctrine they had so graciously commended. So he
appointed them a dwelling in the City of Canterbury, where
by their preaching (as well in words, as good example of life
as of words) the [illegible] confirmed by miracles [illegible]
(as Beda reporteth), they wanne daily many unto Christ, and
in the end amongst other, the King himselfe, who thereupon
gave them a faire house at Stablegate within the City afore-
said, and assigned also all portion of possessions for mainte-
nance of them in the same.

The matter being thus farre forwards, Augustine thought
good to goe into France, where he caused himselfe to be con-
secrated a Bishop, of Etherius Archbishop of Arles, by the
name of Episcopus Anglorum.

This narration is taken in a manner altogether out of Be-
da. Now whether shall we give credit of the two, shall fall
that unto me not so much beholden to the See of Rome for this
conversion of the Saxons, as N. D. our commissioner would
perswade us. But put the ground-worke first well prepa-

Lib. 1. cap. 23. & in seq.

* Quo factum est vt postea beato Augustino prædicanti, Regis animus iam emollitus facile cederet. W. Malmsb. de Reg. lib. 1. * Beda lib. 1. cap. 28.

Gal. 1. 1.

* Beda lib. 2. c. 9. & 4. c. 13. lib. 2. c. 15.

Reculvers

Beda lib. 2. c. 2.

* Grex Domini rectum ordinem tenebat. Galfr. Monum. l. 11. cap. 12.

ried.

Augustines pride.

[illegible] from the [illegible] of Christ, neither towards them, [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Augustine [illegible] publike [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] of the Britaines [illegible] [illegible] there were there 7. Bishoppes, [illegible] [illegible] of Bangor [illegible] of the Welch [illegible] Monkes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

which cause when he should have manifested unto Ethelbert his last
[illegible] and leave it unto him?

[illegible] as becomes
[illegible] against the
[illegible] his ad-
[illegible] the flowers of
[illegible] lasting life.

[illegible] but it appears
by the [illegible] Ethelbert the King of Kent,
[illegible] against them,
[illegible] the name capers of
[illegible] that Ethelbert being
[illegible] to Elfred king of
[illegible] of
[illegible] Wales, [illegible]
[illegible] to these [illegible] matters hereof
[illegible] of [illegible] of
[illegible] nothing at all. [illegible] that the said Austin
was not only author and professor of this daughter, but also
in presence, and an eyewitness in the same, which can neither
[illegible] by any arguments to be [illegible].

Lib. 2. c. 2. in fine cap.

And if I desire that account Austin died the yeare
604. [illegible] three years after that time.
And Beda (as now we have him) seemeth to confirm the same.
For talking of the [illegible] slaughter and how it was foretold
by Augustine (as before I have declared) he addeth, *quemadmodum ipse (scilicet Augustinus) hanc multis annis antea ad coelestia regna transiens*, as though long before that season, Austin had died. How-
beit

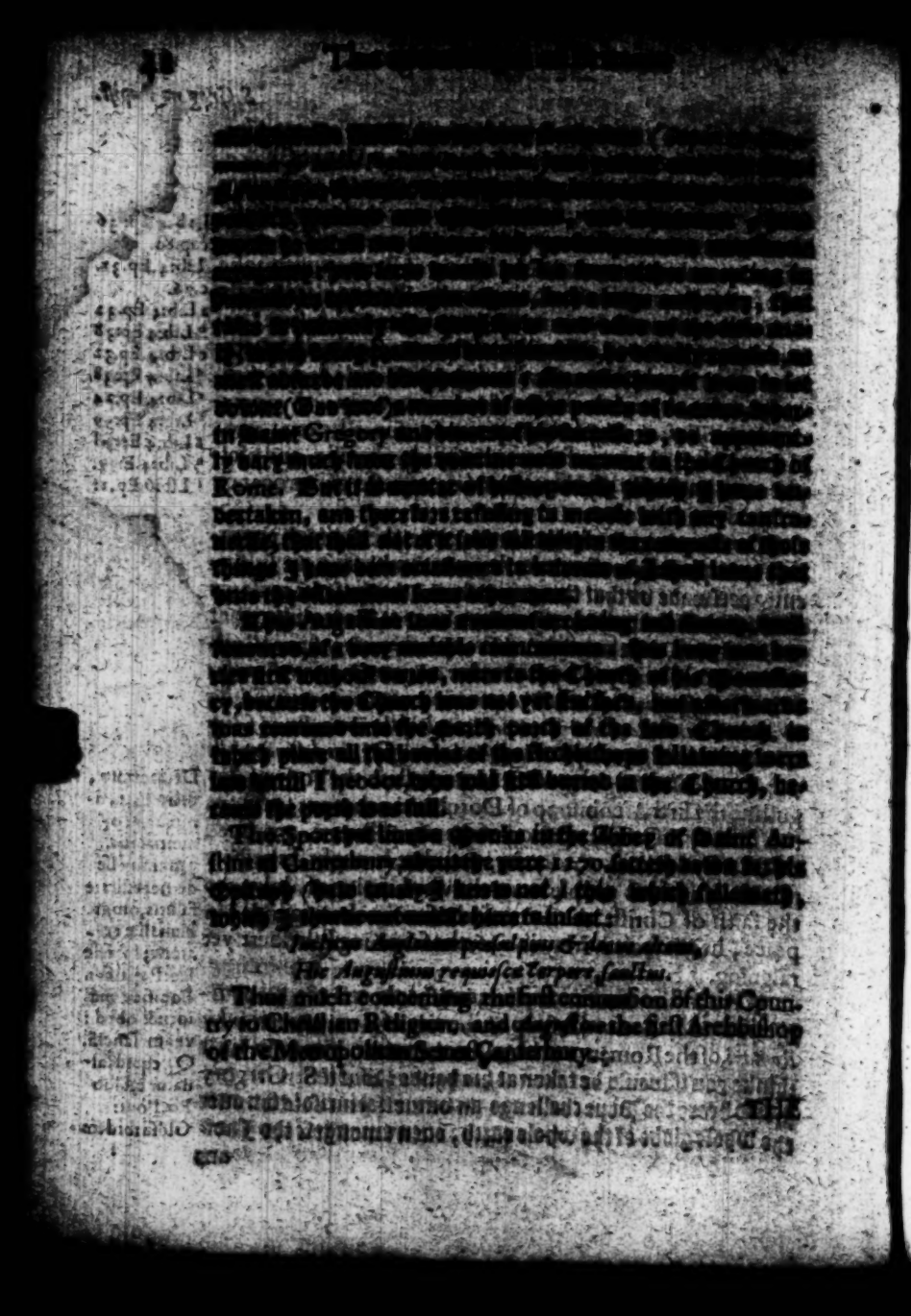
Sic Fimbria accusat Scævolam (apud Cic:) quod a totum telum corpore non recepisset: Orat. pro Sext: Rosc: Amer.

A Bonifacio 3. rogatus, Phocas Imp. statuit, vt Ecclesia Rom. esset caput omnium ecclesiarum, & magistra. Nam antea ecclesia Constantinopol. itans primam se scribebat omnium Ecclesiarum. Florileg. in an. 603. Greg. Epist. ex Regist. 194

Nay,

Lib:4.Ep:36 cap:80.
Lib:4.Ep.32. c.76.
a Lib:4.Ep.32
b Lib:4.Ep:38
c Lib:4.Ep.32
d Lib:4.Ep:38
e Lib:4.Ep.24
f Lib:4.Ep.39
g Lib:4.Ep:38
h Lib:4.Ep.39.
i Lib:6.Ep.21

Declaramus, dicimus, definimus, pronunciamus, omnino esse de necessitate salutis, omni humanæ creaturæ, subesse Ro: Pontifici. Bonif: de maiorit: & obed: vnam sanct. Quicunq; salutem est sub Ro: Pont: Glos: ibidem



THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBVRIE.

1. Augustine.

Of that which hath beene before deliuered, it appeareth, that Augustine was the first Archbishoppe of Canterbury, concerning whome I neede not any further to discourse. 596.

2. Laurence.

Saint Augustine before his death had appointed to succeede him, one Laurence a Romane borne a verie godly and well learned man, whom Ciaconius in the life of Saint Gregory, fourtieth to name, Cardinall in titulo S. Siluestri in Exquilijs, et Equirij Archipresbyter. But the name of Cardinall (as I take it) is of a far later date. This Laurence tooke great paines not onely with his owne charge, but also in labouring to reduce the Britons of Wales, the Scottes Irishmen to one consent in matters of religion. Yet is it likely his diligence might haue done good, but that he was withdrawen by the death of that good King Ethelbert. Eadbald his sonne succeeded him in the kingdom, who being a vitious young man, was not ashamed to marrie the wife of his late deceased father. This and other 611.

enormities, when Lawrence like a good Iohn Baptist, ceased not to reprehend him for; he first began to fall out with him, and afterwards euen with Christian Religion: and a while perceiued to like of it well enough, but neuer at full hearty reuerence. The people (as commonly it commeth to passe) following the example of their King, they likewise returned to the filthy vomit of their abominable idolatry: although the Archbishoppe like a good Pastor, ceased not by earnest exhortations and what other meanes possibly he might, to stay them from this horrible relapse. Perceiuing at last that his worpes did no good, but rather incited the King to more desperate hatred of him and religion: He determined to follow Mellitus and Iustus into France, that (as anon you shall haue occasion to reade) were lately banished by the wicked sons of good Sebert King of the East Saxons. The night before the day of his intended departure, hee caused his bed to be made in the very Church of his Monastery, where after many teares and sighes, he recommended vnto God the miserable state of his poore Church, and so fell a sleepe. It seemed vnto him (saith Beda) that S. Peter came vnto him and first expostulated the matter with him, after this and reprehended him sharpely for purposing to forsake the Church committed vnto him; and lastly, whipped his naked body so terribly, as when hee waked, finding it more then a dreame, all his body was goreblood. Hee went immediately vnto the King, shewing him his wounds, and together related vnto him the occasion of them. This stroke such a terror into the King, as, by and by he renounced his vowes, put away his incestuous wife, caused himselfe to be baptised, and for a further testimony and assurance of his vnfained conuersion, builded a Church in the monastery of S. Peter, and dedicated the same vnto the blessed virgine. Laurence very ioyfull of this alteration, sent presently for Mellitus and Iustus into France; who comming vnto him, one of them (Iustus) Bishop of Rochester, hee returned vnto his old charges the other he retained with him, hoping to finde meanes, hee also might be restored to his See againe. In the mean time, euen the same yeere that King Eadbalde became a Christian, himself (I mean Laurence) died, to wit, Feb. 3. 619 (as Balebelinus reth) and was buried beside Augustine his predecessor.

3. Mellitus.

4. Mellitus.

AT what time the Britaines refused to ioyne with Augustine in preaching of Christ, he writ vnto Saint Gregory, certifying him, that the harueſt here was great, but the labourers very few; and therefore requested him to appoint some, that might assist him in the worke of the Lord. Vpon whose request there were sent vnto him Mellitus an Abbot of Rome, Iustus, Paulinus, Rufinianus and others, who arriued in England the yeare 601. To leaue the rest vnto their owne places, Mellitus about three yeares after was consecrate by him Bishop of London, where King Ethelbert built a goodly church and dedicated the same vnto S. Paul. The fourth yeare of his consecration he went to Rome to confer with Boniface the Pope about diuers things, and was by him honourably intertained. Foure yeares and two after his returne died both Ethelbert King of Kent, and Sebert (that vnder him ruled the East Saxons) vnto whose funerall Laurence appertained. This Sebert hauing (vpon the wicked counsell, that being neuer baptized) made a solemne feasting and entry into the Church at Communion time, and asked the Bishoppe what he meant that he might not receiue of the same bread vnto them as he had done vnto their father Iohn, and so yet vnto the present day he vnderstood that if they would be washed in the water of life as he was, and the rest of the people there present, then would he minister vnto them of this bread also, but otherwise it was not lawfull for him to deliuer, nor they to receiue. Which when they heard, they would haue entered into further talke, but the King commaunding them to depart, were so enraged, as they expelled him their dominion, hardly holding their hands from doing him violence at that time. He being thus exiled, went first vnto Laurence the Archbishop of Canterbury, and finding him in little better case then himselfe was at London, departed into Flanders, and then with Iustus Bishoppe of Rochester. Being sent for soone after by Laurence (as aboue said) it happened the same yeare that the saide Laurence died, and he was appointed to succeede him. He was a man of great birth, but of greater mind, exceeding carefull of

his charge, helping the poore, and never ceasing for any thing but heauen and heauenly things. Hauing beene sicke a long time, he died at last of the gowt, Apr. 24. ann. 624. and was buried before his predecessor.

4. Iustus.

624. IVstus (of whom I haue before spoken sometime) was taken from Rochester to supply the place of Mellitus after his decease, wherein hauing gouerned painfully the space of 10. yeeres, (Malmsbury saith but 3.) he departed this life, Nouemb. 10. anno 634. and was buried in the porch where Mellitus lyeth.

5. Honorius.

634. After the death of Iustus, Honorius was made Archbishop, a very graue man: He was a Romane borne, very learned, and sometimes a Disciple of Saint Gregory. He was consecrate of Paulinus the Archbishop of Yorke. He obtained a graunt from King Edwin for the Church and priuiledges to the same, that where Bishop Augustine and the other Bishops before him, (for want of Christian soules) had builded their Churches in desert places, he might build his in Townes. He deuided the Realme into Diocesses, as it stands at this day, and appointed that Bishops should be made at large hereafter. He also diuided the Realme into parishes, that to his knowledge no particular Church or particular Curate was ouerburthened. He died (after he had gouerned 10. yeeres (VVilliam Malmsbury saith 16.) vpon the 30. day of February, 653. (so some write) of his age sixtieth, the yeere, 653. He was buried among the Archbishops.

6. Deus-dedit, or Adeodatus.

655. THe 6. was voyd after Honorius died the space of 18. moneths. An Englishman by birth called sometimes Frithona (famous for his learning and other vertues) was then elected Archbishop, and after that named Deus dedit. He was consecrated by Ithamar Bishop of Rochester. (Pauka

The first English Archbishop consecrated being.

The first English Archbishop.

being then without an Archbishoppe:) and died the last day of June (as the Westminster hath) July 14. 664. having attended that charge carefully about the space of 6. yeares, the very same day (saith H. Huntington) that Eroomberct the King of Kent died. He was the first Englishman that was Archbishop, and the last Archbishop that was buried in the Churchporch of Saint Augustines. (Angles or Saxons)

7. Theodorus.

One Wigardus an Englishman, an ancient and learned priest, was chosen to succede Deus-dedit, and sent to Rome for consecration with letters commendatorie from Egebert King of Kent, and Oswy King of Northumberland, who also sent presents of great value unto Vitalianus that was then Pope. It chanced he came to Rome at a time when the plague was very hote there, & died of the same, as did also almost all his company that came with him. The Pope understanding the matter had long boldes, and carefull to se it furnished, ordered choice of one Adrian an Abbot of Italy, but borne in Affricke, a groue man and very learned. He would not be perswaded to take so great a charge upon him; but being importuned thereunto, he promised to finde out a man that should be of greater both learning and yeares then himselfe, and in all other respects very fitte for the place. He had familiarly acquainted with one Theodore a Grecian borne in Tharsus of Cilicia, Saint Paules countrey, a man well seen in all kinds of good learning, and 66. yeares of age. Vitalianus notwithstanding refused to allow of him, except the other would go into England with him also. He was content [illegible] and at his comming thither was made Abbot of S. A[illegible]. Theodore then was consecrate Archbishop, April 1. 668. when the See had been voide almost two yeares. In May following, they set forward towards England. They had many lets by the way, and got not thither in a yeare and a halfe. They brought with them great store of bookes both Greeke and Latine, whereof some remaine yet to be seene at this day, as namely a Homer (so faire and exquisitely written, as no print in the world

668.

666

worke yet extant is thought to be comparable to it eyther for truth or beauty) and diuers other. Vnto this man all the British Bishoppes and generally all Britaine vsed obedience, and vnder him conformed themselues in all things vnto the rites and disciplins of the Church of Rome. He was a very stout and rigorous man, exercising the authority of his place so peremptorily, as many thinke it a great blot vnto him. How he toke vpon him to place and displace diuers Bishops at his pleasure, as Wilfride, Cedda and other, se in the beginning of Yorke. In his time were held two Synods, one at Hereford (the Canons whereof you may forty Beda, lib. 4 cap. 5.) the other at Clyff by Rochester, in which he procured all the Prelates there assembled to be of one mynd touching the newes of Eastches, wherewith his countrymen the Grecians were much infected: They all detested it, and gaue their approbation of those fiue famous generall Councels, of Nice, of Ephesus, of Chalcedon, and the two first of Constantinople. Queene Bertha this time had England so happy dayes, nor so many learned men as vnder him, and a little after. Amongst a great number of other, these were of his reading, Beda, Saint Iohn of Beuerley, Alcuinus, and Tobias Bishop of Rochester, all excellent and very famous men. He erected (as some say) a kinde of schoole or Vniuersity at Cratulens, or rather Cricklade in Wiltshire, so called of the Grecians that taught and studied there. Whose men some after removing thence, are supposed to haue left the foundations of one Vniuersity at Oxford. The last sundry monuments of his learning he writing behinde him, and appointed many Bishoppes in diuers parts of this Iland. Hauing continued Archbishop 22. yeares, he died September 29. anno 690. being [illegible] of age, vntill which time, he would often say, he [illegible] he should liue, for that in a dreame it had beene so signified vnto him many yeares before. A little before his death he sent for Wilfride Archbishop of Yorke, & Erkenwald Bishoppe of London, and confessing himselfe vnto them; acknowledged that he had done Wilfride great wrong, insomuch as, there was no one thing that lay so hard vpon his conscience as that, and therefore with teares besought him to forgiue him, and to pray for him. He was buried with-

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in the Church of Saint Augustines Abbey, because the porch stood not before, all his predecessors (five in number) being buried there. In memory of them, were composed and engraven in marble these verses that follow,

Septem sunt Angli Primates & Protopatres,
Septem Rectores, septemq; throni,
Septem cisternæ vitæ, septemq; lucernæ,
Et septem palmæ regni septemq; coronæ,
Septem sunt Stellæ, quas hæc tenet area cellæ.

8. Brithwald.

ALmost two years the See was voide after the death of Theodore; Brithwald Abbot of Reculuer which standeth upon the mouth of the river Orntad, and before that, a Monke of Glastenbury, was there elect, July, 1. anno. 692. & consecrate by Godwyn the Metropolitan of Wales, as of France rather as Beda reporteth. The yeer following, May 30. he tooke possession of his Bishopricke. He was a man very well learned both in Divinity and otherwise, but not comparable unto Theodore his predecessor. Hee bare a hard hand upon Wilfride Archbishop of Yorke, as Theodore had done before him, and caused his second banishment, as at least was some occasion of it. He was crowned by the Pope, who turned him about, and wrote with him by letters, as he made him reason for him selfe, ever he had beene against him. His Archbishoprick continued so long in this See as he, either before or since his time. He sate 38. yeares and a halfe. Dying then, January 9. 731. hee was buried at Saint Augustines with his Predecessors. 692.

9. Tatwyn.

THe same yeere in which Brithwald died, succeeded Tatwyn, otherwise called Cudwyn and Scadwyn, being consecrate 10. following. He was borne in Mercia, A man very religious, and no lesse learned. Soon after his consecration there arose a great controversie betweene him and the Archbishop of Yorke about the Primacy, wherein Tatwyn prevailed, having 731.

ting trauelled to Rome in perſon and receiued his Pall there, he late three yeares, died July 30. 731. and was buried at Canterbury. Vnto this mans time Beda (who died the ſame yeare) deduceth his hiſtory, the moſt ancient that England hath worthy any credite.

10 Egbrightus

10. Nothelmus.

736. HEnry Huntingdon affirmeth one Egbright to haue ſucceeded Tatwyn: I haue not found him mentioned elſewhere: and therefore to follow the report of the greater number, I will omit him and paſſe vnto Nothelm. He was born at London. Beda acknowledgeth himſelfe much beholding to this man for diuers things which vpon his report he inſerted into his Eccleſiaſticall ſtory. He receiued his Pall at Rome, anno 736. died October 17. 741. and was buried at Canterbury.

Q. Weſt. S. Presbyt. Lon.

11. Cuthbert or Cudbrich.

742. CVthbert an Engliſhman of great parentage, being Biſhop of Hereford, the yeare 741. was tranſlated to Canterbury. Fiue yeares after, to wit, 747. by the counſell of Boniface Biſhop of Mentz, he called a conuocation at Clifhedge, Rochester, to reforme the manifold enormities wherewith the Church of England at that time was ouergrowne. Our Kings forſaking the company of their own wiues, in thoſe dayes delighted altogether in harlots, which were for the moſt part Nunnes. Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis. The reſt of the Nobility therefore following their example, trode alſo the ſame trace. The Biſhops likewiſe, and other of the Clergy that ſhould haue been a meanes of reforming theſe faults in others, were themſelues no leſſe faulty; ſpending their times either in contentions and brabbles, as alſo in luxurie and voluptuouſneſſe, hauing no care of ſtudy, and ſeldome, or neuer preaching. Whereby it came to paſſe that the whole land was ouerwhelmed with a moſt darke and palpable miſt of ignorance, and polluted with all kinds of wickedneſſe and impietie in all ſorts of peo-

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ple Cuthbert therein endeauouring (like a good Pastor) by the reformation of these things to turne away the wrath of God which seemed to hang ouer this land, and to threaten those plagues which shortly after fell vpon it when the Danes inuaded the same: gathered together his Clergy at the place before mentioned, and there after long consultation, caused certaine Canons to be decreed which are to bee seene at large elsewhere. Amongst the rest, by one, all the Clergy were required to read to their parishioners the Lords prayer and the Creede in the English tongue. This man obtained from the Pope a dispensation for making of cemiteries & Churchyards within townes and cities, whereas vntill his time, within the walls none were buried. He also procured Eadbert king of Kent to commaund, that the bodies of Archbishops deceased hereafter should not be buried at S. Augustines (as heretofore) but at Christchurch: And that hee might put his monkes of Christ-Church out of all question of this priuiledge, he tooke order his death should be concealed, vntill his funerals were ended. He died ann. 758. And was buried according to his owne desire in Christchurch, or (as one reporteth) in a little Church more neere vnto the Citie, which he had built and dedicated vnto S. Iohn Baptist; meaning to settle his continuall abode there, and to make it a place of buriall for himselfe and his successors. This Church many yeeres after was consumed with fire together with Christchurch it selfe and a great part of the monasterie. Christchurch was afterwards re-edified by Lanfranke.

Pyrs in English

12. Bregwyn.

BRegwyn was borne of a Noble parentage amongest the Saxons of Germany, whence he trauelled into England for the increase of knowledge, being yet very young. After the death of Cuthbert, in regard of his honestie, integrity and great learning, choice was made of him as the fittest man to succeed, and so he was consecrated vpon Christmas day 759. He tooke order for his burial as his predecessor had done. He sate onely 3. yeeres, and died Aug. 24. 762. 759

13. Lambert

13. Lambert, al. Iambert.

764 The monks of S. Augustines taking it very heinously to haue the buriall of their Archbishops discontinued from them, began to make their complaint vnto the Pope. Who though Christchurch-men had no great reason to doubt of the Pope, who had confirmed vnto them this priuiledge at the suite of Bregwyn; yet to make the matter the more sure, they determined to elect Lambert Abbot of Saint Augustines for their Archbishop, assuring themselues he would now bee as earnest a defender of their liberties, as he had hertofore been an oppugner in the behalfe of S. Augustins. In his time Offa King of Mercia erected a new Archbishoprick at Lichfield, and obtained of the Pope authority for Eadulfus Bishop there to gouerne the Dioceses of Worcester, Legecester, Hereford, Selmham and Dunwich. So that Canterbury had left vnto him for his Prouince onely there, London, Winchester, Rochester, and Sherborne. Some say that Lambert consented vnto this alteration, others report that he spared no cost to recouer things to their olde estate. Hee late many yeares, and perceauing his end to approach, tooke order to be buried in Saint Augustines, intringing by that meanes the grants and priuiledges of the monks of Christchurch, obtained for the burial of the Archbishops amongst them. He died Aug. 12. 790. and was very honourably entered in the Chapter-house of Saint Augustines.

14. Athelard or Edelred.

793 Athelard was first Abbot of Malmesbury, then Bishop of Winchester and lastly consecrated Archbishop: July. 21. 793. A man of great vertue and excellently learned. Offa soone after this being dead, together with his sonne Egfride; Athelard made earnest suite vnto Kenulfe the son of Cuthbert then King of Mercia that he would restore vnto the See of Canterburie, the reuenues and facultaties taken from it wrongfully by Offa: Hereunto Kenulfus without much adoe readily assented, as also Leo the third then Pope. Vnto whom hee trauelled

called in person about that business. Hee sate about an eight or nine yeares, as most report; Malmsbury (to whom I giue credit in that behalfe) saith 13. and dying the yeare 806. was buried in Christ Church to the great discontentment of the monks of S. Augustines.

15. Wlfred.

WLfred being a monke of Christchurch in Canterbury was made Archbishop at Rome by Leo the third. And the ninth yeare after his consecration he went to Rome about some businesse of his Church not receiued. He died the yeare 830. and was buried at Canterbury in his owne Church. 807

16. Theologild.

AFter Wlfred, Theologild or Fleogild sometimes Abbot of Canterbury was Archbishop, for the space of 3. moneths, and dying was buried also in Christ church. One was put Simul sacerdotio with him, but being taken away before he had full possession, is not reckoned amongst the Archbishops. 832

17. Celnoth.

CElnoth that is said to haue beene Deane of the Church of Canterburie, succeeded Theologild, and continued Archbishop 38. yeares, died anno 870. as most deliuer. William Malmsbury allotteth vnto him onely 41. moneths. His time was exceeding troublesome by reason of the continuall inuasions of the Danes, yet no memorie remaineth of any action of his in so long space of so memorable a time. He died anno 870. and lieth buried in Christchurch in Canterbury. 832

18. Athelredus.

ATheleredus a great friend, sometimes a monke of Christ Church in Canterbury, and then Bishop of Winchester, was Archbishop after Celnoth 18. yeares. In his time all the monasteries of England were destroyed by the Danes, so as, 871

for

for the space of 90. yeares after, monkerie ceased throughout the realme; yea in the South parts there was not seene any either monke or nunne in two hundred yeres after, viz. vntill about the middle of the reigne of William Conqueror. Married priests euery where inhabited monasteries, whence for a long time after with much adoe they were hardly removed. This Athelredus died anno 889. and (as in a manner all his successours) was buried in his Church of Christ in Canterburie.

19. Plegmund.

889 PLegmund the most excellent learned man of his time was borne in the kingdome of Mercia. In his youth he first dedicated himselfe vnto a solitarie life and lived an Hermite in the Iland of Chester, which of him (as it should seeme) was wont to be called Plegmundham. Hee was taken thence to teach Alfred that was afterward king of England. Being chosen Archbishop, he trauelled to Rome in person, and was there consecrate. Some after his returne (to requite belike the curtesie hee had found there) hee tooke great paines in collecting the almes of al men well disposed through the land, which the king sent together with much treasure of his owne vnto the Pope by Athelmus Bishop of Winchester, appointing a certaine portion of the same to bee conueied vnto Ierusalem. Marianus then Pope, a little before had gratified the King diuers waies: He had granted immunity of tribute vnto the Saxons schole at Rome, and sent sundry presents vnto him, namely (amongst other things) a peece of wood that was (as hee would make the King beleeue) part of the crosse vpon which our Sauiour suffered death. By this contribution his kindnesse was sufficiently requited. The most memorable action of this Archbishop is, that the yeere 905. he consecrated seuen Bishops in one day. By reason of continuall warre, all the prouince of the West Saxons had beene without any Bishop seuen yeares: Which Formosus the Pope imputing vnto the negligence of the King, sent out an excommunication against him. Hee therefore causes Plegmund the Archbishop to call a conuocation, wherein it was ordered, that

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the ministry of the Gentiles (which till that time had but two Bishops, one at London, another at Rochester) should be erected into twelve, besides the see before named, Wells in Somersetshire, Crediton in Devonshire, and Saint Petrocks in Cornwall. Unto which Plegmund was appointed Frithstan, to Dorchester Wolfian, to Cricklade Cedulfe, and to Saint Petrocks Athelstan, possessor at the same time were conformate unto them, Berwegus Bishop of the South Saxons, and Kenulfus Bishop of Dunchester. Plegmund this Archbishop sate 36. yeares, and dying anno 923. was buried in his owne Church.

20. Athelmus.

ATheim (that put betwixt Alfred of Glastenbury and 915
Asserius, is mentioned) was appointed the first Bishop of Wells; made choice to institute Plegmund in Canterburie. William of Malmesbury saith that this Archbishop laide the foundation of the Bishop of Sherborne his church: it seemeth he began without effect. Sparke saith, he governed three yeares, and was buried with his predecessors.

21. Wilfelmus.

WIlfelm succeeded Athelm, he did nothing, and therefore 914
William of Canterbury saith, Quod nihil fecerit, quare nihil gesta, nec diu. anno 934.

Odo Saxonicus.

ODo the Saxon borne in the countrie of the East-Angles, 934.
but descended from Parents of great wealth and nobilitie, had (as it were) the cradle of Christ and Christian religion, [illegible] Odo for keeping [illegible] visiting his countrie, [illegible] of Athelstan in the Court of King Edward the Elder named Athelelm, who perceiving in him a great forwardnesse & excellency of wit, set him to schole, where he profited exceedingly, he was not baptised till he was come

Clancy

commaunding (ſhe ſaid) Ignorance at his tombe deſpitefully, biting thoſe ſpeeches, wherat halfe (quoth he) thou art dead alr̃eady, and nearly ouerſtil the reſt ſhalt ſtraight ſtep-place vnto a man vnmeete to liue by the ſide of Dunſtan, that the verie night Odo appeared vnto him in his ſleepe, threatning a ſpeedy and fearefull vengeance of this inſolency. According vnto which prediction it fell out, that trauelling to Rome for his pall, vpon the Alpes he was ſo oppreſſed with colde, that he was conſtrained to put his feete to ſhorſe with hot ſand to ſauntum ſoule diſgrace his deceaſed predeceſſor, into the bellies of his horſes, & yet at laſt to die ſtarke cold. Brithelm Biſhop of Wels was then choſen Archbiſhop, a vertuous and milde man, but not very fit for gouernment. In regard whereof, King Edgar intreated him, and he eaſily condiſcended, to abide ſtill at his old charge.

23. Dunſtan.

WIth the approbation of all men Dunſtan Biſhop of Rochester was then placed to this Patriarchall ſeat. Of whom I know not how to write that which is deſerued of him is ſo infinite. But I will hould my ſelfe within my determined bounds, and ſend the Reader that is deſirous to heare more of him vnto other hiſtories. He was borne in Somerſetſhire in a place called Glaſtenbury, where beſide other good learning he was alſo taught to ſing, play vpon inſtruments, to paint and carue, in all which he proued very excellent. From thence he went vnto Athelm Archbiſhop of Canterbury his vncle, who commended him vnto the King; And he partly for the good parts he ſaw in him, partly alſo for that hee was neere of kinne vnto him, made very much of him. He liued in the Court a while, till for a certaine miracle (as the monks call it, which was then imputed to Coniuration) with much diſgrace he was driuen out of the Court. After this he betooke himſelfe vnto the ſeruice of Elphege Biſhop of Winchester, another kinſman of his, who perſuaded him continually to become a monke. He could not heare of that life in any 961.

Fleury

Dunstan.

961. With the approbation of all men Dunstan Bishop of

any blisse, till upon a time talking familiarly with him, after
king his uncle a present sent of God
that holy counte to pass to
his
his humility, but went to his first wife (if I may so call her)
there (in contempt of her) an adulterous filthy life. King
Edward hearing great fame of his goodness, sent for him into
the Court; where he lived for very many years; insomuch
that many to finish an holy life, counted a confessor, having the most part assented to a noble
holy and vertuous man. Under this prince, Edmund and
Eldred (unto whom he was most gracious) he ruled all things
at his pleasure. Edeyna the fame of king Edmund that succee-
ded Eldred, could not endure him. Some say it was be-
cause Dunstan was forward in reprehending the kings vices,
as namely, that when the king rising from the feast of his co-
ronation, went immediately to his chamber, where a certain
beautifull Concubine attended his comming; Dunstan that
had gotten some inkling of the business, (as some think) be-
loved this beauty, and there put not only to flight the
seruple for that time, but also to the utter ruine of that
woman. But the untouched gravity of this holy man this
Dunstan had to bewitched the former kings with the love of
monkery, as they not only took violently from married
priests their wives to erect monasteries, but also spent very
lauishly of their owne treasures, which they should rather
have employed in resisting the common enemy both of God
and their country the Danes. King Edwyn perceiving all the
wealth of the land to be crept into monasteries, not only re-
strained to bestow more upon them, but recalled diuers of their
prodigall gifts his predecessours had made; and when the
monks refused to restore them at his commaund, he became a
very bitter persecutor of them, and their patrons. Dunstan
therefore seeing nothing better for him at present but revenge and
continuall offence, got him away into France, and there lived
in banishment the space of 3 years. In the mean time King
Edwyn by the rebellion of his subiects (at the instigation it is
likely of our monks, and their fauourers) lost together both
of his life and kingdome. Edgar that succeeded, wanting by
his

his brethren ryotously, was content to curry favour with them, and to that purpose no small preferment was taken from them; and not onely called home Dunstan, but promoted him first unto the Bishoprick of Worcester, soone after of London, and lastly placing Odine but two years at London, to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury. In that place he continued 17. years, applying all his endeavours to the enriching of monkes and monasteries inhabited by them, persecuting and hunting secular Priests every where out of their living. He died at last Anno 19. 988. and was long after canonized a Saint.

24. Ethelgar.

After Dunstan succeeded Æthelgar sometimes a Monke of Glastonbury, afterward Abbot of the native abbey of Winchester, then Bishop of Sherborn, and lastly unto Archbishop of Canterbury 989. He continued in that see only one year and eight moneths: Dying there was buried in his owne Church. Some say that he put out Monkes from his Church and brought in secular Priests in their rooms. 988

25. Siricius.

Siricius of a monke of Glastonbury was made Abbot of S. Augustine in Canterbury by Dunstan, and by his meanes preferred to the Bishoprick of Winchester (as one saith) but it was of Wiltshire to Wilton, and not Winchester. Ethelgar being dead, he became Archbishop the yeare 989. He is blamed much in some histories for purchasing to buy peace of the Danes with 10000. pounds. He sate fower yeares, died 993. and was buried at Canterbury. 989

26. Alauricius alias Alfricus.

Alauricius was also brought up at Glastonbury, and succeeded Siricius first at Wilton in the Bishoprick there, 993

then at Canterbury. He died an. 1006. and was buried at Rumsey, but was afterward removed to Canterbury. This man in the catalogue of Salisbury is omitted.

27. Elphege.

1006 ELphege was borne of great parentage, and spent his youthfull yeares in the monastery of Bath, where he first entred into religion. After his departure (he was professed King of Glastenbury (as Malmsbury saith) which place after a season he left and gave himselfe to a very strait kinde of life at Bathe, for which he was so much admired (the rather because he was a gentleman of great lineage) as many went about to imitate him, and joyning themselves to him, made him their governour by the name of an Abbot. Passing finally a certain space, he was called to the Bishoprick of Winchester the yeare 984. There he continued 12. yeares, after that 1006 Anno being removed to Canterbury. He was crown'd by Sigeric all the ceremonies notwithstanding, considering how he refused the archbishoprick twice before, perceiving the time to be altogether unfit to preach. The by & other necessary businesses, so what with holy preaching and example of holy life he converted many unto Christ. The yeare 1012. it happened the Danes to bee disappointed of certaine tribute which they claimed as due unto them: For want whereof they spoiled and burnt the citty and Church of Canterbury. The monks and people thereof, men, women and children they did slay; putting some to the sword, and letting go a tenth onely: Anno 1024. that were suffered to escape. 7136. went to the pot. Alfag the Archbishop, they kept him in prison seven months, & at last put him to death at Greenwich. The vengeance of God suffered not these cruell hell hounds to escape unpunished: For sundry kindes of misfortune they died little and little in a manner all confounded very shortly after. The body of Elphege was first buried in Saint Pauls Church in London, afterward carried to Canterbury, by the commandement of King Knute and there entered. Hee was made a Saint and allowed the 19. day of April for celebration of his memory.

28. Living

28. Living alias Lifwing.

The King sent him into Essex from Scaft Midsom of Wells, and 1013
made him Archbishop of Canterbury, soon after the death of Elphege.
But this preferment being troublesome, by reason of the continual in-
cursions of the Danes, Bootius, and other calamities, he endu-
red many times imprisonment, and other hardships; from which
being delivered, he returned into his own country, and betook
himself to the ruling of his country, until such time as King
Swanus being dead, and Ethelred returning, all troubles were
appeased. For it pleased God to suffer him at last to ende his
days in peace the yeare 1020. when he had beene Archbishop
about 7. yeares.

29. Agelnothus alias Æthelnotus.

AGelnothus surnamed The Good, was the sonne of an 1020
Earle called Agelmare, and is said to have beene Deane of
Christchurch in Canterbury, which at that time was regulat-
ed in the most part with Canons wearing the habits & gar-
ments of Priests, but in profession and manner of life diffe-
ring much from them. Therefore when as in that same terri-
ble stirring of the Danes mentioned in the life of Elphege all the
monkes were slaine except onely foure, the reasons that made
now the greater number, gave unto their governour the name
of Deane. From this place Agelnoth was taken to be Arch-
bishop. Malmsbury saith he was sometimes a monke of Gla-
stonbury, and therefore procured from king Knute a confirma-
tion of the olde priuiledges of that Abbey, the charter whereof
he reporteth Dereg. 1. c. 11. Being to Rome to fetch his pal,
he bought (as some report) an ounce of that blessed Father
S. Augustine Bishop of Hippo for an hundred talents of finer
& ruddier gold, and left it upon the Church of Canter-
bury. He had a great suite and cost in repairing his church
which (as before) was burnt by the Danes, and by his
good meanes procured king Knute (that favoured him exceeding-
ly) unto many honourable enterprises. He died at last having
sate Archbishop 17. yeares and upward, October 29. an. 1038.

30. Eadsin.

1038 EAdsin was a secular Priest, and first Chaplaine unto King Harold, who preferred him to the Bishoprick of Winchester. Thence he was removed to Canterbury soone after the death of Agelnoth. He continued Archbishop almost 12. yeares: All which time he was so oppressed with sickenesse, as hee could not attend his pastorall charge, but was faine to commit the same to another: and hee made choice of one Siward, Abbot of Abingdon, whom he termed sometimes Vicarium suum, sometimes Chorepiscopum, and sometimes Archiepiscopi vices moderantem. Hee discharged not his duty according to the trust reposed in him: For he abused much not onely his authority, but also the goods, yea and person also of the Archbishop that committed the same unto him. In regard whereof, though Eadsinus besought the King and other about him very earnestly, that he might succeede him, (not knowing belike how ill he was vsed so well as they) yet they would not condescend thereunto: but bestowed upon him the Bishoprick of Rochester. Henry Huntingdon saith hee was consecrated Archbishop, and Florent Wig: saith hee died some little space before Eadsin. But they are both mistaken I thinke. As for Edsinus himselfe, certaine it is, he departed this life October 28. 1050. was buried in his owne Church, and after his death made a Saint.

31. Robert, surnamed Gemeticensis.

1050 RObert a Norman succeeded by the favour of King Edward the Confessor, with whom he became acquainted, at what time he was exiled into Normandy. He preferred him first unto London, and then presently after the death of Eadsin unto Canterbury. This man is said to have laid the first foundation of the Normanes conquest in England, perswading the King to make Duke William his heir; whereunto when the King had condescended, himselfe became the messenger of this good tidings unto the Duke, taking Harold with him,

[illegible] to that purpose, that she might so pamper him with an oath (as indeed she did) also to thrust him from all [illegible] of the Kingdom. Upon such Harold afterwards [illegible] but he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ning this ſtripes of his mother, was by her clearely forgiuen, and the wrong practiſed to her ſonne hereafter to be forgotten. Emma hath and the Biſhop do ſhew themſelues thankfull vnto God for his miraculous deliuerance. For a perpetuall memoriall of the fame, gaue each of them vnto the monaſtery of S. Swithun nine Mannors, in remembrance of the nine plowlhares. This gift of theirs the King confirmed, and gaue moreouer two Mannors of his owne to wit, Peuent and Portland. Eadſie returns vnto the Archbiſhop, no doubting at all be ſucceſſe of this matter, vnder pretence of ſickneſſe held himſelfe at Domerie allone, as hee heard how the world went, well knowing England would proue to hot for him, he got him ouer into his owne Country to the Abbey of Gemmetica where he was brought vp, and there ouercome (it is like with ſhame & ſorrow) within a ſhort time after ended his daies, and was buried in the Monaſtery aforeſaid, hauing here Archbiſhop about the ſpace of two yeres or ſcarcely ſo much.

32. Stigand.

1052. STigand was Chaplaine vnto King Edward the Confeſſor, and preferred by him firſt vnto the Biſhoprick of the Eaſt Saxons and Helmham 1043. and after vnto Wincheſter the yere 1047. He was a man ſtout and wiſe enough, but very vnlearned (as in a manner all the Biſhops were of thoſe times) and vnreaſonable couetous. Perceiuing the King highly diſpleaſed with Robert the Archbiſhop, he thruſt himſelfe into his rowme (not expecting either his death, depriuation or other auoydence) without any performance of vſuall ceremonies. And whether it were that hee miſtruſted his title to Canterbury, or inexcuſable couetouſneſſe I cannot tell; certaine it is, that he kept Wincheſter alſo together with Canterbury, euen vntill a little before his death hee was forced to forgoe them both. Many times hee was cited vnto Rome about it; but by gifts, delayes and one meanes or other hee drone it off, neuer being able to procure his pall thence ſo long as King Edward liued. William the Conqueſ-

uour

cou) hauing taine king Harold in the field, all England yél-
ded presently vnto his obedience, except onely Kentishmen,
who following the counsell of Stigand and Egelsin the Abbot
of S. Augustines, gathered al their forces together at Swans-
combe neere Greenesend, and there attended the comming of
the King (who doubted of no such matter) euery man holding
a greene bough in his hand; whereby it came to passe that he
was in the middest of them before he vnderstood of any such bu-
sinesse toward. Hee was greatly amazed at the first, till he
was giuen to vnderstand by Stigand, there was no hurt
meant vnto him, so that he would graunt vnto that country
their ancient liberties, and suffer them to bee gouerned by
their former customes and lawes, called them and till this day
Gauelkind. These things hee easily yelded vnto, vpon this
armed intercession, and afterward very honourably perfor-
med: But he conceiued so profound a displeasure against
Stigand for it, as he neuer ceased till hee had reuenged it with
the others destruction. A while he gaue him very good counte-
nance, calling him Father, meeting him vpon the way when
hee vnderstood of his repaire toward him, and affording him
all kind of gracious and fauourable vsage both in wordes and
behauiour: but it lasted not long. The first signe of his hidden
rancour and hatred toward him was, that he would not
suffer himselfe to bee crowned by him, but made choice of Al-
dred Archbishop of Yorke: for which hee alleadged other rea-
sons, as that hee had not yet receiued his pall, &c. But the mat-
ter was, hee was loth in that action to acknowledge him for
Archbishop. Soone after his coronation, he departed into
Normandy carrying with him Stigand and many English
nobles, vnder pretence to bee their patrone: But in truth hee
stoode in doubt least in his absence they should practise some-
what against him: And namely Stigand he knew to bee a
man of a haughty spirite, subtle, rich, gracious and of great
power in his Country. Presently vpon his returne, certaine
Cardinalls arriued in England, sent from the Pope as Le-
gates to correcte (as they said) certaine enormities and abu-
ses of the English Clergy. Stigand by and by perceiuing him-
selfe to bee the marke that was specially shot at, hid himselfe a
while in Scotland with Alexander Bishop of Lincolne, and

after in the Iſle of Ely. At laſt perceiuing a conuocation to be called at Winchester, he came thither and beſought the King in regard of his owne honour, and the promiſe made vnto him at Swanſcombe (which was, not to bee offended with him or any other for their attempt at that time) to ſaue him from the calamity hee ſaw growing toward him, which hee could not impute vnto any thing ſo probably, as his vndeſerued diſpleaſure. The king anſwered him with very gentle words, that hee was ſo farre from endeuouring to take any reuenge of that or any other matter, as he loued him, and wiſhed hee knew how to protect him from the danger imminent: But that which was to bee done at that time, muſt bee done by the Popes authority, which hee might not countermand. So do what he could, hee was depriued of his liuings by theſe legates. The cauſes alleaged againſt him were theſe; Firſt, that he had held Canterbury and Winchester both together (which was no very ſtrange thing; for Saint Oſwald had long before held Worceſter with Yorke, and S. Dunſtan Worceter with London.) Secondly, that hee had inuaded the See of Canterbury, Robert the Archbiſhop beeing yet aliue vndepriued. And laſtly that he preſumed to vſe the pall of his predeceſſor Robert left at Canterbury, and had neuer receiued any pall but of Pope Benedict, at what time hee ſtood excommunicate for ſimony and other like crimes. In the ſame conuocation many other Prelates were depriued of their promotions, as Agelmare Biſhop of Helmham brother vnto Stigand, diuers Abbots and men of meaner places. All which was done by the procurement of the King, that was deſirous to place his countrymen in the roomes of the depriued for the eſtabliſhment of his new-gotten kingdome. Poore Stigand being thus depriued, as though he had not yet harme enough, was alſo clapt vp preſently in priſon within the Caſtell of Winchester, and very hardly vſed there, beeing ſcarcely allowed meate inough to hold life and ſoule together. That was thought to bee done to force him to confeſſe where his treaſure lay, whereof being demaunded, hee proteſted with great oathes he had no money at all; hoping belike ſo to procure his liberty the rather, and then to make himſelfe merry with that he had laid vp againſt ſuch a deare yeare. He died ſome

after

after of seditious indignation of minde, as (as some report) of voluntary famine, 17. yeres after he had obtained the Archbishoprike. After his death a little bag was found about his neck, the bulke wherof being carefully sought out, there was notably declaration of infinite treasure hid under ground in diuers places. All that the King gathered in his store coffers. The bones of this Archbishop lye entombed at this day upon the top of the north wall of the Presbytery of the Church of Winchester in a coffin of lead, upon the north side whereof are ingraven these words, Hic iacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus. He was deposed ann. 1069. and died within the compasse of the same yeere.

33. Lanfrank.

STigand being yet alive, but deposed as is before said, Lanfrank was consecrate Archbishop. This Lanfrank was borne at Papia in Lumbardie, twenty miles from Millaine, being of the house and family of the Beccarij, who deriued their pedegree from Caius and Numerianus Emperours of Rome, as Hier. Henneiges author of Theatrum Genealogicū deliuereth: there, (to wit at Papia) he was brought vp in all good learning, till being come vnto mans state, he determined to trauell. Through France he came into Normandy, prouoked by the fame and great reputation, he had heard of Heluin, or Herluin abbot of Becco. Vpon the way thitherward, it was his hap to be encountred with theues that spoiled him of all he had, bound him and threw him into a thicket, where he might haue perished with cold and hunger, had not God sent some extraordinary company that way that met with him, hauing lain there onely one night. Hereupon he got him vnto the Monastery of Becco, and for very want and penury, was faine to become a Reader of Logicke there, vntill he was admitted to the place of a Monke. Soone after that, he became Prior of Becco; whence in regard of his singular wel-doone and great knowledge in all good learning (that the times could affoord) he was called by Duke William to be Abbot of S. Stephens in Caen, a monastery that the same Duke had founded. Now Stigand being displaced in manner aboue rehearsed, the Conqueror well knowing how much

1070. W. Con. 5

much it behooued him to the eſtabliſhment of his new crowne
throne in England, to plant a man loſte and faithfull in that
place, vnto a Pontifick choice of him, aſſiſte in all aſſayres
thereof, both euen lawfully, hoped being well learned in all
the Cuſtomes of the Kingdome, wonderfully pleaſe him,
the Nobility and Gentlery faithfully aſſiſted, and exceeding
him with great applauſe, and lastly the Pope allowed him
his particular extraordinary fauour. At last, as his firſt comming
to the Pope ſeeke vnto him and make him telling him
he would him that purpoſe, not of enuy, but in regard of his
excellent learning, whereof he had heard great fame. Thomas
Archbiſhop of Yorke was preſent the ſame time, together
with Remigius Biſhoppe of Dorcheſter. This Thomas had
beene lately conſecrated vnto Yorke by Lanfranke, and for
a certaine time refuſed to make profeſſion of obedience vnto
the Biſhop Canterbury, vnleſſe vntill by the commandement of
the King he was enforced thereunto. Now whether it were
vpon diſcontentment and perſuaſion of a wrong, or his envy at
Lanfrankes eſpecial better or good fortune that moued him,
perchance beginne to make complaint vnto the Pope of a
great iniury offered vnto his See, in the behauiour of his
profeſſion. Lanfranke pleaded preſcription for his right,
and offered to make proofe of the ſame. The Pope thereby
was not willing to trouble himſelfe any more with the matter,
remitted the hearing thereof vnto the King, who in
The yeere 1072. iudged it to Canterbury. But more of this
quarrell in Thomas of Yorke. Lanfranke himſelfe was conſecrated
very ſolemnly at Canterbury, all the Biſhoppes in
England being preſent themſelues, as by their Pontifex,
Anglic. 2. pag. (no Engliſh antiquity can be more authentique here,
1070. Almaſ. 18. page be ſeene) and after the Maſſe, preaching
his charge louingly, and hopping all that about the end of
his time, one action obſcures his former goodneſſe, and further
giues the cauſe of many great calamities vnto
him. It is thought that William the Conqueroure left
the gouernment of England vnto his yonger ſonne William
Rufus, at the perſuaſion eſpecially of this Archbiſhop,
who (as ſome write) bare ſpecial loue vnto the young Prince, becauſe
he had borne him at the font in his childehood. He is

blamed much for putting the eldest sonne Robert from that which might lawfully fall vnto him, and surely God blessed him not in that action. The King thus abandoning him, & almost hating him, and keeping out of the realme, all the rents of the Dukedome in his owne hands; But with much ado got it into some other hand, that the King thought himself little to be safe in admitting him to peace and quietnesse, and superintending her counsels there. Hereof Duke Robert, by the meditation of Women, who can do much where money cannot, brought himself into favour with his brother, and was restored to the Dukedome againe. Shortly after his returne, he fell sick of an ague, & died of the same according to his own desire. For it is reported that he should often before his sickenesse, desire that he might take his end either by a fluxe or an ague, for that in these kind of infirmities men are wont to have the vse both of speech and memorie to the last gaspe. He deceased (as most write) Iun. 4. or (as Houeden, Florentius Wigorn. and other better) May 24. 1106. He was buried at Canterbury in his own Church, before the high Altar. He builded much vpon the foundation of the same, built much hanling for the Quire (which number he encreased from 30. to 140) restored the dignities and offices of olde belonging to the Monastery, and restored vnto the same 24. Mannors that had been taken from it wrongfully in times past by Odo Bishop of Bayon and Earle of Kent. Moreouer he built the Archbishoppes palace of Canterbury in a manner all, he founded two Hospitals without the City of Canterbury, and endowed them with competent reuenues, (S. Iohns and Harbaldown) He hastened very large money towards the building of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester, (or rather indeed built it all) gaue a Mannor also vnto it, and did much (the particulars I cannot set downe) for the Abbey of Saint Albans. He was a great Student, writ diuers learned workes, and (which deserueth especiall remembrance) tooke great paines in reforming the Bibles, the copies whereof were much corrupted throughout England by the negligence of the Writers.

34 Anselme

34 Anselm.

1093. W. Rufus. 7

THe Diuel ployes the Pope tantamus volus, after the death of Lanfranke, and hauing parted the profites thereof. (In what sort I know not, he which was wont to sell all other Ecclesiasticall promotions as it were by the pounde, bestowes the Archbishoppicke freely, vpon a meete Scholler man, Anselm Abbot of Becco. This Anselm was borne at Augusta a City of Burgundy standing at the foot of the Alpes. His fathers name was Gundulfe (a man of great account in his Country) and his mothers Hemeberg. He came vnto Becco of the like zeale as Lanfranke had done, moued thereunto by the great fame of the said Lanfranke, and professed himselfe a Monke there in the 27. yeare of his age. Lanfranke being called away to Caen, hee was made Prior, and soone after Abbot; Elum, or Herlewin, the old Abbot being dead. In that place he continued 15. yeares, & then was earnestly requested by Hugh Earle of Chester lying very sicke, to come into England vnto him to confer with him, and to giue certaine admonitions of his. Whither he came and had much honour done him euery where of all sorts of people. The King himselfe amongst the rest, besides many liberall fauours, made offer vnto him of the Archbishoppricke of Canterbury: verily hoping withe that a man giuen to Monasticall contemplation, & not affecting worldly pompe, would vndoubtedly haue refused the same: For it is certaine, that after Anselm had accepted the offer, pitying withe the spoile and desolation of the Church by want of a Pastor; the King would faine haue retracted his gift, and perswaded him with many reasons to leaue it, shewing him how the burthen and trouble of the place was greater then he should be able to endure, a man that had spent his time within the wals of a Monastery, and not experienced in managing of great affaires. But he lost his labour: Anselm kept fast his hold, and was soone after consecrated by Walkelin Bishop of Winchester, or (as I finde also recorded) by Thomas Archbishop of Yorke, Decemb. 4. 1093. all the Bishops of the land that could possibly come, being present at that solemnity. Presently after his consecration, the king and he fell out. Not long

before

bishops, the king had chosen to some thirty churches to make his new forrest more Winchester. This Anselm reprehended him sharply for, and besought him to amend that and other faults; as namely his simony, his extortion, his cruelty, &c. wherein he daily offended God grievously, and greatly dishonoured himself. This admonition of his displeased the king very much, but his quarrell in deed was none other than this, that asking leave to goe to Rome to fetch his pall, he had named Vrban Pope, whom the king as yet had not acknowledged for Pope: and for so doing, accused him of no lesse than high treason. After great stirre and much adoe between them about this matter, it was determined that all the abbots and Bishops of England should be called together to iudge of this controuersie. They met at Rochingham Castle; and the matter being proposed by the king, for feare or flattery they all assented vnto him, and forsake their Archbishop, except onely Gundulphus Bishop of Rochester. A while hee endured to liue in continuall feare and disgrace, euen vntill hee was commanded out of the Realme by the king. Being at Douer ready to take ship, all his carriages were searcht, his goodes there and elsewhere soeuer taken from him and sulde to the kings vse, his temporalties seased, and himselfe set a land in France in a manner naked. He trauelled presently to Lyons, and was sent for thence by the Pope. At his first comming to Rome, he had all manner of fauour: But by that time the king with golden eloquence had informed him of the cause, his entertainement began to wax colder. He determined therfore to haue returned to Lyons, but was stayed by the Pope; whose pleasure while he was content to awaite a while longer, the Pope died. Some after him, the King died also being chanceably slaine by the glance of an arrow as hee was hunting in that forrest, for the making whereof Anselm had reprehended him. This king was a very vicious prince, couetous in getting, & prodigal in spending, the most sacrilegious Symoniſt that euer raigned in England. Reioycing in the gaine he made that way, he would often say, Panis Christi panis pinguis. His death as some report was miraculously signified vnto Anselme in France. A paper was put into the hands of one of his Chaplaines no man knew how, in which was found written,

Guliel-

Guielmus Rufus occisus est. Within a few dayes after, certaine word was brought of the tyrants death, and this notice taken as sent from heauen. Henry the first succeeded William Rufus in the kingdom, who presently called home Anselme, and restored him to his former place. The first thing he did at his returne, he called a conuocation at Rauen, wherein he deprined many Prelates of great place for their seuerall offences, Guy Abbot of Windham, Eldwyn of Ramsey for simony, Geffry of Peterburgh, Haymo of Chechull, and Engelric of Middleton for not being in orders, Richard of Ely, & Robert of S. Edmunds, all Abbots, for other enormities. Diuers canons were agreed vpon in the same conuocation too long to rehearse: some of them tended to the restraining of Clergy men from marriage, which notwithstanding many married so vainly, and many that came not orders refused vtterly to make profession of chastity, as hath may be reported by Girard Archbishop of Yorke in an Epistle written by him vnto Anselm in the end of S. Anselmes Epistles. The falling out also of Anselme with the King (which happened presently after) was a great weakening vnto these Canons. All the time that the Archbishop was absent (which was three yeares) the King had disposed of all Bishopricks that fell, at his pleasure, giuing investiture & possession of them, by deliuery of the staffe & the ring. And indeed the Princes in a manner of all Christen-dome, had taken this kinde of authority vnto themselues entery where about this time. Bishops thus appointed, demanded consecration of Anselm, which he vtterly denied vnto them, professing withall, that he would neuer receiue, or repute them for Bishops that were already consecrated by other vpon such election, alleadging how it was lately forbidden in a Councell held by Pope Vrban the second, that any Clerke should take investiture of any spirituall preferment at the hand of any King, Prince or other lay man. The king vpon Anselms refusall, required Gerard Archbishoppe of Yorke, to giue these Bishoppes consecration, whereunto he readily assented. But William Gifford nominated to Winchester vowed to in awe of Anselm, as that he durst not accept consecration at Gerards hands. This increased the kings wonderfully, so as presently he commanded Giffards goods to be

his commaund, and finally banished the Realme. Great adoo there was about this matter throughout the realme; some befriending the Kings right, others taking part with the Archbishop. In the end, the King doubting what might come of it, and being loath to give occasion of tumult, considering that himselfe was a stranger borne, and that his father by force and meere violence, had not many yeares since obtained the rule of this land: he determined to send an Ambassador to the Pope, together with the Archbishop, for to grow to some reasonable conclusion. The Pope (Paschalis 2.) would not yeelde one iot unto the Kings requests, when the Kings Ambassador William Warelwast (after Bishop of Exceter) saide hee knew the King would rather lose three crowne, then this priviledge: he answered, yea, let him take his head also if hee will, unto him shall never appoint Bishop but I will resist him what I may. So without doing any good, homeward they came. But the King understanding before hand how the world went, sent a messenger to exhibit Anselm entirely into the Realme, and plainely seised all his goodes moveable and unmoveable into his hands. Three yeares more he spent in exile, all which time he lived with Hugh Archbishoppe of Lyons. At last it pleased God to open this passage of his reconciliation to the King. Adela Countesse of Blois, the Kings sister, fell dangerously sicke in those parts, where it chanced the Archbishop to abide. He went to visite her, and yeelded so great comfort unto her in that time of her disease, as recovering afterward, she never ceased importuning her brother, until shee had wrought an agreement betweene them, the conditions whereof were these; First, that Anselme should be content to consecrate the Bishops already nominated by the king: And then that the king should renounce all right to such nomination or investiture for the time to come. These conditions were allowed by the Pope, and the Archbishop restored not onely to his place, but to all his goodes and rentes gathered in the time of his absence. Two yeares he lived after this his last returne: in which time he persecuted married Priests very extreamly. Dunstan, Oswald, Ethelwald, and other enemies to the mar-

riage

riage of Clergy men, had onely expelled them out of Monasteries that had wiues: But Anselme vtterly forbidding them marriage, deprined them of their promotions that were married, constrained their wiues vnto the Bishop of the Dioces, adiudged them and their wiues aduulterers, and sayed all that entred into orders to vow chastity. Whilst the Clergy of England at this time were either married men, or the sonnes of married Priests. The king therefore pitying the generality of this calamity, sought to protect them a while from Anselmes seuerity in this point: But he (I meane Anselm) was a little too resolute in all his determinations; in so much as he might neuer be perswaded to yelde one iot in any thing he once intended. So, notwithstanding the Kings inclination to succour so many distressed poore families, the Canons of the Conuocation before mentioned were generally put in execution throughout England. About this time it hapned Gerard Archbishop of Yorke to decease, and a second Thomas to be elected for his successor. What ado there was betweene him and Anselme about profession of obedience, and how it was ended, see in the history of the said Thomas. To make an end at last with this Archbishop, the yere 1109. he fell extreamely sicke at Saint Edmundsbury, and thence got him to Canterbury, where he lay languishing a long time, and at last departed this life, April 21. in the 16. yere of his gouernment, and of his age 76. He was first buried at the heade of his predecessor Lanfranke, but remoued after to the east end of his Church of Canterbury (vpon the building and beautifying whereof, he had bestowed very much money.) And almost 400. yeeres after by the procurement of Iohn Moorton one of his successors was canonized a Saint. A man of great learning as his workes yet extant testifie, whereof one entituled, Cur Deus homo, he writ in the Abbey of Telesia in Italy, while there he waited the Popes leysure; Another, De processione Spiritus Sancti, containeth principally the effect of a Sermon preached at the Councell of Barum, in the presence of certaine Grecian Prelates, whose Church hath long dissented from vs in opinion concerning that matter. As for the life and conuersation of Anselm, it was for integrity euen

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1114. Hen. 1. 15.

man of that Country Robert de Beleſmo, waxing weary of that Country, he came into England; and having no place of abode, travelled up and downe from one Monaſtery to an other, till at laſt the Archbiſhop gave him entertainement for a while, and then preferred him to the Biſhoppicke of Roche-

that (whereas to the Archbishop only, by the Pall, the Legantine power was annexed) William Malmsbury (saith he) thereby endeavoured to usurp the Legantine power unto himself, by obtaining of Pope Innocent the Second, always it had been a Prerogative to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be Legatus natus, and none other to be admitted into the Realme without special licence. This allegation (saith Malmsbury) was pressed before the Pope, and sustained by him: Eight years Ralph continued [illegible] and then departed this life, and was buried in the Church of Christ Church in Canterbury, before the high Altar: Many [illegible] with sitting and waiting upon the quality of his age and place, frequented [illegible] unto him the Summons (for matter ecclesiastical) of Kings. This prelate before his consecration was continually full of his pains, [illegible] and then departed this life, and was buried in the Church of Christ Church in Canterbury, before [illegible] as other Signs of his Sanctimonious Life of all.

96. William

36. William Corbell.

WIlliam Corbell or Corbois, [illegible] 1132.
Hen. 1. 23.

[illegible] John de Crema [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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37. Theobald.

1138. K. Steph. 4.

[illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury [illegible] Albert Cardinall Bishop of Preneste the Popes Legate, Theobald made Metropolitan Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in his behalfe vnto Pope Innocentius, recommending vnto him both the matter and the maner. As is his 111. Epistle. Now in the time of his vsurpation, it happened a Councell was summoned at Winchester, whereunto he was called. Henry the sonne of Stephen Earle of Blois, and Bishop of Winchester King Stephens brother, (that by vertue of his power Legantine had often controlled Pope Innocent, and euer opposed himselfe against him in the Councell of Clarendon, recommended this good purpose, perswading vnto him, that he could not better serue the Pope, then to endeuour to reconcile him vnto the Emperour; and then with his brother the King to inable his passage, and perforce to bring him at home. But such were those times, as it was safer then to offend the King then the Pope: and therefore he refused to go, vnless he were able to giue the Pope such an assurance, whereby he and his should rather oppose themselues already dangerously. So therefore he would, but all the difficulty was in getting passage. All the ports of England were stopt to him, yet so cunningly he handled the matter, that ouer the seas he got, and was at the Councell in good time. The King then following the counsell of his brother the Bishop of Winchester, seased vpon all his goods and temporalities, and banished him the Realme. But like a tall fellow interdicted the King and the whole Realme, and taking aduantage of the time which was very [illegible] (during the Kings commandement) came home, and lived in Flanders, till by the intercession of certaine Bishops he was restored. Afterward he grew into great fauour with the King, and was the chiefe meanes of concluding that small peace at Wallingford betweene him and Maud the Empresse. In the yeere 1152. he summoned a conuocation at London, where the King would haue constrained the Clergy to make Eustace his sonne King, to the displeasing and great iniury of Duke Henry the Empresses sonne. The intent was spied before, and letters procured from the Pope forbidding the Clergy to meddle in any such businesse. This notwithstanding, the matter was earnestly followed in behalfe of the young Prince Eustace, insomuch as, when they perceiued it was not effected according to their desire, they shut the doores vpon the Clergy in the place where they were gathered together, and thought by force and threatening to

counsell them before they should depart. The greater number seemed to perswade him. Theobald rising, setting out of the place, take his barge, and returning to the Monastery, gate him beyond sea, and so by his absence the Monastery was relieved. His goods by and by were confiscated, and his temporalities seized into the Kings hands. But in a short time after king Stephen dies, and Henry Duke of Normandy, surnamed Fitz-Empresse succeeds, who restored him againe, directly to all his possessions againe. Wherein he passed the rest of his dayes quietly in great honour and estimation, and departed this life the yeare 1160. when he had sate Archbishopp five and twenty yeares. Perceiving his end to approach, he made his Will, and gave all his goods unto the poore, as other like good men. He lieth buried in the south part of Saint Thomas Chappell in a stately Tombe leaning to the wall.

38. Thomas Becket.

1161. Hen. 2. 8. SInce the Conquest never any Englishman obtained this Archbishopperiche before Thomas Becket. He was borne in London, his fathers name was Gilbert a Merchant, his mother was a Stranger borne in Syria. He was first taught and brought up among the sons of the Gilbertines by the Priory of Merton, and growing towards, was sent to the Universities of Oxford and Paris: Hauing there attained some more learning, and also the knowledge of the French tongue, he returned, and became an officer in some Court about London, it is saide, he was a Justice, Stow in his Survay of London, delivereth that he was the Sheriffes Clarke: but hearing somewhat of that kind of life, he found meanes to get into the service of Theobald the Archbishop, who quickly espying his manifold good parts, loved him entirely, and sent him into Italy, at Bononia to study the Canon law, lest there might be any thing wanting in him requisite in a Common wealths man, for the managing whereof he discerned him very likely. Upon his returne thence, it should seeme hee repaired to Oxford, where Gul. Worcestrensis saith, he proceeded Doctor of Law. After which, in short time hee was preferred by the

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[illegible] unto the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, the [illegible] of Winchester, and Roger Archbishop of Yorke, and S. Mary hill a [illegible] the Church [illegible] Thomas Becket [illegible] the King so displeased, [illegible] against him, that [illegible] Chancellour of England, and forsook him [illegible] of spirituall preferments. For Theobald being a wise man, well perceived Becket to be [illegible] and ambitious, so [illegible] and dissembling, as the King being yet young, [illegible] wholly [illegible] [illegible] any [illegible] that might [illegible] with the Church; And again, he could not doubt either of his faithfulness to him, as his [illegible] in so [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thomas Becket in the name of the King; whereas he [illegible] in shell, as in short time he [illegible] in the things [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by little and little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the pompe and bravery of the Court, to [illegible] as other Courtiers, to [illegible], to [illegible] long in bed, to hawke, to [illegible] [illegible] followers, &c. in so much as some [illegible] [illegible] to say, the Chancellor [illegible] he was an Archbishop also, and blamed him [illegible] living like a Clergyman. [illegible] by this means (saith he) Thomas Becket was [illegible] of the Kings [illegible], was partaker of all his counsels, [illegible] either by [illegible] to the Archbishop, or some device of his [illegible], could and did stop any courses that might be [illegible] in the Church. Having continued thus in the office of Chancellor [illegible] five yeares with the great favour and liking of the King it hapned Theobald the Archbishop to die. The King little thinking what a snake he nou-

rishop in his bosome, determined by him to be his deadly enemie for the advancement of him (Thomas Becket) vnto the Archbishoppricke. Making therefore at that time in Normandy his sonne Prince Henry a mightie man of speciall trust into England with charge to make these two things sure vnto him, first to procure all the Nobles, and best of the Communalty to sweare fealty vnto young Prince Henry his sonne, and then to cause the Monkes of Canterburie to elect Thomas his Chancellour Archbishoppe. That feat he quickly brought to passe (the rather by the helpe of the Chancellour that was ioyned in Commission with him.) And in the second also he bestirred himselfe so well, as he caused the whole Communaltie of the Clergy, (a most authentical kinde of election) to chuse Thomas Becket for their Archbishoppe, no man gainesaying it, except Gilbert Folior Bishoppe of London. He was consecrate Archbishop vpon Whitsonday (being made Priest but full the day before) by the Bishop of Winchester, anno 1162. being not yet full forty fours yeers of age. Presently after his consecration, how altered all the whole course of his life, became he grauer, more sadder, and so demeant in all outward shew, as he seemed quite another man. Also he resigned his Chancellorship, certifying the king by letters, (who was then in Normandy) he could not serue the Church and the Court both at once. The king that euer hitherto thought to vse Thomas Becket as a fit schoolmaster to traine and inure his sonne in matters of state and policy, was now very sorry that he had made him Archbishoppe, seing he threw off all care of temporall gouernment, and considering the hautinesse of his spirits, feare doubted whereunto this strange dealing would grow at the last. Another thing the king greatly disliked in him was this, that being yet scarcely warme in his seate, he beganne to looke so narrowly into the state of the land belonging to his See, and to challenge with such extremity whatsoeuer might seem to pertaine vnto him, as he prouoked many of all sorts of people against him, who euery where exclaimed with open mouth, and made their complaints thicke and threefold vnto the king, saying, that hauing some authority and more knowledge in the law: vnder colour of defending the rights of his Church he take

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violently from every man that he met. But the nobles that
rose against the king drave him into this: The Clergy of
this realme have privileges to build upon the priuiledges of
the Church (whereby, that is meant to be true, they claim
wold to be exempted from the iudgement of temporall Courts)
&c. onely in strife amongst men committed by Clergy men,
as murthers, robberies, rapes, &c. which temporall iudges
might not meddle withall; and in the spirituall Courts they
have neither sword nor punishment at all, the most part being
but fines. For the amendment and prevention of this inconvenience for
time to come, the king intended to publish a certaine ordinance
or statute of the customes of England, for diuers long time by
king Henry the first his grandfather, before this intolerable
and licentious liberty of the Clergy was thought meete to be
vsed. Now that might not be granted at his pray (the Clergy
being especially powerfull) he deuised to send this declara-
tion from the Pope, and to annex his allowance of the same.
Whereupon hauing gotten inkling of the kings intent
before hand, had secretly with the Pope, or (as some re-
port) with the Cardinall of Pontigny, procured the king was to
be resisted, at what time he bent himselfe altogether to the
abolishing and banishing of all immunities and liberties of
the Church. And the Archbishop himselfe from seeking to
procure the kings displeasure, openly had promised him troth
and loyaltie. The prelates thereof in plaine termes, the
king hauing begun to urge whether he would put his execution
the contents of the foresaid declaration stoot in despite of the
Archbishop and his. Therefore the same vnto all the Clergy
gathered together in Synode, who (as if they had learned all
one lesson) told the king (generally in the same wordes) that
they were content to obserue it salvo ordine suo, so farre forth
as they might without preiudice of their owne estat and cal-
ling: Onely one man Hilary Bishop of Chichester was con-
tent to giue vnto it simpliciter and without condition, but
was for his paines and trouble sued by his labour, as it is like he often
repented it. But for the matter was handled not long after,
as first diuers other Bishops were content to yeelde vnto the
king in this demaund, and at last euen the Archbishop him-
selfe with all his fellowes. For at a time appointed they met

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at Clarendon gave their oaths unto the observation of the articles contained in that declaration. This notwithstanding, some after against they disliking that they had sworn, put the Pope to absolve them of this oath. The Archbishop then, the chief procurer of this abolition, well affecting privately his part to offend the king, as then bearing a bitter part, took shipping at Romney, intending to avoid the realme, but (by the good purpose of him) he was faine by a contrary wind to return to his anchorage. Presently upon this arrival he was apprehended and carried prisoner to Southampton, before the king then held a Council, and there charged of extortion, perjury, treason, forgery, and many other crimes. His chiefe suffragan Bishops, though he had appealed unto the Pope, gave sentence against him, and incensed the king; they laboured divers points of their accusations unto the Pope. The next night after his consecration, how serpents above once made passage unto the sea, commotion pleasing very well, entered into a little habitation after hour, and destroyed all by both their furiosities, creeping in, and out into the high Countries, that passage to the present serpents, subjected him to the misery of penitence. Whilst he there tarried plentifully, he thundred out excommunications apace against all such as did observe the articles ordained in the declaration of Clarendon, which made plentifully for the king as full before plentifully in finding all the glory and priviledges of the Archbishoprick into his hand. He had also sundry letters unto the Earle of Flanders, the French king and the Pope, praying them in no wise to suffer or suffer him for their benefits; requiring moreover of the Pope, that he would confirme and allow of the excommunication published at Clarendon. The Pope made an answere (though friendly) saying, he would consider of the matter. But the French king (with whom the king of England had amity and a league of friendship at that time) he thinking that this excommunication had moved him and the Archbishop to write some thing in the matter, presently fell to inuading the king of England's territories and took by assault certaine holds of his in Normandy. The Archbishop also about the same time sent out particular excommunications against all the suffragan Bishops of his province. The

king

bringing him to a friendly with this archbishop, by the benefit of the Archbishop, [illegible] by many [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

betwixt them, and how to make the French King a mediator for the Archbishop. This he effected, and brought the two kings together at Paris. Whether this were T. Becket's And this meeting being held the king before his departe, that his might continue, both of his goods and tenements, willing till the time of his return, finally (upon his humble submission) to the kings favour. The king answered, that for the rest he was contented; but (saith he) the profits of his Archbishopric since his banishment I cannot allow him, for that I have already given them to others. Many recognitions I will make him for them to the living corpse of the French King, the Patriarch of Antioch, one of the Nuncios of the Ministerie. Presently the Archbishop was called for, who falling prostrate upon his knees, first thanked God, my Lord and Soveraign, I do here renounce unto your Majesty the judgement the Customs Constitutions devised by us, in the behalf of Simony, during the honor of Almighty God. The king much offended with this last exception (Salvo honore Dei) turned him about unto the French King and telling him how much he had done for the Archbishop, and how he had sped him, I see (quoth he) I am so well acquainted with the tricks of this subtle, that I may not hope for any good dealing at his hands. Sith you must be he goeth about to deprive me with this clause (saving the honor of God) For what soever shall displease him, he will by and by allege that to be prejudicial to the honor of Almighty God. But this I will say unto you, whereas there have been kings of England many before me, whereof some were peradventure of greater power than I, the most part have left many Archbishops bishops this manifold and notable testimony, that never any Archbishop by the greatest Archbishop, that ever was to the humblest and simplest of my predecessors, let him yield me but that and it shall abundantly content me. Hereunto the Archbishop answered cunningly and shortly enough, that the times were altered, the predecessors which could not bring all things to pass at the first dash, were content to bear with many things, and that as men they fell and amended their hasty attempts; that which the Church hath gotten, lost by the sufferance of good Prelates, whose example he would follow thus farre forth, as, though he could not augment

ment

[illegible] Church in his time, yet he would [illegible] This answers being [illegible] generally imputed [illegible] But this was the issue [illegible] reconciliation. The king [illegible] caused his sonne Henry (shortly after) to be crowned King in his owne [illegible] the Archbishop of Canterbury, which he disliked [illegible] Matthew, and so were from performing that ceremonie, [illegible] Canterbury before him, excommunicate [illegible] Queene [illegible] out long before, and came [illegible] Amongst other, the Archbishop of [illegible] Salisbury were named in [illegible] young as he have heard in the [illegible] the Archbishop [illegible] might not [illegible] his appointment. The men [illegible] hitherto, [illegible] them went into Normandie to make their complaint unto the King, who [illegible] this kinde of dealing, [illegible] that [illegible] Archbishop, as [illegible] his place [illegible] it was his chance ever to [illegible] unthankefulnesse of [illegible] as other should [illegible] this have [illegible] as an example to all such troublesome [illegible] of his realme and state. It happened amongest [illegible] knights to be present at this speech of the Kings; [illegible] they [illegible] had been very acceptable [illegible] if they killed the Archbishop. Their names were Reynold Fitz, Hugh de Morvill, William de Tracy, and Richard Briton. In this meane time the Archbishop was come to Canterbury, and was received there with great joy. Whence he went to London, and to Woodstocke where the young King then lay. But before he could get to the Kings presence, word was brought him, the kings pleasure was he should first go to Canterbury, and revoke those excommunications

cations before hee the king would talke with him. Hee [illegible] turnes againe to Canterbury [illegible] Some after his returne thither, [illegible] mentioned arrived at Canterbury, [illegible] day. They comming into the [illegible] pleasure was, he should goe to [illegible] offer of being homage and fealty [illegible] his Archbishopricke, secondly, [illegible] strangers he brought into the [illegible] his obedience, and thirdly, that [illegible] munications which behad caused [illegible] as were the instruments of the [illegible] those demands hee answered, that [illegible] other mortall man should detain [illegible] his content, any thing as [illegible] Bishops and other excommunicate [illegible] tion, it was towards (quoth he) [illegible] for an injury offered to my Church [illegible] Pope. If therefore they will [illegible] make mee amends at the Popes [illegible] them: otherwise not. And whatsoever [illegible] kings pleasure, I shall take [illegible] of this abuse by ecclesiasticall authority. [illegible] passed betweene them the same time, they [illegible] terrible threats, and hee continuing [illegible] out geeting one iote. At last the knights departed, [illegible] the monkes charge in the kings name, to [illegible] Archbishop foorth comming, and not to suffer him to escape away. [illegible] euening neere time the same day, they came suddenly into the Church, with their weapons drawne, crying, [illegible] Traytor, Where is the Traytor? The Archbishop [illegible] them going vp the steps behind the quire, [illegible] turnes backe vnto them, and every one of the [illegible] striking mainely at him, vpon the third [illegible] of those stepps was slaine. His body these knights [illegible] determined to haue cast into the sea, or else to [illegible] haue beaten into a thousand peeces: but the Priest and the monkes doubting some such thing, buried it immediately in the vndercroft, whence shortly it was taken vp and laid in a most sumptuous shrine in the East end

of

39. Richard.

In the month of February, following the death of Thomas Becket, (which was December 29. 1170.) one Robert 1171 Hen. 2. 18.

euer was Archbishop. Giraldus Cambr. describeth the portaiture of the man in this sort. He was of complexion foursquare, ruddy, his countenance simple and like a plaine meaning man; but very cunning, [illegible] but removeable [illegible] ber, of such nature and [illegible] deposit upon him, and set [illegible] stions touching [illegible] plain, that he [illegible] saying that he was [illegible] Archiepiscopus: for which cause the Popes [illegible] ten him thus: [illegible] sum, [illegible] &c. This a [illegible] should be so much trouble [illegible] dains agreed verie well. But betweene the Monkes of Canterbury and him there grew much and continuall debate. The occasions thereof were this. The King greatly misliking the [illegible] silence of the Monkes; thought to worke from them the [illegible] preeminence of chusing the Archbishop in time to come by this deuice. He gaue obedience vnto Baldwin their Archbishop, to beginne the foundation of a Colledge at Hastingtun now called Saint Sepulchres, being distant from Canterbury about fiftie a miles. This Colledge it was ordained should haue one prebend erected by the King, and by euery seuerall Bishop of the Province of Canterbury one other, which should euer bee of the gift and patronage of their founders. As for the Archbishop, the dedicating of the Church and other offices was appointed vnto him for his share, which he intended to performe with great magnificence. The drift of this foundation was none other then this, that it might be a meane of trauersing the right of election of the Archbishop, (a matter greatly importing the King and the whole Realme) from the Monkes (men of little learning, lesse discretion, and smalle experience in matters of gouernment, yet very obstinate and altogether wedded to their owne wils) to other men, in whom the King and the rest of the Bishops (as being their patrones) might challenge an interest. For the better execution of this plot, it was ordained, that this Colledge

should

monastery of Canterbury (long consecrate) all priuiledge of election, and to confer the same with many other vpon Saint Thomas that famous martyr. The matter long rested vncertain and greatly in question, in so much as the

1191 Ric. 1. 3.

election, & hee tooke possession of his new honor, he died at his house at Dogmersfield in Hamshire upon Christmas day. Six dayes after his confirmation, and after his election nine monethes. He was buried at Bath. Sea maze of him in Bath and Wells.

42. Hubert walter.

KIng Richard the first, surnamed Coeur de Lion; being taken prisoner in his returne from the holy land, by Leopold Archduke of Austrich, at what time the See of Canterbury was yet void; well knowing how notable a stay a good Archbishoppe might bee unto the whole realme in his absence, and hauing experience of the great wisdome and other worthy vertues of Hubert Bishop of Salisbury that had attended him in all that long and dangerous voyage, hee died what meanes he might possibly to procure him to bee translated thither. This Hubert was borne at a place called West Dereham in Norfolke, and brought vp vnder Raynulph de Glandfeld chiefe Iustice of England. The first preferment he obtained was the Deanry of Yorke; thence he was called in the first yeere of king Richard vnto the Bishoprike of Salisbury, by the meanes of Baldwyn the Archbishop, who loued him intirely in his life time, and at his death trusted him with the disposition of all his goods. Being yet Deane of Yorke, hee bought certaine land of Geoffry Fitz-Geoffry in West Dereham where he was borne, and founded a monastery in the same for his owne soules health (so himselfe speaketh in his foundation) as also for the soules of his father, mother, Raynulph de Glandfeld, and Berta his wife who brought him vp. The manner of his election vnto Canterbury was this. The king writ vnto the Conuent to chuse some wise, quiet, & moderate man; but refrained to name any, in regard of the former repulse taken by him and his father. But his minde and particular desire was not beforehand owne vnto them. Hee signified vnto Eliandr his brother, & to the Archbishop of Roane and others, what course he wished to bee taken: and so wisely they himselfe the matter, as before any man looked for it, the thinkes of his owne election grew greatly to imported the realme in

1193. Ric. 1. 5.

in that dangerous time to haue some worthy prelate in the place) had elected him, and publishes suddenly their election at Pauls Crosse, to the great contentment of the Nobles and Councell, and no lesse ioy of all other sorts and states of people. While his pall was fetching at Rome, considering how odious Baldwyn had beene to his Monkes of Canterbury, for not being a Monke as themselues were and in a manner all his predecessors had beene; hee went to Merton and there professed himselfe a Monke, in the manner as Reginald the last Archbishop had done. When he began to bestirre him in leuying of money for the kings ransome. For diligence he wrought, as the Clergy and commonalty of the whole realme did very willingly yeelde a quarter of all their reuenues for one yeere, which (together with the plate and ornaments of Churches that were faine to be sold in this extremity) amounted vnto 150000. marks, the summe required by the Emperour. The King returning, made him presently Lord Chancelour, chiefe Iustice of England, and high gouernour of all his dominions immediately vnder him. So that being alreadie Archbishop and the Popes Legate, he wanted no authority that was possible to be laid vpon him. Neuer was there any Clergy man either before or after him of so great power, neuer any man vsed his authority more moderately. Yet he was much blamed (and peraduenture not vnworthily) and no lesse enuied for taking so many offices vpon him. It is remembred that a noble man said vnto him in ieast, at what time he was made Chancellor, I haue heard of many Chancellors made Bishops: but of an Archbishop that would vouchsafe to stoope to the Chancellorship, till now I neuer heard of any. Within two yeeres after his first promotion to these high places, the better to execute his ambition, hee made a dissembling and counterfeit shew of being desirous to leaue his temporall offices, in so much as, he dealt effectually with the King by letters to giue him leaue to resigne them, saying, that the charge of his Church was worke enough for one man, wherevnto onely hee would hereafter giuen dedicate himselfe. This he did, affecting himselfe in his owne conceit, that the King had no man about him so likely to manage those affaires as himselfe, and not hauing ableto want him, would

intreat

intreate him to release them still. It fell out otherwise than he expected: For though at first the king seemed and pretended long forbearing to give ear to this his request, yet he found it to be conformable in the end, as he could not any longer deny the same. Seeing now this Archbishop manifestly bewrayed his infinitable desire of rule and government: Being thus taken sadly in his owne snare, as though his minde and determination were suddenly altered, he signified unto the king by letters, that notwithstanding his great desire of betaking himselfe onely to spirituall matters, and the manifolde infirmities of his age, he would be content to afford his labour and diligence in his other offices yet a while longer, if therein he might doe him any profitable service. And that the King should not thinke it possible to provide himselfe elsewhere of better officers, he certified him withall, that in these two yeeres since his preferment, hee had gathered for his Sovereigne, markes which hee was ready to pay into his coffers; augmenting (it is like) the summe, and adding thereto out of his owne purse, that so he might in cleanly sort buy againe those honourable and gainefull offices, which his subtile dissimulation had almost lost him. Setting this fault aside, whereunto the greatest wits are most subiect (I meane ambition) he was an excellent and memorable man, a bridle (saith one) unto the king, and an obstacle of tyranny, the peace and comfort of the people, and lastly a notable refuge of al both high and low against all manner of injury and oppression. Faithfull and loyall he was unto his Prince, loving and very carefull of his Countrey; in which he caused many excellent lawes to bee established; For it was that first devised our assise of bread, our waights and measures of wine, oyle, corne, &c. Very valiant he was also, and performed many great services in the warres, the report whereof I leave unto the Chronicles. His house keeping they say was such, as the expence thereof was thought to bee nothing inferiour unto the Kings: And yet he performed many great workes of inestimable charge. Besides the monastery of Durham before mentioned, he also founded another for Cistercian Monkes at Wulferhampton, but lived not to finish the same; he compassed the Tower of London with a strong wall and a deepe

moate, so as the water incloſed the ſame quite rounde, which before that time could neuer be brought to paſſe, he ouercame the ſtrenuitie of his ſide very much, enuiron it with many ſumptuous and ſtately buildings, and procured diuers notable priuiledges vnto the ſame, called in olde English, Orlin, Dangeld, Hidage, Warpon, Blodwhite, Childwhite, Willenage, &c. Laſtly it is remembred that he gaue vnto his Church of Canterbury, to repaire the bookes and liuings of the ſame, the church of Paleget. Now notwithſtanding his great power and riches; with the monkes of Canterbury he had as much to do as other of his predeceſſours. By intreaty and faire meanes he indeuoured to procure their conſent for the finiſhing of the Chappell at Lambith begun by Baldwin; but without their leaue to goe about it, ſee true it was to no purpoſe. To this end he ſent vnto them the Abbots of Malgan, Reading, and Thorney, to debate this matter with them. The very mention thereof was ſo odious vnto them, as by and by they made a great complaint vnto the Pope not onely of this but many other things alſo, eſpecially of his intermedling in ciuill affaires. Perceiuing the Pope preſently vnlooſed him, without further delay to reſigne all his temporalities; which he (how loath ſoeuer) was faine to do. As to the matter of the Chappell, after it had long lang in the Popes court, the parties grew to a compoſition, that vpon condition it were pulled downe, it ſhould be lawfull for the Archbiſhop to build another vpon a new foundation, to endow the ſame with an hundred pounds a yeare reuenues and no more, and likewiſe to place in the ſame twenty Canons or Prebendaries. Marry it was conditioned, that no Biſhops in any wiſe ſhould be conſecrate there, no Abbots admitted, no rights adminiſtred, &c. After this, the reſt of his daies he ended in peace. King Iohn that had attempted many times to depoſe his Brother King Richard: and was alwaies hindered in thoſe practiſes by the diligence, faithfulneſſe and wiſedome of this worthy Prelate, eſtranged himſelfe a while from him, and gaue him no countenance. But finding at laſt how ill he might ſpare him, vſed his Counſell, receiued intertainment of him (which was very royall) at Canterbury, truſted him with the gouernment of the whole Realme at his departure

into

into Normandy, and after him many other gratious fa-
uours. Hauing done Archbishop Hubert great ser-
uices, he fell into a kind of ague vpon the way as he was
trauelling to Rochester, during the disagreement betweene the Bi-
shop and the Monkes there, turned into his Mannour at
Teynham, made his Testament, and lying sicke there onely fower
dayes, departed this life. He was buried July, 13. 1205. in
the south wall of the Church before the quier-mery VValter
Reynald that long after succeeded him.

43 Stephen Langton.

THe King did so reioyce at Huberts death, as when it was 1206.
first reported vnto him, me thinks (quoth he) I am now K. Iohn 8.
indeede King of England. But had hee knowne either
how ill hee might haue missed him, or how great trouble his
death would haue caused him, he would rather haue said,
that I beginne to loose my Kingdom, and would little haue
esteemed the wealth hee left behind him, which although it
were bequeathed by Testament, trauelling to Canterbury in
his owne person, he seized vpon the same, and conuerted it
all to his owne vse. The Monkes in like sort reioyced, little
knowing how great calamity hung ouer their heades, and
what ills fell vpon them by reason of his death. For they fa-
uoring ill affectionately vnder colour to vse their priuiledge of election, as
also tenderous least the liberty of the same should bee disturbed
by any request of the King, secretly at midnight, made choice
of Reginald, or (as Thomas Wallingham in his Ypodigma
calleth him) Reyner their Subprior, taking an oath of him not
to make his election known to any, till he came to the Popes
presence, whether he was abused to bee himselfe as fast as
he might. This oath notwithstanding, as soone as hee was
gotten ouer the seas, he bare himselfe euery where as Lord
elect, not letting to shew the testimoniall of his election to
who so demanded the same. This breach of promise so in-
censed his brethren Electors, against him, as presently they
determined to become suters to the king for pardon of their
fault in chusing without licence; as also, that now he would
permit a new election, supposing the olde frustrate and made
voide.

moate, & all the water included the same quite drained, which before that time could neuer be brought to paſſe, he ſuppreſſed the conuention of the Monkes very much, applying to their ſumptuous and ſtately buildings, and procured diuers notable priuiledges vnto the ſame, called in olde English, Dedi, Dangelo, Hidage, Tallagium, Blanchfyte, Childwite, Willanage, &c. Laſtly it is remembred that he gaue vnto his Church of Canterbury, to repaire the bankes and ditches of the ſame, the church of Halegull. And not withſtanding his great power and riches; with the monkes of Canterbury he had as much to do as other of his predeceſſours. By intreaty and faire meanes he indeauoured to procure their conſent to the building of the Chappell at Lambith, begun by Baldwin, but without their leaue to goe about it, he knew it was to no purpoſe. To this end he ſent vnto them the Biſhops of Wincheſter, Worceſter, and Thetford, to debate this matter with them. The very mention thereof was ſuſpicious vnto them, by by and by they made a great complaint vnto the Pope not only of this but many other things alſo, eſpecially of his intermedling in ciuill affaires. Whereupon the Pope preſently enioyned him, without further delay to reſigne all his right, all offices; which he (how loath ſoeuer) was faine to do. As for the matter of the Chappell, after it had long lyen in the Popes court, the parties grew to a compoſition, that vpon condition it were pulled downe, it ſhould be lawfull for the Archbiſhop to build another vpon a new foundation, to ſtande the ſame with an hundred pound a yeare reuenues and no more, and ſuffer in place in the ſame twenty Canons or Prebendaries. Marry it was conditioned, that no Biſhops in any wiſe ſhould be conſecrate there, no Abbots admitted, no eſſaies awarded, &c. After this, the reſt of his daies hee ended in peace. King Iohn that had attempted many things to depoſe his Brother King Richard: and was alwaies hindered in thoſe practiſes by the diligence faithfulneſſe and wiſedome of this worthy Prelate, eſtranged himſelfe a while from him, and gaue him no countenance. But finding at laſt how ill he might ſpare him, hee his Counſell, receiued intertainment of him (which was very royall) at Canterbury, truſted him with the gouernment of the whole Realme at his departure

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wherein onely stoode the liberty of the same, should not be disturbed
by any request of the King; secretly at midnight, make choice
of Reginald, one (as Thomas Walsingham in his Ypodigma
calleth him) Reyner their Subprior, taking an oath of him not
to make his election known to any, till he came to the Popes
presence, whether he was aduised to vse himselfe as fast as
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voide:

voide by the periury of the elect. They did so, and easily obtained their requeſt, but much y rather, becauſe they made ſhew of a readineſſe in ſatiſfying the kings deſire, that wiſhed the Archbiſhoprickе vnto Iohn Gray Biſhoppe of Norwich, hee was then in the North country about ſome buſineſſe of the kings: Being ſent for in all haſte, at his firſt comming to Canterbury, he was ſolemnely elected, and his election publiſhed in the Church before the King and an infinite number of people. Theſe two elections being preſented vnto the Pope, he determined to make vſe of the monks debate, and diſcouraging each ſide (for the greater part of the Monks were then at Rome, ſome of them auouching their elde election for good, others importunately ſuing to haue the later confirmed) he practiſed ſecretly with either of them, to be cõtent to chuſe yet a third man that he would nominate vnto them, & that was one Stephen Langton a Cardinall of Rome, a man in regard of many excellent gifts both of mind and body, very fit for the place, and no way to be miſliked, if hee had orderly obtayned the ſame. By birth hee was an Engliſhman, brought vp in the Vniuerſity of Paris, greatly eſteemed by the king and all the nobility of France for his ſingular and rare learning, made Chauncellor of Paris, and laſtly, called thence by the Pope to bee a Cardinall of Rome. Now when by fair meanes he could not preuail with them (for they feared the kings diſpleaſure, whom they knew to be a hote and violent Prince) he began to terrifie the with threatning, & what by one meanes or other, made them content at laſt to chuſe him; which done, the Pope with his own hands gaue him conſecration at Viterbium June 17. Then well knowing how painfully the king would take this matter, he writ letters vnto him ſweetned with many gentle entreaties, large prayſes of the new Archbiſhop, and ſeaſoned now and then with ſome touches of doubtfull threatning if he ſhould oppoſe himſelfe againſt that was then done. This notwithſtanding, the king in great indignation, baniſhed all the Monks of Canterbury, ſeaſed vpon their goods and lands, and forbad Stephen Langton entrance into the realme. The Pope hearing of this, ſent his mandate vnto three Biſhops, William of London, Euſtach of Ely, and Mauger of Worceſter; wherin hee willed them firſt

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to admonish and perswade the King to restore the Monkes to their goods and places, and to giue the Archbishop possession of his temporalities by a day; then if he refused so to do, to interdict the whole realme. They durst not but obey, and finding the king resolute in his determination, at the time appointed, they published the Popes interdiction; and as well foreseeing the great trouble to come, as the present danger, got them out of the land, together with Ioceline Bishoppe of Wathe, and Giles of Herefard. The king immediately seased all their goods and temporalties into his hands, and moreouer banished all the friends and kinsfolke of these Bishops, that were likely to yeild them any comfort or relefe. During the time of this interdict, all service ceased throughout the Realme, except onely Baptisme of children, auricular confession, and the administration of the Sacrament vnto such as lay vpon the point of death. The Pope seing this course preuailed not, proceeded to a particular excommunication of the king, and not long after, depriued him by sentence of all regal authority, a thing till that time in no age euer heard of. All this while the King esteemed the Popes sword blunt and vnable to wound him, till at last he perceiued the French King ready to take aduantage of this sentence, and prouiding busily to inuade his dominions. His owne people also began to fall from him, and to doubt whom (in conscience) they ought rather to follow, their owne naturall Prince or a forrain intruder, a strange and monstrous ignorance. Seing therefore no other remedy, he was faine to yeild, receiued the Archbishop, restored the other Bishops, the Monks and all the rest banished, vnto their goods and reuenues; and moreouer was content to resigne his crowne into the Popes hands, & vpon restitution, to assure him by his letters pattents a yearly pension of a thousand marks. This done, he thought all troubles at an end, when the worst of all was yet behinde: For he bare himselfe so bolde vpon the Popes fauour (which he had bought dearely) as he doubted not to oppresse diuers of his nobility, with many and continuall wrongs, reuoking al former grants of priuiledges at his pleasure, vpon this point that he had receiued his kingdome from the Pope absolutely, free from all entanglement of any priuiledges deriued from

the

the same. Hereupon the Barons rebelled, the Archb. taking their part, and when they doubted least they should not make their party good against the King, the Pope stacke to them to him; they procured Lewis the French kings eldest sonne to invade the realme. Him together with the Archbishop and all the Barons, the Pope excommunicated. This great hurly burly was appeased suddenly by the kings death, who died some say, of care and sorrow, some of sorrow, and some say, hee was poysoned by a Monke. His sonne Henry a Prince of ten yeares old was restored to the kingdom, Lewis forsaken, & the Barons upon promise of obedience unto their king, absolued by the Popes Legate. Clergy-men were debarred a while from their abiolation that they might compound for the same, which they were glad to doe. All things being thus quieted, this out Archbishop called a Connocation at Osney, wherein many things were decreed, to be seene for the most part among the prouinciall constitutions. Whether came a certaine young man that the King the marks of wounds in his handes, feet and side, professed himselfe to be no lesse man then Iesus Christ. He brought also two women with him, whereof the one tooke upon her to be our Lady, the other Mary Magdalen. This counterfeit Christ, for his labour was worthily crucified, and forced to resemble him in the manner of his death, whose life and person hee had preposterously imitated, and sought to resemble. Some after, he translated the bones of S. Thomas Becket from the place where they were first buried in the vndercroft, into a goodly sumptuous shrine. This was done wonderfull solemnly, the King and greatest part of the nobility of all the Realme being present. During the time of this ceremony, all passengers from Lodbourne to Canterbury were allowed horsemeat at the Archbishops charge, who also caused vessels of wine to runne continually in diuers parts of the City all the day of this translation, that who so list might drinke of them. This solemnity proued so chargeable unto him, as neither he, nor some of his successors were able to recouer the debt, he left his See and Church info. He was Archbishop in all two and twenty yeeres, and died July 9. 1222. at his manour of Teynham in Kent, from whence his bodie was conueighed to Canterbury, and there buried in the chap-

pell

44. Richard Wethershed.

WHen in this season after the death of Stephen Lang- 1229.
ton, the Popish faction (with the Bishop of Winchester Hen. 3. 14.
at their head) had brought to pass, that Walter de Hemsham, one of their owne company, was placed in the Sea of Canterbury, the Pope (who accounted it a peece of pride, that any man should be chosen Archbishop without his consent) refused to confirm him, and commanded the Monkes of Christ Church, that they should proceed to a new election. Whereupon they chose Richard Wethershed, Bishop of Chichester, a man of great learning, and integrity of life, and one who had been a principall instrument in procuring the Charter of Liberties, and the confirmation of it. But the Pope, that he might not seem to have been frustrated in his former purpose, refused him also, and commanded them to proceed to a third election. Which being accordingly done, they chose Edmund Rich, a man of great learning, and sanctity of life, and one who had been Treasurer of Salisbury. This Richard was a man very well

learned,

fourteen, with the same shall perish; and not goe to ruine. And by
not [illegible] the right and liberties of the Church (which
is not altogether to be neglected) of a goodly possession, said
Knight, and gentleman. He was consecrate at Canter-
bury by Henry Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of the
King and many of the nobility, June 10. 1229. being the first
Archbishoppe of 44. who having professed that he
bare the Christian name of one of his predecessors. A little
while he enjoyed that honour; for [illegible] years at there a-
bouts. In which time there happened a [illegible]
Hubert and Hubert de Burgo Earle of Kent, [illegible]
lands of the Earle of Glocester, the possession whereof the
bishoppe challenged as due unto him in the minority of the
Earle. Hubert was also greatly favoured by the king, for
his long faithfull service unto his father and himselfe, name-
ly for defending the Castle of Dover against Lewis the
French man, he made him Earle of Kent, marshall of
of England. He his offices upon those lands. The Archbishop
first complained of the wrong unto the king, offering to re-
medy it at his hands, excommunicated all the authors of this
injury (the king onely excepted) and put them to it anew. The
king understanding thereof, dispatched messengers thither
also to hinder his proceedings there what might be. The
Pope notwithstanding delighted much with the eloquence,
gravity, and resolute behaviour of the Archbishop, granted
presently all his demands. Little joy had he of this victory:
Being upon his journey in his way homewards, he fell
sicke at the towne of Saint Geminus, and there died in the
Friery, where also he was buried. It is reported that
after his buriall, workmen [illegible] upon his tombe,
thought to pluck nobles from him of his neighbours, &c. Whereon
(according to the manner of those times) he laid hands, but
that they came with it unto him, as by no means they could
take them from him. Which [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Saint Edmund.

The Archbishoprick of Canterbury by this time being void of Rome 1234.
Hen. 3. 19.

ther durſt deny the Popes requeſt, nay hands moving thing in the matter. till they put him out of poſſeſſion of their goods, and confirmed him by the oath of all the Monks, he could not content to take that Biſhopric upon him, but ſtill ſtood out more then ſent him the pall into England, little thinking of any ſuch matter. Both the King and the Convent liking well enough of the man, he was conſecrate at Canterbury by Roger Biſhop of London, April 22 and 23 the ſame year (as ſome ſay) at London, and baptized in the ſame font Thomas Becket his predeceſſor had done. But of the alliance more probable that he was borne at Bidingland in Buckinghamſhire, being the ſonne one Edward Rich a Merchant; his mothers name was Mabell. In their elder years they lived each other by mutuall conſent, and betoke themſelves to a Monaſticall life. Edmund their ſonne they cauſed to be brought up in Univerſity College at Oxford. Having attained unto conſummate perfection in the knowledge of Divinity (whereunto his ſtudy was chiefly directed) he applied himſelfe to preaching, wherein he had great praiſes; namely in the Countries of Oxford, Glocester, and Worceſter, until ſuch time as he was called to the Treaſurerſhip of Salisbury. Being conſecrate Archbiſhoppe, he preſently fell into the Kings diſpleaſure, by oppoſing himſelfe againſt the marriage of Eleanor the Kings ſiſter with Simon Mountfort Earle of Leiceſter, hereafter upon the death of the Earle perſwaded her firſt husband ſhe had vowed chaſtity. He had this vow diſpenſed withall, the King procures the Pope to ſend a Legate into England: his name was Otto Cardinall. Upon this the Archbiſhop offended, and that ſo grievouſly, by reprehending his monſtrous covetouſneſſe, his bribery and extortion, as ever after he ſought to worke him all the miſchiefe he might. The Monkes of Rocheſter have preſented unto him the (Archbiſhoppe) one Richard de Wendover, denouncing of him conſecration unto the Biſhopricke of their Church; which he utterly refuſed to allowe, knowing the preſented to be a very unlearned, and unſufficient man. Hereupon the Monks appealed to Rome; which the Archbiſhoppe underſtanding of, hath two that thither alſo. Unto the Legate endeavoured to ſay

him

him at home: and failing thereof, did his errand ſo well at Rome, as not onely in that ſuit, but an other alſo which he had againſt Hugh Earle of Arundell in an other cauſe of appeale, he was ouerthrowne and condemned in a thouſand Markes charges to his great diſgrace and impouriſhment. Being at Rome he had complained of many great abuſes in England, and amongſt the reſt, of the long vacãcy of Biſhoprickes. The Pope ſeemed willing to redreſſe thoſe things: and namely concerning that matter, ſet downe this order, that if any Cathedrall Church continued voide about ſixe monethes, it ſhould be lawfull for the Archbiſhop to conferre it where he liſt, as well as any ſmaller Benefice. The procuring of this order coſt him a great ſumme of money: yet no ſooner was his backe turned, but the Pope at the Kings requeſt reuoked the ſame. Being thus continually vexed, thwarted and diſgraced, he departed into voluntary exile: and there bewayling the miſery of his country, ſpoiled and walked by the tyranny of the Pope, ſpent the reſt of his life in continuall teares. Through extreame griefe and ſorrow, or (as ſome thinke) to much faſting, he fell ſicke into a conſumption, and after into a ſtrange kinde of ague. Whereupon he thought good to remoue from the Abbey of Pontini, at in France, (where he had layen euer ſince his comming out of England) vnto Soiſſy, and there departed this life, Nouember, 16. 1242. eight yeares after his firſt conſecration. His heart and entrailes were buried at Soiſſy, his body at Pontiniac. Within fiue yeares after his death he was canonized a Saint by Innocentius, the fourth, who appointed the ſelfeſame day of his death for euer to be kept holy in memory of him. Lewes the French King cauſed his body to be tranſlated to a more honourable place then it was firſt laide in, and beſtowed a ſumptuous ſhrine vpon him, couered with golde and ſiluer, and richly adorned with many precious ſtones.

46. Boniface.

1244 Hen. 3. 29. The Monks of Canterbury at the instance of the King elected then unto the Archbishoprick, Boniface, the son of Peter Earle of Savoy, and uncle unto the Queene: a man not greatly to bee commended for any thing but the nobility of his stocke, and the comelinesse of his person: For in other respects he was thought utterly unfit, and unworthy of that place. The King therefore doubting least the Pope would reiect him, caused in a manner all the Bishops & Abbots of England to write their letters commendatory in his behalfe, and so sent him to Lyons, where he quickly obtained consecration at the Popes owne hands. At his first entrance into this See, he found the same indebted by the overlashing of his predecessors, to the value of 22 thousand marks which hee take for an occasion of both absenting himselfe from his charge, and also of taking money together by all kinde of meanes. Departing therefore into his owne country, by selling of woods, making leases, and other such like meanes, hee raysed great summes of money, promising to imploy the same, and whatsoever hee could save by living privately at home, in the payment of his churches debt. By the same pretence also hee induced the Pope to graunt him in Commen, dam the Bishoprick of Valentia in Provence, and diuers other spirituall promotions. But he gave himselfe to warring, and spent all he could make in hyring of Souldiers. When therefore (notwithstanding all these helpes) the debt was little or nothing diminished, he was glad by bribing the Pope, to procure of him a graunt of the profits of all spirituall preferments that should bee voide within his Province for the space of seauen years. The king awhile spurned at this grant; but in the end halfe for feare of the Pope (of whom hee stode in great awe) and partly by suite and intercession, he ratified & allowed of the same. Having beene many yeres absent, he returned into England, the yere 1250. & tooke upon him to visite all his Province in some extraordinary manner. All men knew it was rather to make money, then for any desire of reformation; and that caused it to be ta-

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ken the more odiously. He began first with his owne Diocese, which he so hampered with straight & unreasonable orders, such as he knew man would rather buy out then endure to observe, that every one said the Monks of Canterbury were now luckily rewarded for their folly in electing an unlearned stranger, that was more fit and likely to make a souldier then an Archbishop a great deale. Comming then to London, he take a small occasion to deface the Bishoppe there with foule and reproachfull speeches; and being resisted by the Deane and Chapter of Paules (who had appealed from his Visitation to the Pope) he made no more adoe but excommunicated them every one. Going the next day about the same busines to the Priory of Saint Bartholomewes in Smithfield, he was met very honourably by the Supprior and all the Couent in their copes. Telling them by and by he came to visite them, one of the company answered him reuerently, he was very welcome vnto them, but they were sorry he came for that purpose, wherein they must disappoint him: They knew their Bishop (whose onely office it was) to bee a very sufficient man for his place, and so long they must not entertaine the Visitation of any other. This answere (though gentle enough) so enraged this lusty Archbishop, as not being able to containe his anger within any bounds of discretion, he ran violently not to him that had spoken, but to the Subprior that was next him, strucke the poore olde man down to the ground, kicked him, beat and buffeted him pittifully, tore his coape from his backe, rent it into a number of peeces, and when he had done stamped vpon it like a madde man. In this conflict it hapned the Archbishop to stumble & fall backward, by meanes whereof his apparrell loosening, many perceiued a privy coate vnder the same. His seruitors and attendants taking example of their Lord, gaue much like entertainement to the rest of the Monks as he had giuen to the Subprior. By this time the Londoners were vp, & taking the matter very haynously in the behalfe of their Bishop, whome this iniury did originally concern (as they thought) laid such wait for the Archbishop, as with much adoe he stole secretly to the Thames side, & was conueied by a wherry prouided for him to Lambhith. If they could haue met with him, they had

ſurely hewen all to peeces. Hee was no ſooner come home, but he thundered out his excommunications againſt not onely the whole Conent of Saint Bartholomew, but the Biſhop of London alſo, as a fauourer of theirs. They all agreeing together, determined to ſend the Deane of Paules a graue and wiſe man to Rome, and by the letters of certaine Biſhops (they knew the Pope would credite) to aduertiſe him of this ſtrange diſorder. The Archbiſhop vnderſtanding hereof, followed thither apace, and entred Rome with great pompe; nothing doubting, but the King and Queens letters which he had brought, his nobility and great lineage, or if all failed, his purſe ſhould beare him out in this matter well inough. But vnderſtanding how odiouſly it was taken by all that heard it, and how hardly the Pope was informed againſt him; hee fell to entreaty of his aduerſaries, the Deane of Paules and the reſt, whom partly by faire promiſes, and partly by threates, at laſt he ſubdued and made them content to ſtay their complaint. That matter being ſo ended, he dealt earneſtly with the Pope to ratifie the doings of his Viſitation. The Biſhops of his prouince vnderſtanding thereof, & knowing how great an inconuenience it would bee to them, and all their Clergy, they made a collection of two pence in the marke out of all ſpirituall promotions in the Prouince to be expended in ſuits of Law againſt the Archbiſhop. In the meane time the King had written his letters earneſtly to the Pope in the Archbiſhops behalfe, which ſo inchanted him with partiality, as the Biſhop of London vtterly deſpairing of any iuſtice, gaue ouer the matter in the plaine field: Onely thus much was obtained, that he, the Chapter of Paules, and the Conent of Saint Bartholomewes ſhould be abſolued frō their excommunication. Soone after this it hapned that the Archbiſhop, (the olde malice ſtill boyling in his breaſt) taking a ſmall aduantage, excommunicated againſt the Deane and Chapter of Paules; the indignity whereof ſo moued all the Clergy, as they toke order to meete at Dunſtable, and there laying their purſes together, gathered the ſum of foure thouſand Marks, which they determined to bribe the Pope withall, ſo he would deliuer them from the miſery of this vnreaſonable kinde of Viſitation. The Pope tooke their money

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and priuiledges them taken from the Archbishoppe, hauing no remedy but for euer. Omnium clausa patere, by taking the same course, he was king at least on the other side. For whatsoeuer was done vnto him, seemed to him accordyng to his seruice, to winne his fauour, all his lands not taken from the Archbishoppe all authority of visiting: and yet is moderated the same with circumstances, as it was like to proue tollerable enough. At his return then as he returned, he went forward in his visitation, wherein he dealt at the first somewhat milderly, but soone falling to his olde byas, caused euery where such stirs and tumults, as it was long after called by the name of the troublous Visitation. At Lincolne he fell out with the Chapter there, (the See then being voide) about the gift of prebends and benefices which he challenged, as hauyng euer heretofore in the vacancy belonged vnto them. One William Lupus Archdeacon of Lincolne especially resisted him in this matter, and appealed vnto the Pope. This pursuyuant he vexed and hurried with his excommunications, and all manner of vnkindnesse: crossed him at Rome, as still he endeuoured him to hinder, and to deale secretly for Rome: where he was so pitifully, as the Pope was enforced not only to absolue him, but to protect him from the violence of Boniface; & at last to purge the contempt of his fine for homes taken: he got him with all speede to Rome, visiting his church by the ancient prelates way. But being thus put with continuall trouble and vexation which he hath endured this yeare, vpon the way he died. Now while he was abroad in the rest of his prouince, his Monks of Christ Church in Canterbury had practised of the Pope a Charter of exemption from all visitation. This being framed, vnder that of Saint Gregorie, he might no more enter, but shut in the gate. The matter hauing complained of both to the Pope and the king, no remedie could be found. The king durst not displease him, for feare of offending his Queene, to whom he was kinde: the Pope, partly for his kindnesse to the Queene (that was then lately made) and his neere neighbourhood, partly because he was an instrument for pulling of England, and brought him no money, vpon hardly gaue eare vnto any accusation against him. This boystrous Visitation ended, he got him beyond sea, and with the

money he had scraped together in the land, hired a great number of Souldiers to relieve his brother Thomas, sometime Earle of Flanders, that was kept in prison by the Citizens of Tancrimum, who would not consent to pay, In this sute he had the Popes Bulls and excommunications at commandement to affist him: of which having spent a great many, all his money, and no small number of his souldiers to no purpose, with shame and losse for his labor and diligence, home he came. Toward the latter end of his time hee waxed more moderate, and applyed himselfe in some reasonable sort to the government of his Church. The realm being filled with strangers of the kings blood by his mothers side, and their attendants, that still snatcht up all places of preferment, especially ecclesiasticall: hee was content to joyne with the rest of the Bishops in a request to the king, wherein hee besought him to have some regard of his owne countrymen, among whom he might finde choice inough of wise, vertuous and learned men. The King taking this speech of his in very evill parte, told him he was content to do as he wished him, and because saith hee, it is indeede great reason that I should favour worthy men of my owne nation before any unworthy Stranger. You and my brother Æthelmar of Winchester (men utterly unlearned and aliens, whom I have preferred for no other respect that for kindred or affinity) shall one week to give over your places and you shall see I will found all them with whom you shall take no exceptions against. By this and diuers other manifest tokens pertaining the kings mind to be alienated from him, and knowing himselfe very ill beloued of all the Commons & Clergy in generall, waxing weary of England, he sold his woods, let leases, forced from his tenants and farmers what money he could possibly, & having gathered great summes by one meanes or other, carried it all with him into Sauoy, whence he never meant to returne againe. He lived not long after his arriuall there, but deceased in the castle of Saint Helen, July 28. 1270. after his first consecration, 26. yeres, five monethes and fifteene dayes, and from the time of his first election nine and twenty yeres. He performed 3. things not unworthy of memory; he payed the debt of two and twenty thousand marks that he found his See indebted

in.

in. He built a goodly Hospitall at Maidstone called the New workes, and indued it with reuenues, valued at the suppression in 150 l. 7 s. 10 d. (William Courtney long after translated the same into a Colledge of secular Priests.) And lastly, he finished that most stately hall at Canterbury with the buildings adioyning, which had onely been begun by Hubert, and little or nothing continued by them that followed, but by him at last was throughly perfited.

47. Robert Kilwardby.

SOone after the death of Boniface, the Conent of Canterbury by the licens of the King, elected William Chillinden their Supplior to succeed him. The Pope tooke exceptions against him as an vnsufficient man for the place, e ex plenitudine potestatis, thrust into the same one Robert Kilwardby. This Robert was a great Clarke, and left in writing behinde him many monuments of his learning: being an Englishman borne, but brought vp first in Oxford, and then afterwards in Paris; whereof after he had practised there the office of Sorbon, he entered, and became first a Frier Minor, and then Prouincial of that order here. The monks that many times opposed themselues against their kings and lawfull Princes, durst not resist this intruder of the Popes sentence: but to preserue their right of election, were content forthwith to chuse him the Pope had before appointed them. He was consecrate February 26. 1272. being the first sunday in Lent, at what time the Prior of Canterbury demanded of him the summe of 3000 marches spent in the election of William Chillinden, which the Pope promised the next Archbishop should repay. But he hath to disburse this money, began to picke holes in the Priors coate, and threatening to deprive him of his place, neuer stood sitting of him, till hee had intreated his Conent to abate 1300. of the 3000. Marks. In the first yere of his consecration, hee renued the Statutes made by his Predecessors for his court of the Arches, and contracted them briefly into fiue Articles. Then shortly after he visited all his Prouince, and both the Vniuersities; in which he disputed excellently, and shewed

1272 Hen. 3. 56.

him after in diuers things of credite. He was the latter end of his time, by meanes a collector for the building of a Church steeple for the Fryer Preachers in London, and contributed to lavish out (with the rest) that huge masse of money, also which he gathered (with the rest of the Cleargie) to the King, which he spent the same with other meanes money, and was able to assign the foundation for an other at Salisbury, as I haue before red: but that was for blacke Fryers. During there Archbishop about the space of fiue yeares, hee was sent for to Rome by Pope Nicholas the third, and made Cardinall of Portis, & Bishop of Portus. He resigned then his Archbishoprike, & getting him into Italy, within a few monethes after fell sicke and died (of poyson some say) at Viterbium, where also he was buried.

48 Iohn Deckham.

1278. Edw. 1.7. The resignation of Robert Kilwardby once knowen, the Monkes made hast to their election, and with the kinges good liking chose for their Archbishop Robert Burnell Bishop of Wirth, at that time Chancellor of England. But the Pope who had therefore promoted Robert Kilwardby, that he might place another in his roome, such a one as he would be sure should serue his turne at all times, perceiuing himself preuented in the election, thrust in ex plenitudine potestatis, in like sort as last time he had done, Iohn Peckham another Frier. He was borne of meane parentage in Sussex, spent his childhood in the Abbey of Lewes, was brought vp in Oxford (where he became a Frier) and succeeded Robert Kilwardby in the office of Prouinciall of their order. From Oxford he went to Paris to study Diuinity, and after a while to Louain to get some knowledge in the Canon lawe, without the which, Diuinity was esteemed imperfect in those daies. At Louain he was chosen Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedrall Church, and by that meanes being furnished with allowance to trauell, for his encrease of his knowledge in the Canon law, hee went into Italy, & visiting personally all the Vniuersities of Italy, came lastly to Rome. His rare learning being soon perceiued there, he was made by the Pope Auditor or chiefe Iudge of

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his Pallium, and so continued till his preferment to Canterbury. He was consecrated the first Sunday in Lent, which fell upon the 6th day of March 1278. Some after his arrivall in England the Pope his Creator (as he called him) sent unto him a mandate of making payment of 4000. marks upon very short reckoning, or else assured him to bee speedily excommunicate. It shall not bee amisse to set downe the words of his answere to this demaund; Ecce me creastis? saith he, &c. Behold you have created me: And if the Creature cannot but desire naturally what perfection the Creator can yield, how can I but labour unto you for succour in all my oppressions and calamities? I receaved of late certaine letters horrible to see, and lamentable to heare, denouncing, that except I make payment of 4000. marks that I became indebted unto certaine Merchants of Luca at Rome within the space of a moneth after Epiphanie next, I was to be excommunicate with bell, booke, and candle, and that excommunication to bee published in my Church, &c. Then (to make short) hee declareth how his predecessour at his departure carried away all the immoveable goods belonging to the See, that Boniface had left all his houses very ruinous, that the King had taken up before hand, one yeres profits of his lands, that in the meane space hee was faine himselfe to live upon credit; and that to borrow to serve his necessary bies (the realme being so exhausted with continuall payments) it was exceeding hard. In regard hereof, he besought him (whom onely in truth the matter concerned, though Merchants of Luca bore the name of this debt) to order the matter so, as he might be allowed a yeres day of payment, which at last with much adoe was granted him by the suit of Robert Kilwardby his predecessour, who died (as before is rehearsed) some after. The new Archbishop then became a suter unto the Pope, that hee would cause to be restored unto his Church five thousand markes; the value whereof, the said Robert had carried away with him of the goods belonging to his See. This he was so farre from obtaining, as by and by the Pope began to call upon him again very hastily for the fower thousand marks above mentioned; and so made him glad to holde his peace for that time, and yet to pay the money at his day. In the first yere of his consecra-

consecration he summoned a Conuocation at Lambith, at what time the Archbishop of Yorke comming to London, caused his crosse to bee borne before him within the Prouince of Canterbury, which the Archbishop of Canterbury tooke to bee a great wrong vnto him & his See. It hath béene often in question heretofore whether it might be done or no, and much adoo there had bin about it: therefore to redresse this abuse quickly & good cheape, our Frier deuised this course to be taken. He caused proclamations to be made in all places where he determined the other Archbishop meant to passe, in ye commanded all men vnder paine of excommunication to afford no manner of intertainement, no not so much as bread, or drinke, vnto him or any of his company, so long as hee bare vp his crosse in that manner. So except he and his traine should turne, downe must the Crosse there was no remedy. The Conuocation ended, he began a generall visitation of his whole prouince; and being desirous to know the state of euery Diocese, went himselfe in person to most of them, vsing great lenity and gentlenes euery where. For he was a man though very stately both in his gesture, gate, words, and all outward shew; yet of an exceeding meeke, facile and liberall mind. He tooke great paines in labouring a peace betweene Edward the first, and Leolin prince of Wales; vnto whom hee went in person, and trauailed long with him, but altogether in vaine. Hee bare a very hard hand vpon the Iewes, whose Synagogues he commanded to be pulled downe to the ground throughout his prouince. But the King was a meanes to stay the execution of that commandement so far forth, as he would haue one Church allowed vnto them, in the city in ye with certain restraints they should practise their ceremonies. Vnto double beneficed men & non residents he was very hard. Diuers elected vnto Bishoprickes he reiected, hauing no other exception against them. Many he compelled to resigne themselues according to the Canons in that behalfe; and some that refused to be consecrated, he finally deprined. Adultery he was wont to punish very seuerely. He persecuted a Bishop terribly (his name is not deliuered) for keeping a Concubine. One Roger Ham a Priest, he enioyned to three yéeres penance for fornication, requiring him to spend all that time in fasting, prayer, and pilgrimages to Rome,

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Compostella, and Colon, and moreouer sequestred the fruits of his benefice during those three yeres, appointing them to be giuen vnto the poore. Neither dealt he thus with men of his owne calling only. There liued certaine knight of Wiltshire called Sir Osborne Gifford, who had stollen two Nuns out of the Priorie of Wilton: which comming to the Archbishops eares, he first excommunicated him, and after absolued vpon these conditions, first that he should neuer after come within any Nunnerie, no not in the companie of a Nunne, then, that 3. Sundaies together he should be whipped in the parish Church of Wilton, so likewise in the market and Church of Shaftsbury three other waies, that he should fast a certaine number of months, that he should not weare armour in three yeares, lastly, that he should not any maie take vpon him the habite or title of a knight, but weare apparell of a russet colour, vntill he had spent three yeares in the holy land. All this her sworn should be performed before he might haue absolution. If some of our Gentlemen were now and then thus serued, they would not be so wanton as they are. Thirteene yeares and almost a halfe this man continued Archbishop, holding all this while his prebend he had first at Lyons, which when diuers begged of him, he would answere, that he might not in any wise spare it, for he looked euery day when being driuen out of England by the King (against whom indeed he often very boldly opposed himselfe) he should haue no other home to take to. For the same cause belike, it was annexed vnto the See of Canterbury. Many succeeding Archbishops enioyed the same a long time after. He died very rich, and yet in his life time, founded at Wingham a Colledge valued when it was suppressed at fower score & fowre pounds of yerely reuennes, and aduanced diuers of his kinred to great possessions, whose posterity haue continued in the state of knights and Esquires euen vntill our time. He was buried in his owne Church, but in what particular place I finde not.

49 Robert

49. Robert Winchelsey.

1294. Edw. 1. 23. WHat countriman Robert Winchelsey should be, no man delivereth. But it is certaine hee first went to schoole at Canterbury, where hee was so admired for his towardlinesse, and loved for his gentle and modest behaviour (being also a very well favoured childe) as many would take upon them, even then to prophesie that he should one day be Archbishop of Canterbury. Being ripe for the University, he was sent first to Merton Colledge in Oxford, thence to Paris. There hee proceeded Master of Art, and before his departure thence was chosen Rector of that University. Having passed through that office (which falleth to few annuall) with great commendation of integrity and wisdome, hee returned into England, and comming to Oxford, gave such proofe there of his excellent knowledge in all good learning by preaching, disputing, &c. as they thought good to honour him with the degree of a Doctor, and shortly after made him Chancellor of their University. His government there was such, as all men easily discerned him fit for a much higher place. Hee made many good and profitable Statutes, and take away divers fond and pernicious customes to the great honor of the University, and no lesse advancement of good learning. His first spirituall promotion was a Prebend in Paules Church and the Archdeaconry of Eller. His Archdeaconry he visited himselfe in person duely every yeare, and did reside upon his Prebend, preaching in that Cathedrall Church or some other place almost every day. By reason hereof and his manifold good parts, he grew so famous, as Peckham being dead, he was straightway pointed out by the expectation of all men unto the Archbishoppricke. The monks therefore chose him with the Kings very good liking and great applause of all men. It was his chance to come to Rome while Cœlestinus was Pope, a good and vertuous man; but so simple, as Boniface that succeeded him could perswade him by counterfeiting the voice of an Angell through a trunke in the night, to resigne his Papacy and become an Heremit again, as before his election he had bene. Not onely this simple Heremite, but even all the prelates

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and Cardinals there, were amazed at his wonderfull rare learning, the like whereof (especially to be ioyned with such discretion and wisdome) they well assured themselues was no where to be found. They were desirous therefore to haue made him a Cardinall, so to haue retained him amongest them: But he pleading many reasons why he might not be spared at home, obtained at last consecration, and hasted him vnto his charge. Vpon the day of his inthronization, it is said he consecrated Bishop of Landaffe one Iohn Monemouth Doctor of Diuinity, and bestowed twenty benefices, ten of very good value vpon ten Doctors, and ten lesse vpon tenne Bachelers of Diuinity. The See being yet voide the king had caused a Conuocation to be summoned, in which he required the one halfe of all Ecclesiasticall reuennes for one yere toward the charge of his wars. This intollerable exaction the Clergy not intending to yeld vnto, sent the Deane of Paules William de Monfort with diuers other prelates vnto the King to craue pardon, and to shew how hard it were for them to yeld to this demand. Being admitted vnto his presence, the Deane began his speech, and after a few words fell downe suddenly starke dead. Herewith the king nothing moued, sent a knight the next day vnto the Conuocation to know whether any of them durst withstand the King in this demand: if there bee any such (quoth hee) let him come forth, that I may take order with him as a disturber of the Kings peace. But no man daring to gainesay it, the graunt passed for good. The Archbishop now comming home some after, called another Synode, wherein his Clergy complained much of the last exaction. The Archbishop told them it was more than they could iustifie that they had done, for that in the late Counsell of Lyons it was decreed, no Clergy man should pay any thing to any temporall magistrate without the Popes license: that therefore they now set downe for a canon to be kept hereafter inuiolably. At that time the King that had had so liberall allowance very lately, demanded nothing. But within a yere or two after hauing spent an infinite deale of money in the conquest of Scotland, he summoned a Parliament at Werwicke; wherein when the Temporalty contributed liberally toward the charge of that warre;

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the Cleargy alleaging the aforesaid Canon, would grant no thing. The king would not take this for payment: And therefore presently hee tooke order, that all barnes of Cleargy men should be locked vp: hee also made proclamation that from that time forward, all Cleargy men were exclued [illegible] vnder his protection, so that hereafter it should be lawfull for any man to sue them, but they might not commence suits against any other. This constrained them to yeeld, and all submitted themselues to allowance of such a proportion as the King liked (it was a fift part of their reuenewes) except onely the Archbishop who would make no other answere vnto the king but this: Vnder God our vniuersall Lord, saith hee, I haue two other Lords, a spirituall Lord the Pope, and a temporall Lord the king: and though we bee to obey both, yet rather the spirituall Lorde then the temporall. When therefore hee saw all the rest inclined to yeelde, vsing no other words then this, Saluet vnusquisque animam suam, hee rose vp and suddenly departed. For this contumacy the king caused all his goods to be seased into his hands, and made shew of greater displeasure. Shortly after, notwithstanding being to make warre in France, before his departure he thought good to receiue the Archbishop to fauour againe: but this his grace inioyed for a very little while. Presently vpon his returne, hee laide diuers treasons to his charge, as that he had behorted his subiects in his absence from payment of their subsidies, that hee had conspired with diuers of his nobility to depriue him of his kingdoms, and to crowne his sonne Edward, &c. Whether the Archbishop were guilty of all the crimes obiected against him or no, I cannot tell. But certaine it is, that as guilty, he submitted himselfe to the kings mercy, and besought him for the same in most humble manner, or rather indeede detected himselfe more basely, and lamented his case more passionately then became a man that were guiltlesse; much lesse a prelate that would be esteemed, graue, learned or wise. Notwithstanding this his submission, the King commenced a complaint against him at Rome, banished him the Realme, and seased vpon all his goods, moueable and vnmoueable, forbidding all his subiects vpon great paine to suffer him or yeeld him any manner of intertainement. Hee was in that case

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he must have starued for want of sustenance, had not the monkes of Canterbury secretly taken him in and aduentured to paie him things necessary, till they found meanes to shift him beyond sea; which the king afterwards vnderstanding, seased vpon all their goods and lands, turned them all euen so were their monkes a begging, forbad all men to harbour them, and kept them in that miserable state, till after a certaine space he was content to restore them againe. These were the violent courses woont taken by princes in those daies: how happy are we that in all peace, liberty and affluence quietly enioy our owne, without great desert to the contrarie? Two yeares the Archbishop continued in exile: In which time the king (Edward the first) died, and his sonne Edward the second that was to succeede, thinking it conuenient belike at his first entrance to shew all examples of Clemencie, called him home by letters, and restored him to all his goods, euen euerie peny of that which had beene receiued of his temporalties in his absence. Whereby it came to passe that he was the richest Archbishop of many that were, either before or after him, so that his trouble turned him to great good. In regard whereof, he was woont to say (Nihil nocebit aduersitas vbi nulla iniquitas dominatur) so often as he talked of his trouble and banishment. Yet was he no sooner come home but a new danger encountred him, occasioned by his owne wonted boldnesse. The yong king by the counsell of Piers Gaueston (a wanton and vicious man, banished into Ireland by king Edward the first for corrupting his sonne) had committed the Bishop of Couentry to ward at Yorke: A conuocation being gathered, the Archbishop would not suffer any matter to be debated in the house till the Bishop were set at liberty. This the king was content to beare withall at that time: afterwards he so behaued himselfe, as there neuer grew any dislike betweene them. So the rest of his age after his returne from banishment (which was three yeares) he passed in quietnesse, and great prosperity, and died at last at Otford, May 11, 1313. hauing beene Archbishop about the space of nineteene yeares. He was a stout prelate, and a seuere punisher of sinne. He opposed himselfe against Piers Gaueston, the Spensers, and other corrupters of the yong king very boldly.

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he enforced Iohn Warren Earle of Surrey to forsweare the company of a certaine beautifull harlot, with the loue of whom hee was greatly bewitched. And afterwards when notwithstanding his oath he returned to her company againe and got children vpon her, he accused him to the Commandment of aduultery and periury both, and at last made him to leaue her. Such preferments as fell to his disposition, he euer bestowed vpon men of excellent learning, despising letters and requests of noble men which he esteemed much. Many poore scholars hee maintained at the Vniuersities with liberall exhibition, and vnto all kinde of poore people was exceeding bountifull, insomuch as therein I thinke he excelled all the Archbishops that euer were, either before him or after him. Besides the daily fragments of his house, he gaue euery Friday and Sunday vnto euery begger that came to his gate a loafe of breade of a farthing price (which no doubt was bigger then our penny loafe now.) And there were vsually euery such almes day in time of dearth to the number of 5000. but in a plentifull yeare 4000. and seldome any neuer vnder, which communibus annis amounted vnto 500. pounds a yeare. Moreouer aboue this he vsed to giue euery great festiuall day 250. pence to so many poore people, to send daily meate, drinke and bread vnto such as by reason of age or sickenes were not able to fetch almes at his gate, and to send money, meate, apparell &c. to such as he thought wanted the same, and were ashamed to beg. But of all other, hee was wont to take greatest compassion vpon those that by any misfortune were decayed and had fallen from wealth to poore estate. For these and other vertues, the common people would needes esteeme him a Saint, and frequented much the place of his burial: Therefore his tombe (which was situate beside the altar of S. Gregory next the south wall) was afterwards pulled downe. His bookes, apparell, and other mouables (which were but of very small value) he gaue all (such as they were) vnto his church of Canterbury.

1. 50. Walter

90. Walter Reynolds.

ROber Winchelsey being dead, the monkes of Canterbury elected for his successor, one Thomas Cobham that was Deane of Salisbury, and Prebendary of Paker: a man of such vertue and learning, as he was commonly called by the name of the good Clerke. The king (Edward the second) was desirous to preferre unto that place Walter Reynolds Bishop of Worcester, whom hee favoured singularly for the opinion he had of his assured fidelity and great wisedome. Before therefore that the said Thomas Cobham could get away to Rome, the king understanding of his election, sent thither in all post haste, earnestly requesting the Pope to find meanes that this Walter might be made Archbishop. He glad of such an occasion to exercise the utmost of his usurped authority, without any more ado, thrust in the saide Walter Reynolds into that See, pretending, that hee had reserved the gift of the Archbishoppicke to that time unto himselfe before it fel. Cobham a while stood upon the right of his election; but perceaving to how little purpose it was to strive with so mighty adversaries as the Pope and the king both at once, was content to accept of the Bishoppicke of Worcester which the other left. This Walter had bene a Courtier a long time, Chapleyne first unto Edward the first, and Parson of Wimberton, then by Eward the second (whose Schoolemaster some say hee was) made Treasurer and Chancelour of England, and preferred to the Bishoppicke of Worcester the yeare 1308. The buls of his translation were published in Bowe Church January 4. 1313. He received his pall February 17. following. And was installed with great pompe and solemnity April 19. in the presence of the king, the Queene and many Nobles. The first thing he did after his comming to Canterbury, was to take order by giving pensions and diners summes of money at Rome, that appeales made from him to the Court there should find no favourable intertainment. He procured also eight severall Buls, containing so many great and extraordinary priviledges. The first gave him authority of visiting all his province, so as hee should have procurations every where,

1313. Edw. 2. 7.

and yet his charges borne; The second, to visite monasteries, and all other exempt places; The third, to absolue and restore to their former state two hundred Clergy men that had incurred irregularity; The fourth, to dispense with the Minorities of a hundred Clearks, and enable them to take spirituall livings; The fifth, to absolue a hundred of such as by finding any Clergy man had fallen into the danger of excommunication; The sixth, to grant sixty pluralities; The seventh, to require the gift of any one dignity or spirituall preferment in any Church or Colledge where he should visite; The eighth, to grant pardon of a hundred daies in any place where hee should visite, preach, give almes, or keepe hospitality. Being thus armed, hee performed his visitation, travelling himself in the same till by the Barons wars hee was hindered, and forced into the Court by the king. That warre being ended, and execution done upon diuers of the nobles that had rebelled: Adam Tarlton Bishop of Hereford was apprehended, brought to the barre to be arraigned for the like fault. All the Bishops of England almost were then at London. The Archbishops of Canterbury, Yorke, and Dublin hearing of it, in great hast hied them thither, and having their crosses borne before them, entred the court, by violence tooke the prisoner from the barre, and carried him away with them. Much ado there was about this matter a good while: and the time was not quite ended when the Queene rising against her husband, and setting up her sonne to challenge the kingdome, at last procured him to be deposed. This our Archbishop then shewed himselfe a very weake man: He was content a while out wardly to stand with the King (as beside the common duty of a subiect, he was bound to doe by benefits receiued infinite) but first vnderhand hee aided the Queene with great summes of money; and at last vtterly forsooke him, his lawfull prince, his master, his patrone that had aduanced him by so many degrees vnto an estate so honorable. It pleased God, that vnthankfull timorousnesse should be his destruction: By the Queene aforesaid (of whom he stood so greatly in awe) hee was commaunded to consecrate one Iames Barkley elected Bishop of Excester. Hee did so; but for his labour was so threatned, taunted, and reuiled by the Pope, that said he had reserued the gift of that Bishoprike vn-

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to himselfe, as for griefe and anger together he died, when he had sate Archbishop 15. yeares, 9. moneths, and three weekes. He was buried in the south wall of Christs church in Canterbury neere the Quire, where his tombe is yet to be seen, with an inscription which I have read long since, but I thinke is now defaced. This man was but meanely learned, yet very wise and of good gouernment, except when for feare and want of courage he neglected his duetie. He gaue vnto his Conuent the Manour of Saldock, and the Lord of Wroxhot.

51 Simon Mepham.

SImon Mepham Doctor of Diuinity, Canon of Chichester, Prebendary of Landaff, and Parson of Tunstal, a Kentish man borne, brought vp in Merton Colledge there, one very well learned (as learning went in those daies) was then elected by the monks, approued by the king, & affoorded consecration by the Pope at Auinion the yeare 1327. The first thing he did at his returne home was, that he excommunicated all the authors of the death of Walter Stapleton Bishop of Exceter, as they had well deserued. Soone after, hee began to wrangle with his monkes of Canterbury about certaine land: They complained them vnto the Pope, who sent a Nuncio to Canterbury to heare and determine of this controuersie. Hee condemned the Archbishop in seuen hundred pound charges. After this, he began to visit his Prouince in like sort as his predecessors had done before him. The the Bishop of Exceter Iohn Graundson resisted him (for what cause I finde not) appealed to Rome, and would not suffer him so much as to enter into his Cathedrall Church, much lesse to visit in the same. These two repulses he took so tenderly, as being yet scarcely returned home, hee fell sicke and died, October 12. 1333. at Maxfield. His body was conueighed to Canterbury, and laied in a marble tombe vpon the South side of Saint Anselms chappel. He sate Archbishop fiue yeares and somewhat more. 1327. Edw. 3. 1.

52. John Stratford.

1333. Edw. 3. 8. The Pope (who now take upon him to difpofe of all Bifhoprickes at his pleafure) meere entreat of the Kings requeft to nominate unto Canterbury (after the death of Simon Mepham) John Stratford Bifhop of Winchefter. This John Stratford having long ago (as you heare) ftudied the Canon and ciuill Law, was called to the Archdeconry of Lincolne. Being famous for his learning and good gouernment of that iurifdiction, Walter the Archbifhoppe made him his principall Official and Deane of the Arches; and King Edward the fecond fhortly after that, appointed him Secretary, and fo one of his priuy counfell. It chaunced he was Embaffadour unto the Pope at what time the Bifhop of Winchefter died; and he at the requeft of Walter the Archbifhop beftowed that Bifhoprickе unto this John Stratford then prefent with him. This was done without the Kings priuity, who deftred to haue preferred unto that place Robert Baldock his Chauncellor. Therefore taking it very ill, that either the one fhould giue, or the other dare to take it without his knowledge; he was content to giue eare unto Robert Baldock who plotted many deuices, a while how to keepe him from it, and after how to make him query of it. He was conſecrate upon the Sunday called tham Misericordiæ tribulat. fullorum, whilſt he thought he had put to him, he in the whole courſe of his life he ſhould finde nothing but continuall trouble. It fell out accordingly to that eminent conceipt. Neuer I thinke any Archbiſhop, either before or after him, gaining ſo little credit, in doing his indeuour to pleaſe, was more encombred with diſcontent and often croſſes. For he had no ſooner ſet foote into this Biſhoprickе of Winchefter, but the king (who at that time was altogether ruled by the ſaide Robert Baldocke) cauſed all his goods to be ſeaſed, and his liuings to be ſequeſtred to his vſe. Moreouer, he cauſed him to be ſummoned by a certaine ſtrange kinde of writs to appeare I know not where; and when for feare he was faine to hide himſelfe, proclamation was made that no man ſhould dare to harbour him, or giue him any kind of entertainement by meate, lodging,

long, or otherwise. Having endured these miseries the space of a yeare, he intreated the Archbishop to be an intercessour vnto the King for him; who relating vnto him how dishonourable a thing it was for him to persecute a true subiect so terribly, both for an other mans fault, and an other mans pleasure to; he was soone wonne to receiue the poore Bishop to his grace, and laid all the blame of that iniury vpon Robert Baldock. Being thus restored, he grew dayly more and more into the kings fauour, whom he serued both diligently and faithfully to the last houre. When all other forsoke him, euen Walter the Archbishop of whom he had deserued so notably; this good Bishop would neuer be allured vnto the contrary part by any meanes, in so much as, the Queene and Roger Mortimer began to deuise how they might make him away. This he being certified of, did himselfe, and was faine so to hold him selfe close along time. In the ende, the king being dead, and all his fauourites or partakers either executed, or otherwise consumed; the Queene and her sonne king Edward the third, well knowing they had nothing to lay against this man, but that he was true and loyall to his Prince; they were content not onely to receiue him to their fauour, but also to make him Lord Chauncellor of England. Simon Mepham the Archbishop being then dead some after, the king was also content to write earnestly vnto the Pope to preferre him vnto that see of Canterbury. Hee did so (as before I haue said.) And the monkes to make a vertue of necessity, they forsooth elected him also. About this time it happened that King Edward the third began to lay claime vnto the crowne of Fraunce: and passing the seas with a great power to iustifie his claime; he thought good to commit the gouernment of the realme here at home vnto the Archbishop. He hauing other generall promises of faithfulnes and diligence, in the charge committed vnto him, assured the King hee should want no money to expend in this exploit, whereunto all kinds of people shewed themselues so willing to yelde what helpe they possibly might, as he lookt vpon him to discerne, the king might commaund of them euen what he list. He was not deceiued in this confidence: For no sooner was the King ouer the seas, but infinite sums of money were collected with the

very goodliking of all people. This money (which many thought would neuer haue come) the charge of their warres (as is reported) the king being young and to easie to be either mistaken or deceiued, was spent in lesse than one yeare. The Archbishop mistrusting the coat, aduised the king by letters, to remoue from him such as had been the diuellish deuisers of his treasure, for that without question (his millions) so much money could be in so short time consumed. The king on the other side, he put the Archbishop in minde of his promise, & called upon him sometimes for more money. But well knowing, how hard it would be to collect any reasonable summe of money after so liberall contribution as had beene lately raised, fell to perswading the king to accept reasonable conditions, which he heard the French King had offered him, and to come home. The king either was or seemed to be exceeding angry with this motion: yet knowing there was no remedy but he must get him home, his money being now spent, and his credit amongst the plurers stretched to the highest pin, he told his councellors on the one side that the Archb. had betrayed him vnto the French king, who no doubt had hired him to detaine their pay in his handes: on the other side made his creditors beleeue that the Archb. had taken vpō him the discharge of all debts, as hauing now gathered money sufficient for that purpose. By this discontentment of these people being either allayed, or cast vpon the Archbishop: it was deuised, that for the further countenāce of this plot, the king should step ouer into England priuately, and cast into prison the Archbishop, together with the Bishop of Chichester the Chancelor, and the Bishop of Litchfield the Treasurer. To London he came secretly in a night, caught the two Bishops, and sent them to the Tower; but the Archbishop by meere chaunce was gone from Lambhith elsewhether the day before, and hauing some inkling afterwards of that was meant vnto him, got him to Canterbury and there stood vpon his guard. A knight was sent vnto him to require him to make present payment of a certaine huge summe of money which the king said hee had taken vp of outlandish merchants vpon his (the Archbishops) credit, or else to get him ouer the seas immediately vnto them, and to yeelde them his body till the debt were satisfied, for that as the King had vndertaken hee should,

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being [illegible] ...ere planted. When at length there came [illegible] from the Duke of Buckingham declaring the [illegible] and whom he refused to receive, [illegible] to make payment of certaine great [illegible] of money, which they alledged he ought to the Duke by reason of the [illegible] of England was vacant. This Citation [illegible] upon the ...ing Cradle at Canterbury [illegible] ...ecrable ceremonies. Upon the Accusations pertaining to high treason, whereof he was [illegible] (for he was charged not only with the sense of many thousand pounds more then ever he thought he ought to make, but with horrible treason, that might not onely take away his life, but make him infamous in his life time, and infamous to ever with all posterity) he wrote many letters unto the king, wherein he purged himself of whatsoever was objected, and prayed him upon his commaund to repaire unto his presence, until a parliament were assembled wherein, if he were to be charged with any crime, he proffered to offer himself unto Justice. Understanding upon that the king had written divers discourses against him unto the Bishop of London, the councell at Canterbury, and others, to the intent they might be published for defence of his credit, he thought it requisite to make his Apology in the pulpit, which he did, taking this for his text, Non pertimuit Principem, & potentia nemo vicit illum, &c. Eccles. 48. At last a Parliament was summoned, whereunto upon safe conduct he came. He was not suffered to come into the parliament house before he had answered to certaine crimes obiected against him in the court of the Exchequer. He went thither, and receiving a copy of the articles, promised to make answere unto them. The next day comming againe unto the parliament, he was once more forbidden entrance. A great number of people flocking about him in the meane time, he told them how he had beene summoned to the parliament, whereof he was a principal member, and now being come, was kept out by violence. But lastly he (taking his crosse into his owne hand) I will not hence till I either bee suffered to come in or heare some cause alleged why I should not. While he stood there, some of the company began to revile him and to tell him hee had betraied the realme, &c. Unto whom he answered thus, The curse of

of almighty God (quoth he) and of his blessed mother, & mine also, be upon the heads of them that intrude the king to dinner, Amen. In the mean time certaine noble men chanced to come out, who (as he belonged to counsell the king in his affaires) by their meanes he was at last admitted unto the court, and being charged with diuers haynous crimes, offered to purge himself of them, and if they might be proued, to submit himself to the iustice. Twelue men were chosen to examine the matter, viz. 4. prelates, the Bishops of London, Ely, Worcester & Exeter, 4. Earles, Arundell, Salisbury, Buckingham & Northumberland, & 4. Barons, Henry Percy, Thomas Ward, Robert Poynings, and Ralfe Neuill. At this was but to make the Archbishop agree with the common people: A fault was committed, and that they were willing the blame thereof should lye any where rather than on themselues, made all this ado to blemish the poore prelate. But matter neuer came to the hearing of these noble men, but ended in parables, that the Archbishop vpon great sute and intreate of in a manner the whole parliament, and the confession of that was past, and receiued to fauour againe. After this, he fell into certaine yeares sickely. Vpon a time Archbishop about 15. yeares, he fell sicke at Otteford, and making his will, wherein he gaue all he had with his seruants (died there. He was buried in a goodly tombe of Alabaster on the south side of the high altar before the steps of S. Dunstanes altar. He was a very gentle and mercifull man, rather to remisse than any way rigorous: hate a hater. His manner was thrise euery day to giue almes to 13. poore people; in the morning pence a piece; at 9. a cheeke, bread, meat and pottage, and at nowne againe euery one a loafe and a penny. He gaue vnto his Church of Canterbury a very sumptuous mitre and certaine bookes. He assigned also vnto the same a pension of fiue pound out of the parsonages of Wenghton and Preston appropriated vnto the Abbey of Feuersham. Lastly he founded a faire College at Stratford vpon Auon where hee was borne, and endowed the same largely, so that at the suppression it was valued in yearely reuenues at 123. pound 11. shillings 9. pence.

53. Tho.

Edw. 3. 23. 1348.

Becket,

Becket, at that place (if I miſtake not) where lies ſtill a fine wooden tombe next to the tombe of Biſhop Warham. He beganne to build the Archbiſhops palace at Maidſtone, but died before he could bring it to any perfection. Both the ſaid John Vfford being (unduly) taken away, as before is declared, the Convent of Canterbury once more choſe him the ſaid Bradwardin, the King very willingly allowing of their choice; and the Pope having not yet heard of this their ſecond election, of his own accord before any requeſt made caſt upon him this dignity. Hardly ſhall you finde any Archbiſhoppe in any age to have attained his place in better ſort. He was conſecrate at Auinion by one Bertrand a Cardinall in the Church of the Frier minors there. That Ceremony once perfourmed, he haſted him home into England, where ſtill doing his duety to the King, hee received of him immediately his temporalties with all favour. From the Court he departed to Lambhith to reſt himſelfe after his long journey. Lying there a while with the Biſhoppe of Rocheſter, he fell ſick, and within five weekes and fewer dayes after his conſecration died, ſo that he was never inthronized at all. He was buried in the Chappel of Saint Anſelme towards the ſouth wall. This man was borne at Hatfield in Suſſex, and brought up in the Univerſity of Oxford, where having travelled a long time in the ſtudy of good learning, he became one of the Doctors, the yeare 1325. and afterward proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He was a good Mathematitian, a great Philoſopher, and ſo excellent a Divine, as he is commonly entitled Doctor profundus; which title that hee well inough deſerved, divers works of his not yet periſhed doe teſtifie. But above all he is eſpecially to be commended for his ſincerity of life and converſation. John Stratford the Archbiſhoppe in regard of theſe vertues commended him unto that noble prince K. Edward the third, for his Confeſſor. In that office he behaved himſelf ſo, as he deſerveth eternall memory for the ſame. He was wont to reprehend the King with great boldnes for ſuch things as he ſaw amiſſe in him. In that long and painfull warre which the king had in France, he never would bee from him, but admonithed him often ſecretly, and all his army in learned and moſt eloquent ſermons publikely, to take

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peaceably herein, but proud and turbulent because of the magnificence wherein they were sent them: but to be thankfull vnto him for them, and to take a care to vse them moderatelie. Howbeit there be that doo not doubt to ascribe that notable conquest rather to the vertue and holinesse of this man, than to any other meanes either of power or wealth as willsome in other inferiour men of the time. Hee that might haue obtained of the king any preferment he would haue craued, was so farre from ambitious desire of promotion, as it was long before he could bee perswaded to take a Prebend of Lincolne, when it was offered him, being before that Chancellor of Oxford in Lincolne. It is certaine also that hee was elected vnto the Archbishopricke without his owne seeking, & might easily haue made the king for him, if he had endeauoured it. Which some men marueiled that the king should refuse him, and preferre any other before him: he answered he could very ill spare him, and he perceiued not hee was desirous to be spared.

54 Simon Islip.

Simon Islip brought vp in Merton Colledge in Oxforde, hauing Doctor of law, became Canon of Paules, then Deane of the Arches after that was chosen to be of the Priuy Councell of king Edward the third, first in the place of Secretary, and then keper of the Priuy Seale. Iohn Stratforde lying vpon his death bedde, foretolde hee should be Archbishoppe. It came to passe, within two yeres after his death, though two other were serued before him. The Monks with the kings very good liking chose him, and the Pope would not refuse him: yet being loath to ratifie the Monkes election, he reiected the same, and ex plenitudine potestatis bestowed the Archbishopricke vpon him. His bulls were published in Bow Church, October, 1349. and in the moneth of December following, hee was consecrate by the Bishop of London in Paules Church. Hee was inthronized secretly to saue charge. For he was a very frugal and sparing man, neuer esteeming pompe or outward brauery any thing at all. He was also very seuere. When he first visited his

1349. Edw. 3. 24.

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owne Dioces, he deprined many clergy men of their liuings. He passed thorough the Dioceses of Rochester & Chichester without keeping any great aduo: So that euery one made account he was content to winke at the faults he espied. But they found it otherwise. For he afterward called home vnto him the offenders, and there dealt so with them, as all men might assure themselues he would proue a very seuere man in his gouernment. Iohn Synwel Bishop of Lincolne, standing in doubt of this asperity of his, with great cost procured a priuiledge from Rome to exempt himselfe from his authority and iurisdiction. But the Archbishop caused the same afterward to be reuoked. The Vniuersitie of Oxford also presented vnto him the said Bishoppe of Lincolne (vnto whose iurisdiction Oxford then appertained) one William Palmorie for their Chancellour, and prayed him to admit him. The Bishoppe (I know not for what cause) delayed his admission from time to time, and enforced the Vniuersitie to complain of this hard dealing vnto the Archbishoppe. He presently set downe a day wherein hee enioyned the Bishoppe to admit this Chancellour, or else to render a reason of his refusall. At the time appointed, the Proctors of the Vniuersitie were ready together with this William Palmorie to demaund admission: And when the Bishop of Lincolne came not (trusting belike to his priuiledge aforesaide) the Archbishoppe caused his Chancellour Iohn Carlton Deane of Wels to admit him, writte to the Vniuersitie to receiue him, and cited the Bishoppe to answere before him for his contempt. He appealed to the Pope, would not come, and for his contumacy was interdicted. Much money was spent in this suite afterwards at Rome. The end was, that the Archbishoppe preuailed, and the others priuiledge was by speciall order of the Pope reuoked; who also granted vnto the Vniuersitie at the same time, that the Chancellour hereafter should onely bee elected by the scholliers themselues, and so presently authorized to gouerne them without the admission of any other. This conquest thus atchieued, hee entred presently into another combate in the same land, I mean at Rome. Hee sued Andrew Vfford Archdeacon of Spindleser, the administrator of Iohn Vfford his predecessor, for dilapidations,

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was ouercome of him 1201. l. fifténe shillinges tiue pence halfe penny farthing. That money he imployed in erecting the pallace at Canterbury. Pepulled downe the auncient hawle at Westminster, and imployed the stones & timber of the same in making the building that Iohn Vfford his predecessor also lately had begun at Maidstone. Toward this and other charges he obtained of the Pope leaue to crane a contribution of fourre pence out of euery Marke from all the Clergy of his Prouince. But his officers (whether of purpose, or peraduenture mistaking) demaunded and had a whole tenth. All this was within a yeare or two of his first comming to the Archbishoprike; at which time also in a Parliament held at Westminster, the yeare 1350. the olde controuersie betweene him and the Archbishoppe of Yorke, about bearing vp his Crosse in the Prouince of Canterbury beganne to be renewed, was compromitted vnto the hearing and iudgement of the king, who set downe a finall order for the same, viz. that the Archbishoppe of Yorke, should beare his Crosse in the others Prouince, yeelding all preeminence otherwise vnto Canterbury, but that in token of subiection, euery Archbishoppe at his entrance should offer an image of golde to the value of forty pounds, at the shrine of Saint Thomas, the same to be sent by some Knight or Doctor of the Law within the space of two monethes after his inthronization. Amongst the rest of his actions, I may not in any wise forget his College of Canterbury. (which is now become a parcell of Christ Church in Oxford). Hee built it and endowed it with good possessions, appropriating vnto the same the parsonages of Wagham and Wagfield. He graunted also vnto the Couent of Canterbury the Churches of Monkton and Eltrey. It is worthy remembrance likewise, that when a certain Countesse of Kent after the Earle her husbands death had professed her selfe a Nunne, and hauing liued so certaine yeares, suddenly married a certaine Knight named Eustace Abricourt contrary to her vow, and that secretly without asking of banes or dispensation; hee punished them seuerely for it, but suffered them to liue still together, and seuered them not. Amongst many good deedes, hee is blamed for selling

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ling vnto the Earle of Arundell the right which he had vnto fiue and twenty Mores purely out of certaine grounds of his. He had for them onely two hundred and fortie Marks. After he had beene Archbishop fiue yeares, foure monethes and twelue dayes, he died April 26. 1366. Hauing to Pagham, his horse chanced to cast him into a muery pole. Whet as he was, he fell a sleepe at his comming thither, and waking found himselfe in a palle, whereof within a few dayes after he died. He bequeathed vnto his church of Canterbury a thousand sheep, his vestments which were all cloth of golde, a verie sumptuous coape and much plate, viz. 6. dozen of siluer dishes, fiue saltes, and some goodly Masers all enchased with his Armes. He lieth buried in the middle of the body of his Church of Canterbury, vnder a faire tombe of Marble inlaid with brasse, whereon is engraued this Epitaph.

Simon Islep oriens, vir bina lege probatus,
Vt nascens, moriens sic nunc iacet arcte locatus,
Arcem qui tenuit hic quondam Pontificatus,
Clero quique fuit regno toti quoque gratus.
Princeps pastorum fac Simon Apostolorum,
Simon vt iste chorum per eos pertingat eorum.
Mil. trecenteno sexageno modo seno,
Eius septeno pastoratus quoque deno
Hic kal. Maij seno rupto carnis nece freno
Flos cadit è fœno cœlo peto qui sit amœno.
O spes Sanctorum decus & pie Christe tuorum,
Cœtibus ipsorum prece iungas hunc precor horum.

He take order to be buried obscurely, desiring therein (as in all other things) to auoide superfluous expence what hee might, and not esteeming outward pompe.

53 Simon

35. Simon Langham.

After the death of Simon Mepham Doctor of Canterbury (whose [illegible] Bishop of Winchester 1366. Edw. 3. 41.
by Archbishop, was refused [illegible], calling it the rumor goeth) this Priory Canterbury [illegible] but although [illegible] Pope [illegible] with the Kings good liking, preferred to Canterbury Simon Langham Bishop of Ely and Treasurer of England. He was first a Monke of Westminster, then Prior and lastly Abbot there. Thence he was elected Bishop of London, but before he was consecrated thereunto, obtained of K. E. 3. where he continued two years. Howsoever he got by the handes of the Bishop of Winchester Master Nicholas Chappell at Westminster, 8. Novemb. 4. 1366. and was enthronized the Lady day following. He was Archbishop but a little while, his two years or little more, and therefore did not many things very memorable. There was a great strife betweene the Londoners and their Clergy about tything, which he thus composed, he tooke order that they should pay their offerings personall tithes, and then also for the rest a farthing of every 10. s. rent. From Canterbury Tallenge (which his predecessor had formerly) he sequestred the fruites of the benefice of Bagham, and otherwise molested the Scholers there, intending to displace them all, and to put in Monkes; which in the end he brought to passe. Iohn Wickliffe was one of them that were so displaced, and had withstoode the Archbishop in this businesse with might and maine. By the Popes favour and the Archbishops power, the Monks overthrew Wickliffe and his fellowes. At them Wickliffe were angry with Pope, Archbishoppe, monks, and all, you cannot marvell. But, to returne to our Archbishop, he sate here onely two yeares. For being made Cardinall of Saint Sixtus by Pope Vrban the fift, September 21. 1368. he left his Archbishoprick and went to Auinion, where shortly after he was made Bishoppe Cardinall of Penestre by Gregory the eleventh, & held diuers liuings in Commendam, as the Archdeaconry and Treasurership of Wels with other. He lived there in great estimation about

eight yeres, and died July 22. 1376. of the same disease his predecessor had done, viz. a palsie, wherewith hee was suddenly taken as he sate at dinner. He was buried first in the Quyre of the Cast Monks (which house he had founded) at Auinion, but after three yeeres, his bones (by his owne appointment while he liued) were taken vp, & buried a second time at Westminster, in a goodly tumba of alabaster. It is scarce credible that is reported of his wonderfull bounty and liberality to that Monastery, I meane Westminster. When he was first made Abbot, hee bestowed all that he had gathered together being Monke and Prior, in paying the debt of the house, which was to the value of two thousand and fiue hundred marks: he bestowed of euery shire, and diuers other summes of money alse, that particular Monks did owe: whom he tendred and cherished as his owne children, neuer taking any thing from them, but rather augmenting their portions out of that which was due to himselfe. Being Chancellour and Treasurer, he purchased diuers good peeces of land and gaue it vnto them. When hee went out of England, beleft them bookes to the value of 330. pound, and copes, vestments, &c. esteemed worth 437. pound. At his death he bequeathed vnto them all his plate, prised at 2700. pound, & all his debts any where due; they amounted vnto 3954. l. thirteen shillings and foure pence. He also sent vnto the saide Monastery the summe of one thousand marckes to buy forty marckes a yeere land, to increase the portions of foure monks that daily should say Masse for the soules of himselfe and his parents. To say nothing of the Monastery which he built for the Carthusians at Auinion, the money that he bestowed only vpon the Abbey of Westminster vnder his owne hand, is reckoned by a Booke of the same to bee no lesse than 10800. l. They caused this Epitaph to be engrauen vpon his tombe,

Simon de Langham sub petris hijs tumulatus,
Istius Ecclesiæ Monachus fuerat, Prior, Abbas;
Sede vacante, fuit electus Londoniensis
Præsul, & insignis Elyy, sed postea Primas
Totius regni, magnus Regisque minister:
Nam Thesaurarius & Cancellarius eius,

Ac

Ac Cardinalis in Roma Presbyter iste.
Postque Prænestinus est factus Episcopus, atque
Nuncius ex parte Papæ transmittitur illuc.
Orbe dolente, pater, quem nunc revocare nequimus,
Magdalenæ festo, millen o septuageno
Et ter centeno sexto Christi fuit anno.
Hunc Deus absoluat de cunctis quæ male gessit,
Et meritis matris sibi cœlica gaudia donet.

William Wittlesey.

1368

SImon Islip was vncle vnto a young man named William Wittlesey, whom he caused carefully to bee brought vp, & directed vnto the study of the Canon law. Hauing at Oxford proceeded Doctor in that faculty, his vncle (that now was become Archb.) sent him to Rome, that there he might both solicite all his causes, and also get experience by seeing the practise of that Court. After he had stayed there a while, he was called home and preferred by his vncle aforesaid, vnto the place of vicar generall, then to the Deanry of the Arches, the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, the Parsonages of Croyson & Clyst, and lastly, the Bishoppicke of Rochester. From Rochester he was removed to Worcester, (his vncle yet liuing and toying much in this his aduancement) the yere, 1363. From thence some say he was translated to London but that I take to be mistaken. Simō Sudbury was Bishop of London before he came to Worcester, and so continued till that after his death he succeeded him in Canterbury. Thither this man was aduanced by the Popes onely authority presently after Simon Langham was made Cardinal, viz. the yer 1368. At two seuerall synods hee preached in Latine very learnedlie; the latter of those sermons he could hardly end for sickneſſe, wherewith he had been so much troubled before, as for two yeers space he was faine to keepe his chamber almost altogether. Not being able to resist the force of this tedious wearing disease any longer, he paid the debt of his mortality, Octob. 11. (or as T. Walsingham hath Iul. 5) 1374. hauing continued in this sée almost 7. yeers. He was buried ouer against his vncle between two pillers, vnder a faire marble tomb inlaide

Edw. 3. 43.

lide with brake, which is lately defaced by reaking out the brasse: I remember that some fifteen yeares since I read the Epitaph engraven upon the same. This man procured the Vniuersity of Oxford to be exempt from the iurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincolne, and all authority of governing the same to be committed vnto the Chancellour and Proctors.

57 Simon Sudbury.

1375. Edw. 3. 50. PResently after the death of William Wittlesey, the Monkes of Canterbury elected for their Archbishop a certaine Cardinall that was an Englishman born, but throughly Italianate, having lead his life in a manner altogether at Rome. I take it his name was Adam Easton. The King with this choice of theirs was so grieuously offended, as he determined to banish them (the Monks I meane) out of the Realme, and to confiscate their goods. Gregory the 11. that then was Pope, though he fauoured his Cardinall, to shelue the poore Monkes from the danger of such a tempest, was content to refuse this election, and to bestow the Archbishopricke by way of prouision vpon Simon Sudbury Bishoppe of London, whom he knew the King liked well inough. This Simon was the son of a Gentleman, named Nigellus Tibold, so that his true name was Simon Tibold: But he was borne at Sudbury a towne of Suffolke in the parish of S. George, and of that towne toke his name, according to the manner of many Clergy men in those dayes. Hee was alwaies brought vp at schole, and being yet very yong, was sent by his father beyond the seas to study the canon law, and hauing proceeded Doctor of that faculty, became houshold Chapleine vnto Pope Innocent, and one of the Iudges or Auditors of his Rota. The said Pope by way of prouision thrust him first into the Chancellorship of Salisbury, and then afterward, viz. the yeare, 1364. into the Bishopricke of London, Perceiued the bulles of his translation thence, Iune 6. 1375. Two Synods or Conuocations were held in his time, at both which he preached in Latine in his own person. Six yeare one month and ten dayes he gouerned the See of Canterbury laudably, and at last was most vniustly slaine, or rather wickedly

murthered by a company of villainous Rebels. By the instigation of one John Ball a seditious malecontent & hypocriticall preacher, the vulgar sorte of the Commons arose in diuers parts of the realme, and intending to destroy all gentlemen, lawyers, clergymen, and whosoeuer were of any account, either for their riches, linage or authority in the common welth came vp to London, appointing for their leaders, VVat Tyler, Iacke Straw, John Lister, Robert Westbroom, &c. The king vnderstanding of their comming, sent vnto them to know the cause of their repaire in so great numbers. They answered, they were to impart vnto him certaine matters greatly importing the state of the common wealth, which if he would vnderstand, he should speedily repair vnto them. The king hauing receiued this saucy answere, began to consult with his friends whether he were best to goe to them or not. The greater number perswaded him to goe. But the Archbishop and Sir Robert Hales Treasurer of England, dissuaded him saying, it was a thing not onely indigne and shamefull for a Prince to be commanded by such rascals, but also dangerous vnto his person to commit himselfe to a route of seditious people, that hauing once broken the bands of all duty and allegeance, feared no more to violate the sacred maiesty of their annointed prince then to wrong their neighbours of farre meaner condition, of whom they had already slaine, spoiled and robbed an infinite number, for which cause they thought it more safe for the king, more honourable and euery way more expedient, to gather some power together speedily, and to set vpon them, who being yet vnprouided of armour, destitute of good leaders, and without all skill or experience of warlike affaires, would soone be dispersed and ouerthrowne. This speech of theirs (I know not by what tell-tales) was carried vnto the rebels, who swore by and by they would haue off the heads of these cruell counsellers. So in all haste to the Tower they came, where the Court then lay, requiring with great outcries the Archbishop, and the said Sir Robert Hales to be deliuered vnto them. The Archbishop hauing heard some inckling of their intent the day before, had spent all that night in prayer, and still when they called for him, was saying of Masse in the Chappell of the

Tower. That ended, and hearing of their comming: Let us now goe (saith he unto his men) meete it is that we die, seeing to vs it can be no pleasure. With that, in came these murtherous rebels crying, where is the Traitor? where is the Traitor? He answered, I am the Archbishop (whom I thinke you seeke) but no Traitor. With great violence then they drew him out of the chappell and carried him to the Tower-hill. Seeing there nothing but swords, and weapons, and hearing nothing but kill, kill, away with the Traitor; Yet he was not so amazed, but with great eloquence he could go about to perswade them not to imbrue their hands in the blood of their Archbishop, their chiefe pastor, that had never offended them to his knowledge, nor deserued so cruell a death at their handes: assuring them, that all the Realme would be interdicted for it, that the fact must needs be punished first or last by the temporall law; & lastly that though both these failed, God the iust iudge would reuenge it either in this, or the world to come, if not both. He was a man admirably wise, and exceeding well spoken. But these barlots were so eagerly bent, as the very fangs of the Dragons would nothing haue moued them at all from their intended course. Seeing therefore nothing but death before his face, with a very chearefull countenance, and comfortable words, forgiuing the executioner (that scarce euer requested him to so do) he kneeled downe and yelded himselfe vnto their fury. Once he was stricken in the necke so weakly, as that notwithstanding, he kneeled still vpright, and putting his hand vp to the wound, he vsed these words, a ha, it is the hand of God. He had not removed his hand from the place whē a second stroke cut off his fingers ends, and felled him to the ground. After much adoe, hauing hacked and hewen his necke with eight blowes, they got off his head. This horrible murther was committed vpon Friday, June 14. 1381. all which day, and a part of the next, his body lay there headlesse, no man daring to offer it burial: as for his head, they wrapped his hood vpon it, and so fixing it vpon a poale, set it on London Bridge. Sir Robert Hales and a great many of others that day talked of the same cup the Archbishop had done. Thus ended this noble Prelate his dayes, who though he were very wise, learned,

well-eloquent, liberall, mercifull, and for his age and place reuerend, yet might it not deliuer him from the rage of this beast with many heads the multitude: which being once incensed, there is no braue beast more cruell, more outragious, more vnreasonable. How this monstrous tumult was appeased at the last, and the Authors of the same punished, according to their demerites, the Chronicles at large declare. Onely this I thinke fit to remember, that one Iohn Starling who boasted to haue beheaded him, within few dayes after lost his owne head for the same, as he had well deserued. The body of this our Archbishop, after all rites ended, was carried to Canterbury, and there honourably entered vpon the South side of the Aisle of S. Dunstan, a little aboue the tombe of Bishop Stratford. Being yet Bishop of London, he builded the vpper end of Saint Gregories church at Sudbury, and in the place where his fathers house stood, founded a goodly Colledge, which he furnished with secular Clearkes and other Ministers. At the time of the suppression thereof, it was valued at one hundred twenty two pounds eighteene shillings sterling by the yeare. After his translation to Canterbury, he built the West gate of the City, and all the wall from that gate vnto Newgate, commonly called by the name of the long wall. A great worke, no lesse necessary and profitable vnto the City, then costly and chargeable vnto the builder.

58 William Courtney.

SOone after the lamentable death of Simon Sudbury, the Monkes of Canterbury elected for their Archbishoppe William Courtney Bishoppe of London, and the Pope knowing nothing of their election, about the same time bestowed the Archbishoprick vpon him by way of prouision. He was the sonne of Hugh Courtney Earle of Deuonshire, in his youth studied the Canon Law, and no sooner entred into Orders, but hee was quickly loaded with spirituall liuing enough, as a Prebend in Wels, an other in Exeter, a third in Yorke, besides benefices with cure innow. The yeare 1369. he was consecrate Bishop of Herford, sate there fiue yeares, a halfe, and then remoued to London, at what time Si-

1138 Ric. 2. 5.

mon Sudbury was made Archbishop. Thomas Walsingham addeth to these former honours, that the yere 1378 he was made Cardinal, concerning which matter see London. The Bulles of his translation to Canterbury were published in Christchurch there January 9. 1381. Having then received his temporalties of the King, and done his homage, he went to Lambhith. Thither came vnto him a Monke sent from the Conuent and Prior of Canterbury, to deliuer him his Crosse, which he did in the Chappell of Lambhith, vsing these wordes; Reuerend Father I am the messenger of the great King that doth require and commaund you to take on you the gouernement of his Church, to loue and defend the same. In token whereof I deliuer you this his ensigne. Some after he receyued his Pall, and then being throughly setled, begaune his Metropoliticall visitation, which he entended to performe in euery Diocese of his Prouince. Hauing passed quietly through Rochester, Chichester, Bathe and Worcester: at Exceter he found some resistance, as well as Simon Mepham his predecessor had done. After the time of his first inhibition, he prorogued diuers times the day of his visitation: and when he had sate, was not so hasty in graunting a relaxation of the inhibition as they would haue him. Hereby it came to passe that the Bishoppe and his Archdeacons were suspended from their iurisdiction longer, (as it seemed vnto them) than they ought, and not disposed to awaite the Archbishops pleasure any longer, rushed into their iurisdictions againe, his visitation nothing neere finished, commanding all men vpon paine of excommunication, to repaire vnto their wonted ordinaries for proofe of Wills, administrations, institutions, or any other such like occasions. This commandement published in many places of the Diocese, the Archbishop pronounced to be voide: and required all men in these and the like cases to repaire vnto him, and none other. Hereupon the Bishop appealed to Rome, and the Archbishop cited diuers of the Bishoppes officers to appeare before him. His Apparitor (named Peter Hill) had also in his bosome a citation for the Bishop himselfe. It happened that some of the Bishops followers, meeting this gentle Sommer at Tapsham, beat him well & thriftily, and after forced

him

him to take the citation, wax, paper and all. This fact was very preiudiciall to the Bishop of Exeters cause: For it incensed the king against him; insomuch as though a while he did prosecute his appeale at Rome diligently, yet sawe himselfe so ouerborne by the king, that was like to doe no good at all, and therefore resolued to make his peace with the Archbishop vpon reasonable conditions which he easily obtained. But they that had abused his Apparitor, were put to terrible penuance in diuers parts of the realme, and were faine to perform the same. One William Byd a Doctor of the Arches had giuen counsell vnto the Bishop in this cause: for so doing his was displaced, and vpon that occasion an oathe was ordained of this Archbishop, that euery Aduocate of that Court should take at his admission. This Visitation ended, the Archbishop proceeded to the Diocee of Salisbury, where he likewise found some resistance. The Bishop there had procured a priuiledge from Pope Boniface (Vrban the 6 being lately dead) that it should not be lawfull for any Metropolitane to visite him or his Diocee by vertue of any authority granted from Pope Vrbane. The Archbishop (that was a great Lawyer) knew well inough he had power of himselfe, as being Metropolitane to visite without the Popes licence; and therefore proceeded boldly (notwithstanding that vaine priuilege) & so cannafed the Bishop with excommunications and ecclesiasticall censures, as he was faine to yeld at last and cry peccaui. Since that time our Archbishops haue visited quietly all Dioceses of their Prouince without resistance. Towarde the latter end of his time hee procured a licence of the Pope to gather foure pence of the pound in all Ecclesiasticall preferments within his Prouince. The Bishop of Lincolne refused to make this collection in his Diocee, and appealed vnto the Pope. That appeale yet depending, the Archbishoppe died July 31. 1396. at Maidstone, when he had sate 12. yeares lacking one moneth. The old worke at Maidstone first built by Boniface his predecessor, for an Hospitall, he pulled downe and building it after a more stately manner, translated it into a Colledge of secular Priests, which at the time of the suppression was valued at one hundred thirty nine pounds seuen shillings fiue pence by the yeare. The church of Pepham quite

fallen downe, hee repaired againe and builte certaine Almes houses more it for the vse of poore people. In building and enlarging of his houses he bestowed much, especially vpon his Castle of Saltwood. Toward the reparation of the body of his Church and Cloysters he gaue 1000. markes. He gaue also vnto the same Church a certaine image of Siluer, weighing one hundred and threescore pounds, two vestments, and thirteene coapes of great value, besides a number of bookes. He lieth buried vpon the South side of Thomas Beckets shrine, at the feet of the Blacke Prince, in a goodly Tombe of Alabaster.

59. Thomas Arundel.

1396. Ric. 2. 20.

By the Popes prouision Thomas Arundell Archbishoppe of Yorke was remoued to Canterbury about Christmas after William Courtneyes death, presently thereupon gaue ouer his office of the Chancellorship of England. His buls were published at Canterbury, January 11. Soone after his Temporalties were deliuered vnto him at Westminster by Henry Chillinden the Prior of Canterbury with accustomed solemnity, in the presence of the King and many nobles, Febr. 10. following he receiued his pall, & the 19. of the same moneth he was enthronized at Canterbury with great pompe. He was son vnto Robert Earle of Arundel and Warren first Bishop of Ely, then of Yorke. See more of him there. Scarce was he warme in his seate, when by the kings displeasure he was dispossessed of the same. In the second yeare of his translation a Parliament was held at London. The King there accused the Duke of Glocester, the Earle of Arundell that was the Archbishops brother and diuers other of high treason. Now because Clergy men were forbidden by the Canons to be present at any triall or iudgement vpon life and death; the matter being once proposed, all the Bishops departed the house as their maner was in like cases. The Archbishop being absent vpon this occasion, was condemned together with his brother of high treason; for which his brother was presently executed, and hee commanded within fortie dayes to depart the realme vpon paine of death. Yea (thus bani-

banished) gotten to Rome, and found such fauour with the Pope, as still he was content to write earnestly vnto the king for his restitution, and when he could doe no good that way, he translated him to the Archbishopricke of S. Andrewes in Scotland, intending to heape so much Ecclesiasticall liuing vpon him by benefices, &c. in England, as hee should be able to liue in Rome honourable enough. The king vnderstanding of his intent, writ a marueilous sharpe letter vnto the Pope; telling him plainely he must reprite him for his enemy, if he yelded any manner of succour vnto him, whom hee knew well to hate him deadly. What letter so wrought with the Pope, as after that time he neuer indeuoured to preferre him farther; moreouer, at the Kings request made Roger Walden (Deane of Paules, and treasurer of England) Archbishop of Canterbury in his roome, who thereupon was consecrate, inthronised, held Synods and did all things belonging vnto that place the space of two yeares. It happened in the meane time that the king (Richard the second) was deposed, or at least inforced to resigne his crowne vnto Henry Duke of Lancaster, that after possessed the same by the name of king Henry the fourth. Boniface the Pope vnderstanding then of the fall of king Richard pronounced the said Roger to be an intruder and vsurper of the Archbishopricke, and by his omnipotent buls restored Thomas Arundell vnto the same againe. As for Roger Walden that was not a Bishop without a Bishopricke (for Episcopatus is ordo, and a Character indelebilis) he liued in that state a while, till at last by the kind endeuour of the Archb. his charitable aduersary, hee was promoted vnto the Bishopricke of London, which he enioyed but a short time, being taken away by death within one yeare after. About a twelue moneth after the Archb. restitution, a conuocatio was held at London, whither the K. sent the Earls of Northumberland and Westmerland, that told the Cleargy they came from the King, but not of that errand that Courtiers were wont to bee sent for to that place; they came not for money, but onely to signifie the kings hearty and fauourable good will vnto them, and to request their daily praiers for him and the good estate of the Realme. This new broome with sweeping so cleane at the first, was so worne out vnto the stumpes, in a yeare or two, as not contented

with

with a bare tenth, the next conuocation after, he was very angry that a more liberal allowance was not made vnto him, and began to hearken vnto the sacrilegious motions of certain impious politicians, that intending to call the burthen of all subsidies and other kind of tributes vpon the Clergy, were wont to say openly in the parliament house, how the laity was not able to yeld any thing to the Kings coffers, for that the Clergy had all the wealth of the land in their hands: And therefore the king must either take from them their temporalities, or else lay all the burthen vpon them that onely were able to beare it. The Archbishop (that was vndoubtedly a worthy prelate, wise and very stout) rose vp and proued by manifest arguments that the contributions of the Clergy were after the proportion of their ability, much more liberall than the subsidies or other paiments of the temporalty in many respects. For (saith he) we pay the tenth of our liuings ofttimes when they pay fifteenths, and though we serue not in the wars our selues, our seruants and tenants do, neither are we altogether sole, inas much as we pray daily for the king and the realme, as well in time of peace as warre. The Prolocutor of the lower house of parliament at that time was a knight called Sir Iohn Cheyn, that hauing been a Clergy man sometimes, without any dispensation for soke the calling and became a soldier. This prophane Apostata was not ashamed to say, it was no matter for their prayers, so the king might haue their money. I wot well (quoth the Archbishop) whither the fortune of the Realme tendeth, the prayers of the Church being despised, which should appease the wrath of God iustly kindled against vs by the daily monstrous iniquities of our age. Perceiuing then that the King (who at his first comming to the crowne had made many open and publike protestations of his loue to the Church, and his intent to defend and protect the same to the vtmost) that he I say began to hearken somewhat too patiently to these wicked motions; he turned him toward him, and making low obeisance, humbly besought him, it would please his maiesty to remember those gracious and most honourable speaches, wherein he had often signified his resolute determination of protecting the Church from all iniury, as also his oath taken to the same purpose at the time of his coronation, the daunger

and

and dishonour of breaking the same: and lastly, that hee should feare to offend him by whom Kings raigne, and before whose tribunall all princes and monarchs neuer so great must one day come to be iudged. The King seemed to be somewhat moued with these words, and willing the Archbishop to take his place againe, Well (quoth he) howsoeuer I doe otherwise I will leaue the Church in as good estate as I found it. The Archbishop then turning him about vnto the Prolocutor and certaine other knights of the lower house that accompanied him: You it was (saith he) and such as you are that perswaded the last king to take into his hands all such Celles in England as appertained vnto any religious houses of France or Normandy, assuring him it would so stuffe his coffers, as he could not want in many yeares after, and there is no question, but the land belonging to such celles was worth an infinite summe of money: Howbeit it is certaine and well inough knowne, that within one yeere after he had taken that course, he lost not the value of halfe a marke the richer, and how he thriued afterward otherwise, I neede not tell you. After that time there were no other attempts against the Church in his daies. But the clergy were so terrified with that wauering boldnesse of the king, as they durst not but graunt him a tenth euery yeere after, and though there were no other occasion, the Archbishop was faine to call a conuocation euen for that purpose. His end (being as some report it) was very miserable: his tongue swelled so big in his mouth, as he was able neither to eat, drink nor speak in many daies before his death, and died at last of hunger Feb. 20. 1413. when hee had sate one moneth aboue 17. yeeres. Hee lieth buried on the North-side of the body of Christ church in Canterbury, at the West end whereof toward the North, hee built a faire spire steeple called to this day by the name of Arundell steeple, and bestowed a goodly ring of fiue bels vpon the same, the first of them he dedicates to the holy trinity, the second to the blessed Virgin, the third to the Angell Gabriell, the fourth to Saint Blase, and the fift to Saint Iohn the Euangelist.

60. Hen-

62. Henry Chichley.

1414. Hen. 5. 3. AFter the death of Thomas Arundell, Henry Chichley Bishop of Saint Davids was elected by the Covent of Canterbury to succeede him. Now though many Lattes had bene made against the Popes usurped authority in bestowing Ecclesiasticall preferments by the way of provision; Yet durst not this man consent unto this election so made; but committed the matter unto the Popes determination, who first pronounced the election of the monkes voide and then bestowed the Archbishoprick upon him. This Henry Chichley was borne Highamferrys in Northamptonshire, brought up in New Colledge in Oxford (where he proceeded Doctor of Law) and first preferred unto the Chancellorship of Salisbury. Having bene imployed much in Embassages and other businesses of the king (wherein he euer behaued himselfe wisely and to the kings great good liking) by his meanes hee was made first Bishop of S. Davids, and then afterwards Archbishop by his sonne king Henry the fifth. He receiued his pall at the hands of the Bishop of Winchester, the 29. of July, 1412. (I bought of the king the fruits of the barley (which) was halfe a yeare) for five hundred markes. The yeare 1428. he was made the Popes Legate, but refused to exercise his power Legantine further then hee was authorized thereunto by the king. He was a man happy (enioying alwayes his princes fauor, wealth, honour and all kinde of prosperity many yeares) wise in gouerning his Diocesse, bountiful in bestowing his goods to the behoofe of the common wealth, and lastly stout and seuere in due administration of iustice. For the towne of Highamferrys where he was borne, he obtained and bestowed diuers important benefices, and in the same the yeare 1425. hee began at once the foundation of a goodly Colledge and a hospitall: the Colledge, for eight secular Priests fellowes, seuen Clarkes, and five Quiristers, which partly by him, partly by his executors, to wit his two brethren, was so endowed, as at the time of the sacrilegious suppressing of the same, it was valued at 156. pound and two shillings by the yeare. The hospital was for poore people, endowed likewise liberally. Those two foundations

ons finished, he began two other at Oxford; one called Bernard College suppressed by King Henry the eight, and renewed or newly founded by Sir Tho. White (who named it S. Johns College) and still standeth College, which yet continueth in such state as he left the same, one of the fairest and seemliest of any Universitie. K. Henry the sixth gaue vnto that College at his request the lands of certaine priors aliens, to wit of 4. priories, of Alberbery in Shropshire, Romney in Kent, Langueuith in Southwales, and Wilton Pinkney in Northampton-shire. This Archbishop moreouer bestowed much money in repairing the library at Canterbury, and then replenished the same with a number of godly bookes: He gaue vnto his Church many rich ornaments and iewels of great price, and built a great part of the Tower called Oxford Tower in the the said Church. William Molash prior there (that I may take occasion to record so good a deede) the yere 1430. furnished that Tower with a goodly bell remaining there to this day and knowne by the name of Bell Dunstan. The Diameter of that Bell at the lowest brim is two yards and somewhat more. But to returne to Henry Chichley, no Archbishop euer enioyed that honor so long as he did in 500. yeares before him. He sate 29. yeres, and dying April 12. 1443. was laide in a very faire tombe built by himselfe in his life-time, standing vpon the North side of the Presbitery. On it I finde engrauen this Epitaph.

Hic iacet Henr. Chicheley Ll. Doctor quondam Cancellarius Sarum, qui anno septimo Henr. 4. Regis ad Gregorium Papam 12. in Ambassiata transmissus, in ciuitate Senensi per manus eiusdem Papæ in Episcopum Mencuensem consecratus est. Hic etiam Henricus anno 2. Henr. 5. Regis, in hac sancta ecclesia in Archiepiscopum postulatus & a Ioanne Papa 23. ad eandem translatus, qui obijt anno dom. 1443. mensis Apr. die 12.

Cœtus sanctorum concorditer iste precetur,
Vt Deus ipsorum meritis sibi propicietur.

61. Iohn Stafford.

1443 Hen. 6. 22. EVgenius 4. the Pope, of his absolute authority translated then from Bath & Wels Iohn Stafford. He was sonne vnto the Earle of Stafford, borne at Yoke in Dorsetshire in the parish of Abbots-bury, and brought vp in Oxford, where also he proceeded Doctor of Law. A while hee practised in the Arches, euen vntill Henry Chichley the Archbishop made him his Vicar generall there. By his fauour also he obtained the Deanry of Saint Martins in London, and the prebend of Sitton in the Church of Lincoln. King Henry the fifth a little before his death began to fauour him much, found meanes to preferre him first to the Deanry of Wells; then a Prebend in the Church of Salisbury, and afterward made him one of his priuy Counsell, then keper of the priuy seale, and in the end Treasurer of England. This renowmed King being taken away by vntimely death, though he found not his passage so cleere, yet he still went forward in the way of preferment, and obtained of Pope Martin the fifth, the Bishopricke of Bath and Wels the yere 1425. Eightene yere he continued in that See, and August 23. 1443. was removed to Canterbury. In the meane time, viz. the yere 1431. in Februarie he was made Chancellor of England, and held that office (which you shall hardly finde any other man to haue done) eightene yeres, euen vntill the yere 1449. Waxing weary then of so painefull a place, he resigned voluntarily the same. He sate Archbishop almost nine yeres. Holding a conuocation at London the yere 1452. he fell sicke, and thereupon departed to Maidstone, where shortly after hee died, viz. July 6. He lieth buried at Canterbury in the place called the Martyrdome, vnder a flat marble stone, whereupon I find engraued this Epitaph:

Quis fuit enucleet quem cela saxea moles?
Stafford Antistes, fuerat dictusque Ioannes,
Qua sedit sede, marmor quæso simul ede?
Pridem Bathoniæ, regni totius & inde
Primas egregius, Pro præsule funde precatus.

Aureolam

Aureolam gratus huic det de virgine natus.

For more of this man in Bath and Wells.

61. John Kemp.

The funerall rites and exequies of Iohn Stafford being performed, the monks with the kings licence proceeded to election of a new Archbishop, and made choice of Iohn Kemp Archbishop of Yorke, that had beene brought vp at Merton in Merton Colledge: there then the Pope would not allow of the monkes election, but yet not daring to put any other into the place, of his owne good nature hee bestowed it vpon the same man that they had chosen. He received his crosse September 24. 1452. at London, and his pall the next day at Fulham, by the hands of Thomas Kemp the Bishop of London his nephew. Decem. 11. following he was inthronized with great pompe and solemnity. This Archbishop was borne at Wye in Kent: Being Doctor of Law he was made first Archdeacon of Durham, then Deane of the Arches and Vicar generall vnto the Archbishop. The yeare 1418. he was consecrate Bishop of Rochester, removed thence to Chichester 1422. from Chichester to London the same yeare, and from London to Yorke 1425. Dec. 18. 1439. hee was made Cardinall of Saint Balbins, and afterwards being Archbishop of Canterbury was removed to the title of S. Rufine. These his preferments one briefly expressed in this verse: 1452. Hen. 6. 31.

Bis primas, ter præses & bis cardine functus.

Hee continued not at Canterbury above a yeare and a halfe, but died a very olde man March 22. 1453. While hee was yet Archbishop of Yorke he converted the parish Church of Wye where he was borne into a colledge, in which he placed secular Priests to attend diuine seruice, and to teach the youth of the parish. Their gouernour was called a Prebendary. This colledge at the time of the suppression was valued at fower score and 13. pound two shillings by the yeare. His father and mother lye buried in the said Church with this Epitaph,

Hic sistunt ossa Thomæ Kemp marmore fossa,
Cuius opus pronum se probat esse bonum.

Dum

Dum vixit lætus fuit & bonitate repletus,
Munificus viguit, pauperibus tribuit.
Iungitur huic satrix virtutum sponsa Beatrix
Quæ partitur opes sponte iubente inopes.
Ex his processit vt ramus ab arbore crescit
Cleri præsidium, dux sapiens ouium.
Christo lectoris mens cunctis supplicet horis
Vt patui Deitas luminet has animas.

This Archbishop was also a benefactor vnto our Vniuersitie of Oxford. He died very rich, and in his life time aduanced diuers of his kinred to great wealth; some to the dignity of knighthood, whose posterity continue yet of great worship and reputation. His body was buried in a semely monument on the Southside of the Presbytery a little aboue the Archbishops seat. Of him read more in Polyd.

63. Thomas Bourchier.

1454. Hen. 6. 33. ABout a fortnight after the death of Bishop Kemp the Conuent of Canterbury made sute vnto the king (Henrie the 6.) for licence to chose a new Archbishop. Who granted the same absolutely, neuer making any kind of request or motion, for any man. Aprill 22. 1454. they elected Thomas Bourchier, Bishop of Ely. He was sonne vnto Henry Bourchier Earle of Essex, brought vp in Oxford (of which Vniuersitie he became Chauncellor anno 1434. and continued so three yeares) preferred first to the Deanry of S. Martins, then to the Bishoprickes of Worcester, from whence the yere 1443. he was translated to Ely. The Pope that now saw his premissions were little regarded in England, was content to allow of the monks election, and confirmed the same by his buls which were published at Canterbury August 22. and Januarie 26. following, he was enthronized. Afterwards, to wit Sept. 18. 1464. the Pope bestowed a Cardinalls hat vpon him, which was brought vnto him by the Archbishop of Kanenna December 9. following. He continued Archbishop 32. yeres, liued after the time of his first consecration 51. yeres, and departed this worlde March 30. 1486. I finde not that euer any English man continued so long a Bishop or that any Archbishop, either before

or

64. John Morton.

1487. Hen. 4. 3.

would no doubt do faithfull seruice vnto him in the like case if ne-
cessitie should serue. After many proues made of him and di-
uerse other preferments bestowed vpon him, he was
created bishop of Elie the yeare
1454. Hasting after his consecration not what to do, it pleased
king Edward to die, who put greater trust in
no one than in this Bishop, vnder him one of the executors. The
Duke of Yorke therefore his brother-in-law, intending
by the destruction of his children to make a passage for him-
selfe vnto the Crowne, and knowing how much fall on eye
this man carried ouer them, as also how impossible it was to
corrupt him and drawe him to be a partner in his wicked con-
sort; accused him of many great and vnlikely treasons, for
which he committed him to the Tower. The innocencie of
the man would not suffer him to lie there long: Nothing
able to stamp vpon him any probability of such matter as he
laid to his charge, he tooke him thence & deliuered him to the
keeping of the Duke of Buckingham, who at that time lay
for the most part at the Castle of Brecknoch in Wales. This
Duke was the onely instrument of displacing the children of
K. Edward from the crowne, & procured the same to be most
vniustly set vpon the head of their wicked vncle the Duke of
Yorke before mentioned, who was appointed protector of
them & the realme. These lambs committed vnto the keeping
of such a wolfe, were soone deuoured, being not only despoy-
led of the rule and gouernment of the kingdome which de-
scended vnto them by inheritance, but of their liues also,
which were violently taken from them, by smothering the
poore innocent children betweene feather beds. How whether
it were the detestation of this abhominable murther (which
the Duke of Buckingham pretended) or the vnthankfulnes
of the tyrant in not gratifying him according to his expecta-
tion, (which is the opinion of most men) or the enuy of his so
great aduancement, whereof he thought himselfe better
worthy (which also is like enough) certaine it is, that he
quickly began to grow malecontent, and being egged on by
the K. hop his ghest, entred at last into a conspiracy against
the said king, plotted the remouing of him, & endeuoured to
match the Earle of Richmond heire of the house of Lanca-
ster.

her with the eldeſt daughter of King Edward, that (her brother being moſte ſtraunge) was moſte out of all queſtion heire of the Realme of England, to the ſame ende headlong the tyrant from the throne which he occupied, to reſtore it to them to whom of right it appertained, and to ſettle in the ſame theſe two noble perſons, whoſe continuall ſute had wrought alwaie almoſt all the troubles of the lande. Whyle this peace was nowe betweene the Duke and the Biſhop, ſaieth Chronicle reporteth, the Duke ſuſpecting, and the Biſhop ſeing the Duke had leaſure to turne his mynde to any matter he could not, and ſeing how he was able to do the Earle of Richmond beſt ſeruice of all others there where he was, he found a meanes to ſlip awaie (as thought pleaſed) vnder making his boſt the Dukes requeſt and vnto his departure. And firſt he gate him into the Caſtle of Elie: but not daring to ſtay there long, he take ſhip and ſailes into Flaunders. It pleaſed God, that as the Duke had beene a partner with the tyrant in his offence, ſo he ſhould be a partner alſo with him in the puniſhment. For being deſtitute of the aduice of this wiſe prelate, or rather I may ſay deſtitute of the protection of God that had determined to reuenge his villanie vnto his naturall prince, he fell ſome after into the handes of his enemie (the diſcrying K.) that cut off his head, and was within a ſhort ſpace after ouerthrowne himſelfe and ſlaine in the field by the noble Earle of Richmond, who take vpon him the gouernment of our land by the name of King Henry the 7. He calling home this our Biſhop, made him Chancellour of England, and Thomas Bourchier the Archbiſhop dying, he found meanes that the monkes of Canterbury elected him for ſucceſſour; and the Pope not only confirmed and allowed readily of their choiſe, Ao. 6. 1486. but alſo within few yeres after, to wit, September 20. 1493. created him Cardinall of Saint Anaſtaſia. Thirteene yeres he enioyed quietly the Archbiſhoprick, and died at laſt at his manner of Knoll the yere 1500. in the moneth of October. At his firſt comming he laid a great impoſition vpon the Clergy of his Prouince, forcing them by the Popes authority to contribute ſo largely toward the charges of his tranſlation, as of his owne Diocee onely (which is one of the leaſt in England) he receiued 354. pound. The yere

before he died, with great charge he procured Anselme one of his predecessors to be canonized a Saint. He bequeathed in a manner all he had either vnto good vses, or vnto such of his seruants as he had yet beene able to be nothing for. He gaue vnto the King a portuis, to the Queene a Psalter, to the Lady Margaret his God-daughter a cup of gold and forty pound in money, to the Church of Ely his miter and his crosse. Vnto his kinsefolke and other friends he gaue nothing, as hauing preferred them sufficiently in his life time. His executors he bound by oath to maintaine sufficiently twenty poore scholers at Oxford, and ten at Cambridge for the space of twenty yeres after his decease. He bestowed great summes in repairing and augmenting his houses at Knoll, Wrotham, Alington parke, Charing, Ford, Lambith and Canterbury, and built while he liued a sumptuous chappell in the vndercroft or vault which is vnder the quier. He lieth buried in the said chappell vnder a marble stone: Howbeit a goodly tombe is erected in memory of him vpon the south side of the chappell. See more of him in Ely.

65. Henry Deane.

1501. Hen. 7. 17. BIshop Moorton being dead, the monks of Canterbury chose Thomas Langton Bishop of Winchester for their Archbishop: But he died of the plague before his translation could be perfited. Then they elected Henry Deane Bishop of Salisbury. At what time Perkin Warbeck began to shew himselfe in ỹ likenes of Richard the young Duke of Yorke, king Edwards second sonne. This Henry Deane was Abbot of Lanthony, and had beene brought vp in the Vniuersity of Oxford. King Henry the seuenth that knew him to be a wise and industrious man, made him Chancelour of Ireland, where this counterfet Duke began first to play his part. By his care and diligence he was driuen out of Ireland, and forced to flye into Scotland. The rather in regard of this good seruice, the king procured him to be elected vnto the Bishopricke of Bangor, which (by reason the Bishops had laine from it a long time, holding euer some Abbotship or other spirituall liuing in Commendam, whereupon they liued)

was

was horribly wasted and spoyled. But this man comming thither, took great paine in recouering diuers parcels of land that by the incroachment of other for want of looking to were woone from his See. Amongst other things a certaine Iland betweene Holy-head and Anglesey called ynis i. Moylr. honnicit, or the Iland of Beales, was vniustly detained from him by the possessors thereof. He euicted the same first in law, and yet was faine afterwards to bring a great power of armed men thither to driue the inhabitants by force out of the same. His church and pallace had beene burned and destroied long before in the time of Henry the 4. by Owen Glendowr that famous rebell: Hee bestowed much money in repairing them; but before he was able to bring thē to any perfection, he was called away thence to Salisbury. Being yet very desirous the worke should go forward, hee left vnto his successour a Myter and a Crosier of good value, vpon condition he should finish those buildings. After he had beene a few monethes at Salisbury, the Archbishop dying, his was preferred vnto Canterbury. His pall was sent vnto him by Hadrian de Castello the Popes Secretary, (that after was B. of Hereford & Wels as also a Cardinall) and deliuered by the B. of Couentry with these words. Ad honorem Dei omnipotentis & B. Mariæ Virginis ac Bb. Petri & Pauli Apostolorum, & D N. Alexandri Pp sexti, & S. Romanæ Ecclesiæ nec non & Cantuariensis Ecclesiæ tibi commissæ, tradimus palliū de corpore B. Petri sumptum, plenitudinem viz. Pontificalis officij; vt vtaris eo infra ecclesiam tuam certis diebus qui exprimuntur in priuilegijs ei ab Apostolica sede concessis. Hauing receaued his pall, hee was to take his oath vnto the Pope, which once for all it shall not be amisse to set downe. Ego Henricus Archie. Cantuariensis, ab hac hora in antea fidelis & obediens ero B. Petro sanctæq; Apostolicæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ, & Domino meo D. Alexandro Pp. 6. suisq; successoribus Canonice intrantibus. Non ero in consilio aut cōsensu vel facto, vt vitam perdant vel membrū seu capiantur mala captione; Concilium vero quod mihi credituri sunt, per se aut nuntios ad eorum damnum me sciente nemini pandam. Papatum Rom. & regalia S. Petri adiutor ero eis ad retinendum & defendendū, saluo ordine meo, contra omnem hominem.

Legatum ſedis Apoſtolicæ in eundo & redeundo honorificè tractabo, & in ſuis neceſſitatibus adiuuabo, vocatus ad Synodum veniam niſi prepeditus fuero Canonicâ præpeditione. Apoſtolorum limina Rom. curia exiſtente citra Alpes ſingulis annis, vltra vero montes ſingulis biennijs viſitabo, aut per me aut per meum nuntium, niſi Apoſtolica abſoluar licentia. Poſſeſſiones vero ad menſã mei Archiepiſcopatûs pertinentes non vendam, neq; donabo, neq; impignerabo, neque de nouo infeudabo, vel aliquo modo alienabo inconſulto Rom. Pontifice, ſicut me Deus adiuuet &c. **With what ceremony the croſſe was wont to bee deliuered, ſée before in** William Courtney **page. 104. This Archbiſhop died Februarie 15. 1502. the ſecond yéere after his tranſlation, at Lambith. His body was conueighed to Feuerſam by water, conducted with 33. watermen all apparelled in blacke, (a great number of tapers burning day and night in the boate) and from thence was carried to Canterbury, where it was buried in the middle of the place called the martyrdome, vnder a faire marble ſtone, inlaid with braſſe. Hee bequeathed to his Church a ſiluer image of 51. ounces waight, and appointed 500. pound to bee beſtowed in his funerals: Hee built the moſt part of Otford houſe, and made the Iron worke vpon the coping of Rocheſter bridge.**

66. William Warham.

1504. Hen. 7. 20.

WIlliam Warham a Gentleman of an ancient houſe, was borne in Hamſhire, brought vp in the Colledge of Wincheſter, and choſen thence to New Colledge in Oxford, where hee proceeded Doctor of Law. Intending then to vſe and put in practiſe the knowledge hée had gotten at the Vniuerſity, hée became an aduocate or Doctor of the Arches, and ſoone after Maſter of the Rolles. While he was in that office, King Henry the ſeuenth, ſent him Embaſſador to the Duke of Burgundy, to perſwade him that hee ſhould not beléeue the falſe reports of his Dutcheſſe, and to ſignifie how notably ſhe had abuſed him and all the world, in ſetting vp two counterfets againſt him; Lambert that made himſelfe

himselfe the Earle of Warwicke, who was then to bee safe in the Tower safe enough; and Perkin Warbeck whom they had taught to name him selfe Richard Duke of Yorke, that was certainly known to haue been murthered by his wicked vncle long before. In this businesse hee behaued himselfe so wisely, as the king greatly commended him for the same; and the Bishoprick of London happening to be void soon after his return home, he procured him to be elected thereunto. He had not bin Bishop there two whole yeares, when Henry Deane the Archbishop died, to whose place also by the Kings speciall indeuour he was aduanced. He was translated Nou. 29. & inthronised March 9. 1504. with wonderfull great solemnity. The day before his comming to Canterbury, the Duke of Buckingham that was his high Steward, came thither attended with 7. score horse to see all things in a readinesse. The said Duke had also the office of chiefe Butler, and therefore being vnable to do the duties of both, he deputed Sir George Bourchier vnto the Butlership. Himselfe tooke great paines to see that nothing might be wanting requisite for the performance of this ceremony in most magnificent manner. The next day (which was Sunday) hee met the Archbishop ouer against S. Andrewes Church, and doing low obeysance vnto him, went before him to Christ church. At the great gate neere the market place, the Prior and Couent receiued him honourably and carried him to the Church (whether he went from S. Andrews Church bare-foote) saide masse there, and was placed in his throne after the accustomed manner. From Church he was attended by the Duke in like sort as he was thetherward. The cheare at dinner was as greate as for money it might be made. Before the first messe, the Duke himselfe came riding into the hall vpon a great horse, bare headed with his white staffe in his hand; and when the first dish was set on the table, made obeysance by bowing of his body. Hauing so done, he betooke him to his chamber, where there was prouision made for him according to his state. With the Archbishop sate the Earle of Eller, the Bishop of Man, the Lord Abergauenny, the Lord Brook, the Prior of Canterbury, and the Abbot of Saint Augustines. The Duke at his table was accompanied with the Lorde Clinton, Sir Edward

Poynings, the chiefe iustice of England, named Phineux, Sir William Scot, Sir Thomas Kemp, and others. A great many other guests were serued in other places, noble men and knights, at one table, Doctors of Diuinity and Law at another, and Gentlemen of the country at a third, besides an infinite number of meaner calling, placed by themselues, according to their seuerall degrees. But to let passe these matters, and to come vnto his gouernement; all the time of K. Henry the seuenth (vnder whom hee liued Archbishop some three yeeres) he enioyed all manner of prosperity, being in so great fauour with his Prince, as no man greater. He dying, and his sonne King Henry the eight succeeding, Cardinall Wolsey that was then but Almoner and Deane of Lincoln, diued so cunningly into the bosome of the young king, as by and by he ouertopped the Archbishop, & quickly wound him out of all authority. First, by the kings meanes hee got from him the Chancellorship of England: Then being Cardinal, and the Popes Legate a latere by speciall commission, hee set vp a new court called Curia legatina, vnder colour whereof, he drew all manner of iurisdiction throughout England into his owne hands, and appointed Officials, Registers, &c. in euery Diocee, who tooke vp all causes, and suffered other officers (to whom the iurisdiction of right appertained) to sitte still without either regard or profit. This detection of the Archbishop wherein men esteemed him for the time very vnhappy, fel out to his great good: the others immoderate greatnesse, was the cause of his destruction. At what time the King endeuoured to bee diuorced from his first wife Q. Catherine, she made choice of this our Archb. & Nicholas West Bish. of Ely (two lawyers) & of I. Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and Henry Standish Bi. of S. Asaph (Doctors of Diuinity) to assist and direct her in that sute: they did so, and behaued themselues in such sort, as neither the king had cause to bee offended with their ouerforwardnes, nor shee to blame their slacknes or negligence. But the Cardinal ȳ was ioined with Cardinal Campeius in commission, wherin they were authorised by ȳ Pope to examine the circumstances of that cause, he I say being more slack in his proceedings, than the K. expected he should, so incensed him ȳ said K. against him, as shortly after

after he was content, first to take the aduantage of a Præmunire against him, and then to cause him to bee arrested of high treason; whereof see more in Pooke. Soon after the Cardinals death, there was a Conuocation held, wherein the Clergie was aduertised that they all had fallen into a Præmunire by yeelding vnto the Cardinals power legantine, neuer allowed by the King: which allegations though diuers of them knew to be false inough, yet durst they not doe otherwise then to redeeme the penalty they were said to haue incurred with the payment of 118. thousand pounds, whereof the Prouince of Yorke should pay eightéene thousand, and Canterbury the rest, which was 100000. pounds. When this gift was to haue béene presented, they were certified that the king would not accept of the same, except they declared in a Canon that he was supreame head of the Church. Long this matter was hammering. But at last they agréede to giue vnto him this new title, and inserted the same into the instrument of their gift. In that Conuocation many Canons were made against Lutherans, and many motions for renouncing the Popes authority: wherein the greatest part being fearefull of resoluing either way, the Conuocation was often prorogued. After many adiournements it was once more put ouer from April till October 5. In which meane space the Archbishop lied at Saint Stephens nére Canterbury, in the house of William Warham his kinsman, Archdeacon of Canterbury. That house at that time belonged vnto the Archdeaconry, but (by what sacrilegious meanes I know not) was long since nipped away from the same; so that the Archdeacon, except he be otherwise prouided for them by his Archdeaconry, is now houseleesse. But to returne vnto our Archbishop, he was buried without any great funerall pompe, giuing mourning clothes onely to the poore, and laide in a little Chappell built by himselfe for the place of his buriall vpon the North side of the Martyrdome, and hath there a reasonable faire tombe. Hee purchased much land for his kinred, and bestowed very much in repayring and beautifying his houses with faire buildings, euen to the value of thirty thousand pound, (as hee professeth in his Will) for which cause hee prayed his Successor to forbeare sute for dila-

dilapidations againſt his executors. They were the Duke of Norfolke and the Lord Windſor. He continued Archbiſhop eight and twenty yeares, and died Aug. 23. 1532.

67. Thomas Cranmer.

1453 Hen. 8. 25. A famous and memorable man ſucceeded William Warham, Thomas Cranmer Doctor of Divinity, whoſe life is written at large by M. Foxe and others. I ſhould loſe labour therefore in making any long diſcourſe of the ſame. Briefly, to ſet downe that which I cannot omit without interrupting my courſe, you ſhall underſtand that he was borne at Arſlacon in Nottinghamſhire, of a very ancient houſe, which (as it ſhould ſeeme) came out of Normandy with the Conqueror; For it is certaine that in the time of this Archbiſhoppe a certaine French Gentleman named Cranmer came into England, bearing the ſame armes that the Archbiſhop did, who gaue him great entertainement and did him much honour. He was brought vp in Ieſus Colledge in Cambridge. Being yet very yong he married, and ſo loſt his fellowſhip in the ſaid colledge: but his wife dying within one yeare, he was receiued into his olde place againe. For the manner and occaſion of his aduancement, his diuers impleiments before, and his actions in the ſame, his lamentable fal, his heroicall and memorable combates, and laſtly, his conſtant death, I will (as before I ſaid) ſend the Reader to Maſter Foxe, who hath exactly ſet downe all the particularities of theſe things. Onely thus much heare, that he was conſ: Mart. 30. 1553. & ſuffered moſt vnworthy death at Oxford March: 21. 1556. being the firſt Archbiſhop that euer was put to death by order of law in England, except onely Richard Scroope Archbiſhop of Yorke.

1553. July 30. 6. Eliz.

68 Reginall Poole.

1555. Mary 3. Cardinall Poole was the ſon of Sir Richard Poole, (who was coſin-germain vnto king Henry the ſeuenth) and Margaret Counteſſe of Saliſbury, that was daughter vnto George Duke of Clarence, the ſecond brother of king Edward

ward the fourth. His said parents caused him to spend some time first in Magdalen colledge in Oxford, then in Corpus Christi, of which colledge he was fellow, and being yet very young, sent him beyond sea, by travell to get both learning & experience in the world. In the mean time king Henry the eight (that favoured him much, as being neere of kinne unto him both by father and mother) before his departure, had bestowed upon him the Deanry of Exceter. He had beene in Italy (lying for the most part at Padua) the space of 7. yeers, at what time the King having abolished the Popes authority, sent for him homeward he not comming, proclaimed him Traytor, and gave away his Deanry unto another. This losse hee esteemed little of. Petrus Bembus an olde acquaintance of his, was become the Popes chief Secretary, who so commended him unto his master, that shortly after hee was content to make him a Cardinall, perswading himselfe belike that hee would prove a good instrument for English matters as occasion should serve. And surely, if he regarded the worthines of the man, in respect of his manifold rare and excellent parts, he could not lightly preferre any man lesse obnoxious to exceptions. For he was not onely very learned (which is better knowne then that it needeth many words) but also of such modesty in outward behaviour, and integrity of life and conversation, as he was of all men both loved and reverenced. I know well that Pasquill played his parts with him, and fathered a brat or two upon him, but without any probability at all. He was made Cardinal, May 22. 1536. The Pope employed him thē in diuers Ambassages unto the Emperour and the French King, wherein he did his best endeavour to ioyne them against his owne Soveraigne the King of England, and not content therewith, hee dealt so busily with his letters amongst his friends in England, wherein hee debarred them from the kings obedience, and all conformity unto reformation, as it turned many of them to great trouble, & amongst the rest cost his mother the Countesse of Salisbury, and his eldest brother the Vicount Mountacute their heads. It pleased not God that any of his platformes should take succesle: And therefore partly malecontent, and partely also weary of the paines and continuall daunger

these

these ambassages forced him vnto, hee procured the Pope to make him Legate of of Viterbio, where he determined to leade the rest of his life quietly; but hee was disappointed of his purpose. The Pope (Paul the third) summoned a Councell at Trent. Cardinall Poole and one or two other ioyned with him, must needs be his Vicegerents there. He for his part was nothing so resolute in matters of religion as men expected he would. In the question of iustification he professed to be on our side, and perswaded one Morell to be of his opinion, a learned Spaniard that lay in the same house he did, & that was sent out of Spain of purpose to defend the Popes quarrel in disputation, wherein he was esteemed excellent. Some after his returne from the Councell, it hapned the Pope to die. A great faction there was at that time in the Colledge of Cardinals, some taking part with the Emperour, and some with the French king: Cardinal Poole was altogether Imperiall. All that side and diuers that were indifferent gaue him their voices for the Papacy, whereunto whē they had elected him openly, he forsooth found fault with them for their rashnes, and perswaded them to take further deliberation in so great and weighty a matter. Hereof the French party taking aduantage, began to cry out, it was reason regard should be had of many French Cardinals and other that were absent, and could not possibly repaire vnto the election so soone; put them in minde also how the Emperour had lately sacked Rome as it were in iest, & that it was much to bee feared if they elected any man that were altogether addicted vnto him it would bee a cause of great stirres and trouble. One of their company then rising vp, began to take particular exceptions against Cardinall Poole, charging him with suspition of incontinency (whereof he alleadged some reasons, though peraduenture friuolous) as also with heresie, for that he had reasoned for iustification by faith in the Councell of Trent, that he preferred Ant. Flaminius a knowne Protestant, and kept company much with him, as also with Tremelius, and other thought ill of that way: and lastly, that in the time he was Legate of Viterbio, he had been so slacke in persecuting of heretikes, vpon whom he seldome inflicted any punishment, but death vpon none. This accuser

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was the Cardinall Caraffa, that afterward was Pope Paul the 4. an old acquaintance of Cardinall Poole: many yeres, euen vntill forty three, as that partaking in this strife betwen the French and Spanish factions them Caraffa thought himself the readier of the French side, and in that respect was the rather induced in this sort to defeate his olde friend, to set vp himselfe. But he was vtterly deceiued in his expectation. Cardinall Poole cleared himselfe of all those suspicions absolutely, so that the next day (or rather I should say the night after the next day) the company were more resolute for him then they had bene before, and once more elected him Pope. Cardinall Farnesius the late Popes nephew was the mightiest of that rabble. For to ouer all Popes lightly take order, that some Cardinall of their side shall strike a great stroke in the election of their successor, that he may be a meanes to shield the rest of his friends from that hard measure which successors are wont to mete vnto the fauourites of their predecessor. This Cardinall Farnesius perceiuing to full that he had brought the matter to so good pass, came vnto Cardinall Poole, and would haue adoze him by the name of holy father, kissing his feete. But he would not suffer him so to do, saying he would not haue their election a worke of darkenes, that the day was the onely time for the orderly dispatch of such businesse, and therfore he desired them to deferre the accomplishment of their choise vntill the morning. They were faine so to doe. But whether it were that his friends were angry with this double delay, or that they were induced otherwise to alter their determination; so it fell out, that the next morning they chose another, the Cardinal de Monte that named himself Iulius 3. the well knowing that the backwardnes of Poole made him Pope, euer after made very much of him, and yelded him all manner of fauour. And first, to begin with, he enforced Cardinall Caraffa to aske him forgiuenesse before they departed out of the conclaue. Cardinall Poole protested to be nothing at all moued with losing that place which he toke to be a burthen intolerable, and saying, his onely desire was to lead his life in quiet contemplation, craued licence to depart vnto a certaine monastery in the territory of Verona, replenished with monks of Saint Bennet,

of

of which order he was taken for patrone during the time of his reſidence in Reme. He was ſcarſely ſetled there, when newes came that king Edward was dead, and that his ſiſter the Lady Mary had obtained the crowne; who was brought vp a great while vnder the Countеſſe his mother, by the ſpeciall choiſe and direction of Quéene Katherine her mother. And many are of opinion that the Quéene committed her the rather vnto the tuition of the Countеſſe, for that ſhe wiſhed ſome marriage betweene one of her ſonnes the Pooles and the Lady Mary to ſtrengthen her title to the crowne in caſe the king her husband ſhould die without iſſue male, for that (as before I have declared) they were deſcended from George Duke of Clarence the next peice male of the houſe of Yorke. Now Cardinall Poole knowing the Quéene had a ſpeciall affection vnto him for his learning, his nobilitie, but aboue all for his religion (for he was a man perſonable enough, though elderly) longed for ſome homeward, not doubting a diſpenſation for his Clergy would ſone be obtained of the Pope in this caſe, if happily the Quéene ſhould caſt a fancy vnto him, and aſſuring himſelfe that though he miſſed of the crowne, he ſhould not faile of the Myter. He procured himſelfe therefore to be appointed the Popes Legate, and to be diſpatched into England with all ſpeed. The Emperour by this time had determined to endeauour a match betweene his ſonne Philip and Quéene Mary. Doubting therefore leſt the preſence of the Cardinall ſhould diſturbe his platforme, he vſed many deuiſes to ſtop and hinder his paſſage, till ſuch time as the marriage was indeede concluded. At laſt (but a day after the faire) ouer came this ſelly Legate, reconciled the Realme of England to the Pope, cauſed the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to be depriued & degraded, ſeating himſelfe in his ſée, which things and many more are diſcourſed of him at large by Maſter Foxe, and therefore I paſſe them ouer. He was conſecrate March 22. 1555. in the gray Friers church at Greenewich. The Lady day following he receiued his pal in Bowchurch, where he made a braue and friuolous ſermon touching the vſe, profit, ſignification, and firſt inſtitution of the pall, March, 31. he was inſtalled by a Proctor, one Robert Collins his commiſſary. While theſe things were a doing, Cardinall Caraf-

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fa his ancient enemy became Pope. He presently discharged one Cardinall of his power Legantine, & made one Frier Peto first a Cardinall, then his Legate, & bestowed the Bishopricke of Salisbury upon him. He alleaged against Cardinall Poole that he was unworthy the honour of the Legate Apostolicall that would suffer the Queene to proclaime warres against the French King, but the matter was, the old quarrels were not yet digested, & this way he thought to pay him home. The queene kept Frier Peto out of the Realme by force, until the Pope was reconciled unto Cardinall Poole againe. Two yeare and almost eight moneths this man continued Archbishop. (In the yeer 1558. many old men fell into quartaine agues (a disease deadly and mortall unto elderly folke.) Amongst the rest a quartane had seased upon him, and brought him to a low ebbe, at what time newes brought of queene Maries death strake him quite dead. For he departed this life euen the same day that she did, viz. Nouember, 17. 1558. being 58. yeeres of age, and five moneths. So the like happned unto him that befell unto Duns Scotus his predecessor, to end his dayes together with his Prince. For as queene Mary and he, so Duns Scotus and Ercombert king of Kent died in one & the selfe same day. He procured in his life time the gift and patronage of 19. benefices from the queen unto his See, which he no way else benefited, except by the building of a certaine gallery toward the east at Lambith, & some few rooms adioyning. He purposed indeede to haue bestowed much cost upon his pallace at Canterbury, but was prevented by death. Unto his Church of Canterbury hee gaue (as I finde noted) a payre of large candlesticks double guilt, a great crosse of siluer double guilt, a Censer with a shippe, and a spoune parcell guilt, a mytre of siluer & guilt set with pearle and stons, a Crosier staffe of siluer and guilt with a staffe in it, a crosse with a staffe for a crossebearer of siluer parcell guilt, two pontificall rings of gold set with saphyres, the borders whereof were set with turkyes, rubyes & pearles; and lastly a holy water patte with a sprinkle of siluer parcell guilt. He was a man of indifferent stature, slender, well coloured, somewhat broad visaged, his eyes gray and cheereful, and his countenance milde. His goods left to the disposition of

of one Aloysius Priolus an Italian, who bestowed them all to good vses, reserving nothing vnto himselfe, but two prayer bookes. His body was conueighed to Canterburie, and entombed on the north side of a little Chappell, that is at the east end of Thomas Beckets chappell.

69. Mathew Parker.

1559 Eliz. 2.

MAthew Parker was borne at Norwich, Aug. 6. 1504. and brought vp by his mother (for his father died, he being but twoine yeres of age) in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge. He was first a Bible Clerke of Corpus Christi Colledge there, and afterwards fellow. His first preferment was the Deanry of Stoke, which he obtained by the fauour of Queene Anne Bulleyne, whose Chaplaine he was. That Colledge (though he resigned it what he might) was suppressed in the first yere of king Edward the first. After the death of that noble Lady, king Henry her husband take him for his Chapleine, in which place he also serued king Edward his sonne. By these two Princes he was preferred vnto many other good Ecclesiasticall promotions, as a Prebend in Ely by king Henry the 8. the Maistership of Corpus Christi Colledge (where he was brought vp) by the election of the fellowes, but commandement of the same king; and lastly the Deanry of Lincolne, with the prebend of Coldingham giuen him by king Edward the first. Besides these liuings he had also the Parsonage of Landbeach foure miles from Cambridge by the gift of the Colledge, whereof he was Maister. These liuings hee quietly enioyed the second yeare of Q. Mary, at what time for being married, he was depriued and liued priuely all the time of her raigne. That terrible fire being extinguished that consumed so many zealous and learned men, and the Archbishoprickes left voide by the death of Cardinall Poole, this Mathew Parker then Doctor of Diuinitie, sometime Deane of Lincolne, and Maister of Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge (as aforesaid) was thought meetest for that high place and preferment. He was consecrate thereunto December 17. 1559. by the Bishoppe that lately had bin of Bath, Exeter, Chichester, Worcester,

so

to wit, W. Barlow, Miles Couerdale, Io. Scory, and Iohn Hodgekins Suffragan of Bedford, held the same fifteene yeares and fiue monethes, and deceased May 17. 1575. being seuenty two yeers of age. He founded a Grammer schoole at Rochdale in Lancashire: Vnto Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge (where he was brought vp) he procured thirteene Scholerships, built the inward Librarie, & two faire chambers in the same. Moreouer he gaue to the Librarie of that Colledge a great number of Bookes some printed, other written but very rare, and much to be esteemed for their value and antiquity. He gaue them also three hundred and tenne ounces of plate double guilt, the perpetuall patronage of S. Mary Abchurch in London, land for the maintenance of two fellowes aboue the ordinarie number, a lease for seuentene yeares, worth 14. pounds right thillinges de claro, and one hundred pounds to mainetaine a fire in the Hall there, from Alhallontide till Candlemas. He tooke order for the preaching of fiue Sermons yerely in the Rogation weeke, in fiue seuerall Churches in Norfolke. Vnto the City of Norwich (where he was borne) he gaue a Bason and Ewer double guilt weighing one hundred seuenty three ounces, & fifty shillings yerely reuenew, to bee deuided among poore people of the same City. Vnto Gunuell and Caius Colledge a pot double guilt, of fifty fiue ounces, together with a neast of goblets, and certaine bookes: To Trinity Hall a Scholers place, a cuppe waighing fifty three ounces, a neast of goblets and bookes likewise: To the Vniuersity fifty written bookes of great value, and fifty printed: And otherwise bestowed much money vnto charitable vses, not necessary particularly to be remembred. Vpon the reparation of his Pallace at Canterbury (which was new greatly decayed) hee bestowed one thousand foure hundred pound. At Lambhith also he repayred and built much to his great charge. But aboue any thing I may not forget his great care of preserning antiquities, vnto which his care we are beholding for most of our ancient histories, that but for him were euen vpon the point vtterly to perish. He lieth buried in the Chappell belonging to his house at Lambhith vnder a faire marble stone.

70. Edmund Grindall.

1575. Eliz. 18. IN the moneth of February following Edmund Grindall Archbishop of Yorke was translated to Canterbury. This man was borne at Saint Bees in Cumberland, fellow first, then Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, of which Universitie he was for one yere one of the Proctors. A while he was chaplaine vnto Master Ridley Bishop of London, who preferred him vnto the seruice of king Edward the first. In the end of which Kings raigne, there was an intent that the said Bishop shold haue bin remoued to Durham, & it was thought that Master Grindall should succeede him in London. But the death of that good king disturbed the progresse of this platforme, and in stead of the expected honourable aduancement, forced him to a voluntary exile in Germany, where he liued all the raigne of Quéene Mary. Shee dying, and the late gratious Princesse happily succéeding, hee was appointed vnto the gouernement so long before intended, & elected thereunto July 26. 1559. and enioyed the same about 11. yéres, viz. vntill May 20. 1570. at what time he was remoued to Yorke. There he sate almost fiue yéres; & as before is mentioned, was once more translated viz. to Canterbury. Two yéres before his death he became blinde, and died at Croydon (where also he was buried on the south side of the Chancell) July 6. 1583. being 64. yéres of age, when he had continued Archbishop seuen yéres and almost a halfe. In the place where hee was borne he founded a free Schoole, which he endowed with thirty pound land. To Quéenes Colledge in Oxford he gaue twenty pound land to maintaine a fellow and two schollers to bée taken out of his said Schoole: Hee gaue them also the greatest part of his bookes, and 87. ounces of plate, beside forty pound debt which he forgaue them. To Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, hee gaue two and twenty pound land for the maintenance of a Greeke lecture, of a fellow and two Schollers, to be likewise taken out of his Schoole. To them he also gaue some bookes, and forty ounces of plate. To Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge hee gaue fiue pound land for one fellow to bée taken from his Schoole: To Christs

Col-

Colledge there fiue and forty ounces of plate, To eight little Almeshouses in Croydon fifty pound to be bestowed in land for their relefe: and lastly to the City of Canterbury an hundred pound to be imployed vpon a stocke to set the poore on worke.

71. Iohn Whitgift.

SOone after the death of Edmund Grindall, Iohn Whitegift Doctor of Diuinity, Bishop of Worcester, was appointed to succeede him, and his translation confirmed September 23. following. Hee was borne at Grimsby in Lincolneshire, brought vp a while vnder Master Bradford in Pembroke hall, and afterwardes became fellow of Peterhouse in Cambridge. The yeare 1567. he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity, and being chosen Master of Pembroke hal, within the compasse of the same yeare was called to the gouernement of Trinity colledge. In the meane time hee had beene reader of both the diuinity lectures, first the Lady Margarets, & after the Queenes. Ten yeares he continued Master of Trinity Colledge, in which space he was twice Vicechancellour, and the yeare 1573. by the gift of her Maiesty (whose Chaplaine he was) became Deane of Lincolne. In the beginning then of the yeare 1577. he was aduanced vnto the Bishoppericke of Worcester, in September following had the gouernment of the Principality of Wales committed vnto him, and holde the same two yeares and a halfe, euen all the time that Sir Henry Sidney the President lined in Ireland as Lord Deputy. Sixe yeares and almost a halfe he had been at Worcester, when he was called vnto the Metropoliticall See of Canterbury. Vpon Candlemas day 1585. hee was sworne of her Maiesties Priuy Councell, and died of a palsie, Febr. 29. 1603. at Lambhith being 70. yeares of age, when hee had continued Archbishop 5. monethes aboue 20. yeares, in which meane space he built a faire hospitall at Croydon, indowing it with reuenues for the relefe and maintenance of a warden, & 28. poore people: vnto the which hee adioyned a Schoole, with howsing for a Schoolemaster, vnto whom he allowed 20. pound by the yeere for euer. He lyeth buried at Croydon in the South Isle. 1583 Eliz. 26.

72. Rich. Bancroft.

1604 Lac. 12. Richard Bancroft Bishoppe of London, was removed to Canterbury. 1604. sworne of the Priuy Councell, and vpon the death of the Earle of Dorset, elected Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Oxford, Aprill 1608. Hee died Nouem. 2. 1610.

73. George Abbot.

George Abbot Doctor of diuinity, being Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Vniuersity Colledge in Oxford, was consecrated Bishoppe of Couentry and Lichfield, 1609. removed thence to London, about Candlemasse following, and within little more then one year after was translated to Canterbury.

The Archbishopricke of Canterbury is valued in the Kings books at 2816. l. 17 s. 9d. and was wont to pay to the Pope at euery income for his first fruits, 10000. Ducates or Florens, and for his pal 5000. euery ducate being of our sterling 4 s. 6 d.

The olde corporation of Prior and Couent of Christchurch being dissolued, K. Henry the eight, by his Charter bearing date April 8. 1541. made a new of a Deane and 12. Prebendaries. The names of the Deanes I haue thought not amisse here to set down.

1.	Nicolas Wotton, Doctor of Law.	1541
2.	Thomas Godwyn, Doctor of Diuinity.	1566
3	Richard Rogers, Bishop of Dower.	1584
4.	Thomas Neuill Doctor of Diuinity.	1597.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF LONDON.

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1. Thean, It is said he built S. Peters Church in Cornehill, with the helpe of one Cyran chiefe Butler vnto King Lucius, and made it his Metropoliticall See.
2. Eluanus is named the second Archbishop. He built a Library neere vnto the same church, and conuerted many of the Druydes to Christian religion.
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3 Cadar.
4 Obinus.
5 Conan.

6 Palladius.
7 Stephan.
8 Iltut.
9 Theodwyn or Dedwyn.
10 Thedred.
11 Hillary.
12 Reſtitutus, hee was preſent at the Councell of Arles in France the yeere 326. vnder Conſtantius the ſonne of Conſtantine the great, and ſubſcribed vnto the Decrees of the ſame Councell, which hee brought ouer with him: One Decree amongſt the reſt was, that if a Deacon at the time of his ordering did proteſt he intended to marry, it ſhould be lawfull for him ſo to doe. Reſtitutus himſelfe was married.
13 Guitelinus, when the Romans weary of the often innasions of the Picts and Scots, refuſed to aſſiſt the Britaines any more alde, and rather choſe to remit them their tribute: This man paſſing into little Brittaine entreated Aldroenus the King there to ſend ouer Conſtantine his brother with a certaine number of men, by whoſe helpe the ſtrangers might be expelled, and he obtaine the kingdome; which was performed accordingly.
14 Faſtidius; Gennadius in his Catalogue illuſtrium virorum, mentioneth him by the name of Faſtidius Britanicarum Epiſcopus, and commendeth certaine workes of his.
15 Vodinus; he was ſlaine, anno 436. by the procurement of Hengiſt firſt King of the Saxons, for reprehending king Vortigers vnlawfull marriage with Rowen, Hengiſts daughter, his Queene and lawfull wife being yet aliue.

After the comming in of the Saxons, the ſucceſſion of Archbiſhops was ſtill continued in London for the ſpace of three hundreth yeeres (but ſecretly) euen vntill the time that Saint Gregory ſent Auguſtine hither. I finde onely one of them named, viz.

16 Theonus; hee being firſt Biſhop of Glocester, forſooke it, & tooke the charge of London vpon him, the yeere 553. The yeere 586. he with Thadiocus Biſhop of Yorke, taking their Clergy with them, gotte them into Wales, and Cornewall, to the reſt of their Countrimen, whom the

Saxons

Saxons had lately driven thither.

1 Mellitus.

Saint Auguſtine having eſtabliſhed his Metropoliticall Sea at Canterbury, ſo; that it was the ſeate of the King of Kent, who commanded the kings of the Eaſt and South Saxons as his vaſſals, and holding their kingdomes at his pleaſure; he thought good to appoint a Biſhop at London; and he made choice of Mellitus, whom hee conſecrated anno. 604. This Mellitus converted unto the faith of Chriſt Sebert King of Eaſt Saxons, who ſoone after built the Church of Weſtminſter, & dedicated it to Saint Peter. In his time alſo Ethelbert king of Kent built the Cathedrall Church of S. Paul, that being often increaſed by Erkenwald and other, was burnt at laſt quite to the ground anno 500. yeeres after, and built anew in that ſtately ſorme it now hath by Mauritius Biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſours. King Ethelbert moreover gave Tillingham and other landes unto this Church. Of Mellitus ſee more in Canterbury, whither hee was tranſlated. 604.

2. Ceadda.

After the departure of Mellitus the Church of London was long without a Paſtor, even untill that Segebert obtaining the kingdome of the Eaſt Saxons by the perſwaſion of Oſway king of Northumberland hee became a Chriſtian, and procured Ceadda a vertuous and godly Prieſt to be conſecrate Biſhop of his country. That charge he attended painefully many yeeres. At laſt, building a Monaſtery in the North country called Leſſinghen; the ſame was ſcarcely finiſhed, when the infection of the plague beeing brought thither, tooke away not onely this Biſhop the founder, but almoſt all his monkes that were now newly placed in the ſame. Of this man Beda writeth much in his Eccl: hiſtor. Lib. 3. c. 21. & 23. He died Dec. 26. 664. and was buried in the aforeſaid Monaſtery of Leſſinghen. 654.

3 Wina.

666. About the time that Ceadda died, it happened Kenwalchus King of the weſt Saxons to fall out with Wina the Biſhop of his country; inſomuch as, hee forced him to flie vnto Wulfher K. of Mercia, of whom (being now deſtitute of liuing) he bought for money the Biſhopricke of London. See more in Wincheſter.

4 Erkenwalde.

675. Wina beeing dead, Erkenwald the ſonne of Offa King of Eaſt Saxons (a very deuout and vertuous man) became Biſhop of London. His owne patrimony he beſtowed in building of two Monaſteries; one for Monkes at Chertſey, another for Nunnes at Barking, making Edelburg his ſiſter the firſt Abbeſſe there. Hee conuerted vnto the faith of Chriſt Sebba King of the Eaſt Saxons: Hee beſtowed much vpon building in his Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, increaſed greatly the reuenues of the ſame, and obtained for it of diuers Princes many notable and important priuiledges. Hauing ſate 11. yéres, he died about the yére of our Lord 685. and after his death was honoured for a Saint. His body was layde in a very ſumptuous ſhrine, which not many yéres ſince ſtode in the Eaſt part of the Church aboue the high Altar.

After Erkenwald, ſate theſe in order ſucceſſiuely.

5 Waldhere; of him Beda maketh mention, Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. 4. cap. 11.

6 Ingwald; this man liued in the time of Beda, and dyed 744.

7 Egwulfe, This man ſéemeth to bee called Egtiolphus by William of Malmesbury, who deliuereth that Egtulphus Biſhoppe of the Eaſt Angles was preſent at a Conſecration holde by Cuthbert Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury, anno 747.

8 Wig-

8. Wighed.
9. Eadbright.
10. Eadgar.
11. Kenwalch.
12. Eadbald.
13. Hecbert or Heathobert. He died the yere 802.
14. Osmund or Oswyn, he lived 833.
15. Ethelnoth.
16. Ceolbert.
17. Renulph or Ceorulf.
18. Swithulfe; he lived the yere 851.
19. Eadstan, lived 860.
20. Wulffius.
21. Ethelward.
22. Elstan; he died an. 898. or (as Asserius and Flor: Wig: say) an. 900.
23. Theodred, surnamed the Good. He taking downe a sleight chappell of timber that was built over the body of S. Edmund, began the foundation of a stately Church of stone, which also (as it seemeth) he finished. Himselfe lieth buried in his owne Church in a high tombe by the window of the vault or undercroft, now called (if I mistake not) Saint Faiths Church. 900.
24. Wulstan.
25. Brithelm, he died the yere 958.
26. Dunstan. See more of him in Canterbury, whither hee was translated 961. 961.
27. Alfstan, he lived 966. and 996.
28. Wulfstan.
29. Alhumy he taught the children of king Etheldred, and carried them into Normandy the yere 1013.
30. Alwy.
31. Elfward (Ho) or Alword, before he was Bishop, Abbot of Euesham; being Bishop, held still his Abbotship in Commendam. Waxing old, he intended to resigne his Bishoprieke, and returning thither againe to spend the rest of his dates there: but the monks refused to receiue him, whereupon hee toke from them many bookes and rich ornaments that hee had sent thither (yea some also that

that other men that had beſtowed) and gaue them vnto the Abbey of Ramſey where hee lieth buried. Hee died July 25. anno 1044.

32. Robert, hee was tranſlated to Canterbury 1050. See more there.

33 William.

1050. By what meanes I know not, Spearcafochus Abbot of Abingdon ſet ſote into the Biſhoprick of London, Robert being tranſlated. But the king diſplaced him, would not ſuffer him to be conſecrate, and beſtowed the ſame vpon one William that was a Norman (as his predeceſſor was) and came into the realme with Queene Emma his (I meane the Confeſſors) mother. Within two yeres after his preferment, at what time vpon the reconcilation of Earle Godwin with the king, all Normans of any ſort were baniſhed the realme; with much adoe, he, with Robert Archbiſh. of Canterbury, and Vlf, Biſhop of Lincolne, got ouer into Normandy, ſo eſcaping impriſonment whereunto they were appointed. The other two died there, but William (ſaith Houeden) for his vertues was ſone after recalled; and reſtored to his Biſhoprick. Vnto this man the city of London acknowledgeth it ſelfe greatly beholding, for that king William the Conqueror by his meanes and inſtant ſute, granted vnto them all kind of liberties, in as ample manner as they enioyed them in the time of his predeceſſor. In thankfulnes hereof the Citizens haue cauſed to be engrauen this Epitaph vpon his graue (which is in the middle of the body of his Church.)

Gulielmo, viro ſapientiâ & vitæ ſanctitate claro, qui primùm Diuo Edwardo Regi & Confeſſori familiaris, nuper in Epiſcopũ Londinenſem erectus, nec multo poſt apud inuictiſſimum Principem Gulielmum Angliæ Regem eius nominis primùm ob prudentiam fidemque ſingularem in conſilium abhibitus, ampliſſima huic vrbi celeberrimæ priuilegia ab eodem impetrauit; Senatus populuſque Londinenſis bene merenti poſuit. Sedit Epiſcopus ann. 20. Deceſſit ann. a Chriſto nato 1070.

Hæc

Hæc tibi clare pater poſuerunt marmora clues,
Præmia, non meritis æquiparanda tuis.
Namque ſibi populus, te Londinenſis amicum
Senſit, & huic vrbi non leue præſidium.
Reddita libertas duce te, donataque multis
Te duce, res fuerat publica muneribus.
Diuitias, genus & formam breuis opprimit hora;
Hæc tua ſed pietas & benefacta manent.

34 Hugh d'Oriuall.

AFter the death of Biſhoppe William, the Conqueroure aduanced vnto this Sée one Hugh d'Oriuall a Norman. Within ſhort ſpace after his preferment, hee fell into a leproſie, for cure whereof by the counſel of the Phyſitians he was gelded. It little auailed him, that notwithſtanding he continued a leper all his life, and ſo died January 12. ann. 1089. 1070. W. Con. 5.

35. Mauritius.

MAuritius Chaplaine and Chauncellor to the Conquerour, was conſecrated Biſhop of London the yeere 1087. A man not of the beſt report for his life, but famous for his memorable endeauour of building Paules Church in London. It happened the yéere 1086. the whole City of London (in a manner) to be conſumed with fire. The Cathedral church amongſt the reſt going to wracke, Mauice the yéere following (which was the firſt yeere of his conſecration) intending to reédifie the ſame, laid the foundation of ſo huge a plot as all men thought it would neuer bee finiſhed. The ſame fire deſtroied a great Caſtle ſtanding in that place where Robert Kilwardby Archbiſhop of Canterbury did after wards build the Blacke-Friers. The ruines of this caſtle the K. was content ſhould be employed vpon Pauls Church. He gaue alſo vnto the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors for euer the Caſtle of Stortford with the Appurtenances. Notwithſtanding theſe and many other helps, this Biſhop doing his vtmoſt endeuor for the aduancement of this noble worke, in twenty 1087. W. Co. 21.

twenty yéers that he sate, was not able to bring it to any perfection. He deceased, September 26. 1107.

26 Richard Beauveyes.

1108. Hen. 1. 9. RIchard Beauveys surnamed Rufus by some (for difference I think of his nephew of the same name, that afterward succéeded him) liued long in great fauour and authority with Roger Montgommery Earl of Shrewsbury. By his means he was préferred to this Bishoprícke, and consecrated thereunto at Pagham the yére 1108. king Henry then appointed him first Warden of the Marches of Wales, & after gouernor also of the county of Salop. He purchased diuers whole stréets, and much houling nére to his Cathedrall Church: all which he pulled downe, and leauing the ground vnbuilt for a Cemitery or Church-yard, enclosed the same with a wall, which yet for the most part remaineth; but so couered with houses, as it cannot bee séene but here and there. This man sitting (as his prédecessor did) twenty yeeres, and employing all his reuenewes vpon this fabricke almost all his time, was nothing nere able to finish it. Toward his latter end waxing weary of that tedious worke, he gaue it ouer, and vndertooke the foundation of a monastery for regular Canons at Saint Osythes in Essex, which place hee procured, giuing Ledsworth in exchange for it. At the time of the suppression it was valued at 75 l. pound fiue shilling eight pence. Diuers times he was about to resigne his Bishoprick, that he might become a regular Canon in his owne new-built Monastery; and that the rather, because beeing taken with a desperate irreconcrable palsy, he wel knew his time to be short: But he deferred so long the execution of this intent from day to day, that he was surprised by death before he could perfourme it, viz. January, 16. 1127.

27. Gilbertus Vniuersalis.

1128. Hen. 1. 29. A Canon of Lyons was then préferred to this Sée, one Gilbert surnamed Vniuersalis, vir probus & grandæuus (saith Florent. Wigorn:) a very aged, but a very good man.

man. Other report of him, that he was a very couetous man, and a very rich man, but a very learned man. It seemeth he was a man of some note in those dayes: Saint Bernard writeth diuers Epistles vnto him. He died the yere 1133. trauelling toward Rome.

38. Robertus de Sigillo.

After the death of Bishop Gilbert, one Anselme Abbot of Bury, nephew to Saint Anselme, was elected Bishop of London, and had his election confirmed at Rome. But presently such exceptions were taken against him, as thereupon he was not only stayed from consecration, but deprined also of his Abbotship. His electors were William the Deane of Paules, Ralfe Langford, and Richard Beauveys (the same I beleeue) that afterwards was Bishop. The King who very much misliked this election (hauing made request for some other) amongst other effects of his displeasure, caused the wiues of these Canons (as Bale reporteth) to be imprisoned, and otherwise shamefully intreated. True it is, that a little before this time, euen vntill Anselme was Archbishoppe, many Clergy-men had wiues: But hee so farre forth restrained them, as if any were married afterwards, they were very fewe, and durst not in any wise be acknowen of it. By reason of the stirres that were about this election, the See continued void a long time. The yere 1140. Maud the Empresse hauing taken King Stephen prisoner, came to London, and finding the Bishoprick voide, caused one Robert de Sigillo a monke of Reading (or as others say Archdeacon of London) to be elected and consecrate Bishop. Within a yere or two after, he was taken prisoner at Fulham by Geoffry de Mandeuill a Captaine of king Stephens, who ye may bee sure could ill brooke any man that the Empresse fauoured. He sate Bishop about ten yeres. S. Bernard in his 211. epistle written to Pope Innocent the second in his behalfe, calleth him, antiquum amicum, fidelem seruum, deuotum filium. 1140 Steph. 6.

39. Richard

39. Richard Beauveys.

1151. Steph. 17. THe yeare 1151. in the beginning of October Richard Beauveys Archdeacon of Middlesex, and nephew vnto the former Richard Beauveys, became Bishop. He died ann. 1162.

40. Gilbert Foliot.

1161. Hen. 2. 8. GIlbert Foliot was first Abbot of Glocester (as Matth. West. hath) but Bale affirmeth he was Abbot of Leycester, and not of Glocester. The yeare 1149. hee was consecrate Bishop of Hereford, continued in that See almost 12. yeares, and in 1161. vpon the kings speciall request, he was translated to London. In all the stirres betweene Thomas Becket and the King, he stuck vnto the king very faithfully, and was partaker of all his counsels. Misliking much the Archbishops pride & obstinacy, he would often exhort him to humility in these words, Ad Zaccheum non diuertisset Dominus nisi de Sycomoro iam descendisset. Mat. Paris reporteth a strange thing of him (beleeue it if you list) that one night comming from the king, after long conference concerning the businesse betweene the king and the Archbishop: as he lay musing of those things in his bedde, a terrible and an vnknown voice sounded these words in his eare, O Gilberte Foliot, dum reuoluis tot & tot, Deus tuus est Ascaroth. Taking it to be the deuil he answered boldly, Mentiris Dæmon, Deus meus est Deus Sabaoth. At what time the King banished certaine fauorites of the Archbishop, that were Clergymen, hee commaunded this Bishop to receiue the fruites of their liuings into his hand. For obeying the authority of his Prince herein, the Archbishop excommunicated him. And presently vpon the slaughter of the said Archbishop, the Pope excommunicated him also: but affirming by oath he was not guilty of the murther, he was absolued. Hee died February 18. 1187. It seemeth hee was not onely wise, but (to those times) very learned, Hee writ diuers bookes mentioned by Bale. I finde in Polycraticus, a note concerning him, that because

because it expresseth very well an humor vnto which mortal men are much subiect, I thinke not vnnecessary to offer vnto the Reader euen as I finde it. Venerabilis Pater, &c. The reuerend father Gilbert Bishop of Hereford, would sometimes discourse vnto mee (saith he) a certaine guise of Clerkes men, the experience whereof he found in himselfe. When first he entred into the Monastery, hote with the fire newly kindled in him, hee was wont to blame very much the sluggishnesse of his gouernors. Being preferred himselfe, he was still moued with compassion toward his equals; but spared not his betters. Hee became first a Prior; taking part then with Priors, he would complaine of Abbots. Afterwards being made an Abbot, fauouring his fellow-Abbots, hee ceased not to reprehend Bishops. And lastly when he was a Bishop himselfe, he began to see how much more easie a thing it is to find faults, than to mend them. I thinke not (saith hee) that this Bishop was to be esteemed enuious, but being a wise man, hee expressed prettily an affection, as it were naturally engraffed in euery man; and was the more willing to take that kinde of fault vpon himselfe, that he might be the better heard of others. Ioan. Sarisb. Polycrat. lib. 7. cap. 24. A very wise and reuerend Bishop now deceased, in my hearing hath often acknowledged the like humour in himselfe before his preferments, and therefore adiudged it the rather to be borne with all in other men.

41. Richard Fitz-neale.

NIgellus Bishop of Ely (that was nephew to Roger Bishop of Salisbury) had a sonne named Richard, for whom, hee bought of King Henry the second the Treasurership of England, and payed for the same 400. markes. He held that office almost all the raign of the said K. & was so good a husband in it, as that at the kings death, his treasure amounted to 100000. marks. In the latter end of his raign he found means to prefer him vnto the Bishoprike of Londō, whereunto he was consecrate Decemb. 31. 1189. Hee bestowed much vpon the building of his Church & other edifices belonging to his See, sate there about 9. yeares, & died Septem. 10. 1198. 1189 Rich. 1. 1.

42. Wilh-

42. William de Sancta Maria.

1199 Ioan. 1. WIlliam de Sancta Maria succeaded, a Canon of Paule, and sometimes Secretary to king Richard the first. He was consecrate, Iune 22. 1199. This Bishop was one of them that interdicted the whole realme, and excommunicated king Iohn by the commandement of the Pope. They all indured fiue yeares banishment for their labours, (as elsewhere is more at large declared.) Against this man especially the King was much incensed, and in token of great displeasure in the yeare 1211. threw downe to the ground his castle of Stortford which William Conquerour had given vnto the Church. He resigned his Bishoprick Ianuary 26. 1221.

43. Eustachius de Fauconbridge.

1222 Hen. 3. 7. EVstachius de Fauconbridge was elected vnto the See of London Februarie 25. following, of his election and election these verses were made,

Omnes hic digni, tu dignior omnibus; omnes
Hi aplene sapiunt, plenius ipse sapis.

Vpon Saint Markes day 1222. hee was consecrate at Westminster. The next yeare a great controuersie was ended by arbitrators betweene him and his Cathedrall church of Saint Paul on the one part, and the Abbey of Westminster on the other. The arbitrators were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester and Sarum, Thomas Prior of Merton and Richard of Dunstaple. Their order was, that the Abbey of Westminster should bee exempt from the iurisdiction of the Bishop of London, that the church of Staines should euer hereafter belong to Westminster, the manor and church of Sunbery vnto the Cathedrall Church of Paules. This Eustache had been one of the kings Iustices, Chancellour of the exchequer, Treasurer of England, and twice Embassador into France. Vpon his aduancement to London from these places, one alluding to his name composed this distich,

Eustachi nuper bene stabas, nunc bene stabis

Ille

Ilie ſtatus valuit, perquiriſſe ratnen.

He was a great benefactor vnto his Cathedrall Church, in which hee lieth interred in a faire monument of marble ſtanding in the ſouth wall of the Eaſt end of the Church. October 31. 1228. he deceaſed.

44. Rogerus Niger.

ROger (in our hiſtories ſurnamed Niger) Archdeacon of Colcheſter, was choſen Biſhop the yere 1228. ſome after the death of Euſtachius, and conſecrate by Ioceline Biſhop of Bath June 10. following, being Trinity Sunday, together with Richard Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Hugh Biſhop of Ely. This Roger (ſaith M. Paris) was a very reuerend man, religious, learned, painefull in preaching, eloquent, a great houſe-keper, of very gentle and curteous behauior. Wherunto hee might haue added, that hee was alſo ſtout and very courageous. One Ruſtande the Popes Nuntio being earneſt in a conuocation for ſetting forward a certaine prolling deuiſe to ſcrape vp money for his Maſter: hee not onely withſtood him openly, but cried out vpon the vnreaſonable and ſhameleſſe couetouſnes of the court of Rome, and was the onely meanes of ſtaying the courſe of that exaction. For reuenge hereof not long after they began to frame an accuſation againſt him at Rome, alleaging matters altogether falſe and friuolous. It forced him to trauell thither, and coſt him great ſummes of money before he could rid his hands of that brabble. The yere 1233. Walter Mauclerke, Biſhop of Carliſle taking ſhip to paſſe ouer the ſeas, was hindered by ſome of the kings officers, for that he had no licence to depart the realme. Theſe officers for ſo doing, hee excommunicated; and riding ſtraight vnto the court, certified the king what he had done, and there renewed the ſame ſentence againe. About the ſame time the king gaue commandement for the apprehending of Hubert de Burgo Earle of kent, who hauing ſudden notice hereof at midnight, got him vp and fled into a Church in Eſſex. They to whom the buſineſſe was committed, finding him vpon his knees before the high altar with the Sacrament in one hand and a croſſe in the other, ca-

1229 Henr. 3. 14.

ried him away nevertheles vnto the Tower of London. The Bishop talking this to be a great violence and wrong offered vnto holy Church, would neverleave the king (that was indeede a Prince religious inough) vntill hee had caused the Earle to be carried vnto the place whence he was fetcht. It is thought it was a meanes of saving the Earles life. For though order was taken hee should not scape thence, yet it gave the kings wrath a time to cole, and himselfe leysure to make proofe of his innocency: By reason whereof, hee was afterward restored to the kings favour and former places of honour. This Bishop died at his manner of Bishops hall in the parish of Stepenheath on Michaelmas day 1241. or as some report (I thinke vntrvely) Octo. 3. 1243. and was buried in his owne Church, where Matthew Paris telles divers miracles were wrought at his tombe. It standeth in the enter close or South wall of the Presbytery a little above the quire. Upon it is to be read this Epitaphe:

Ecclesiæ quondam Præsul præsentis, in anno
M. bis C. quater X. iacet hic Rogerus humatus.
Huius erat manibus domino focus ille dicatus.
Christe suis precibus veniam des, tolle reatus.

45. Fulco Basset.

1244 Hen 3. 29. AVont Christmas following, Fulco Basset Deane of Yorke, was elected vnto the See of London, but not consecrate vntill October 9. 1244. for that the King, who earnestly desired to have removed Peter Bishop of Hereford vnto London, misliked greatly their choice. This our Fulco was a gentleman of a great house, but a second brother. After hee had entred orders, his elder brother and the onely sonne of that brother, died within the compasse of a yeer, leaving the inheritance vnto him. Our histories blame him for not bearing forward ynough in the cause of the Barons, that is for being true vnto his Prince: Otherwise, they give him the praise of a good man, a discreete and vigilant pastor. Questionlesse he was a man stout, and no lesse courageous than his predecessor. The yeere 1255. Rustandus the Popes legate held a connocation at London, in which when he

he went about to lay an intolerable exaction vpon the Clergy (and it was knowen the King was hired to winke at it) this Bishop rose vp and openly protested that he would suffer his head to bee chopped off before hee would consent vnto so shamefull and vnreasonable oppression of the Church. Yea when the king stormed at this his resistance, and reuiled him; saying, that neither hee nor any of his name was euer true vnto him, threatning moreouer that he would finde meanes to chastise him for it: In the presence of some that hee knew would tell the king of it, he sticked not to say (a speech I confesse not commendable, but bold and courageous): My Bishoprike indeed, my myter and crosier, the king and the Pope may take away from mee (though vniustly) but my helmet and sword I hope they shall not. Hee died of the plague at London the yeare 1258. and was buried in his owne church vpon Saint Vrbans day.

46. Henry de Wingham.

HEnry de Wingham Chancellor of England, chamberlaine of Sandwich, Deane of Lottenhall and S. Martins, hauing beene twice Embassador into France, was chosen Bishop of Winchester the yeare 1258. but refused to accept of that place. See why, in Echelmare of Winchester. The yeare following, the like offer being made for London, without any scruple he accepted of the same, and was consecrated about midsommer the same yeare. A small time he enioyed that preferment, being taken away by death July 13. 1261. Hee lyeth intombed in the South wall next to the monument of Bishop Fauconbridge. 1259 Hen. 3. 44.

47. Richard Talbot.

SOone after the death of Henry Wingham, Richard Talbot was elected and confirmed Bishop of London, whether consecrate or no I cannot tell. Certaine it is he died vpon Michaelmas day the yeare following, viz. 1262.

48. Henry de Sandwich.

1262 Henr. 3. 47. Before the end of that yeare, Henry de Sandwich, Archdeacon of Oxford was consecrate Bishop. He London had 3. Bishops in one yeare. This man was excommunicate by Ottobonus the Popes legate (as he had well deserued) for taking part with the rebellious Barons against their Prince. He died September. 16. 1273.

49. Iohn de Chishull.

1274 Edw. 1. 3. IOhn de Chishull Deane of Paules, sometimes Archdeacon of London, hauing beene first Keper of the great seale, and then Treasurer of England, was consecrate April 29. 1274. He died Febrary 10. 1279.

50. Richard de Grauesend.

1280 Edw. 1. 9. RIchard de Grauesend the Archdeacon of Northampton, was consecrate Bishop of London at Couentry August 12. 1280. Hee was the principall founder of the Frery at Maldon for Carmelites or white friars, valued at the inspection at 26 pound 8. shilling. He died at Fulham Decem. 9, 1303. and was buried at London.

51. Ralfe de Baldocke.

1305 Edw. 1. 34. BY the consent of the whole Chapter, Ralfe Baldocke their Deane was then chosen Bishop vpon Saint Matthias day following. Howbeit hee might not haue consecration till the Pope had confirmed the election, for that three Canons lately deprined from their Prebends by the Archbishop, being excluded from the election, had appealed from the same vnto the Pope. By the commandement of the Pope (Clement 5.) he was consecrate at Lyons January 30. 1305. by the hands of one Petrus Hispanus a Cardinal. He was very well learned, and amongst other things, he writ (as Bale recordeth) an history or Chronicle of England in the Latine tong.

tongue. In his life-time he gaue two hundred marks toward the building of the new worke of the chappell on the East end of his Church, now called the Lady chappell, and in his will bequeathed a hundred to ward the finishing of the same. And here by the way it shall not be amisse to note, that in digging the foundation of this building, there were found more than an hundred heads scattered, as deem, Attie, &c. which seemeth to confirme the opinion of those that think the Temple of Iupiter was situate in that place before the planting of Christian religion, take away those Idolatrous sacrifices: wherof we shall rest more assured, if we read the life of S. Gregorie, lib. 2 cap. 37. and the 71. epistle of his ninth booke. This Bishop was brought vp at Oxford in Merton College, and at his first Inly 24. 1313. and lieth buried vnder a flat marble in the said chappell.

52. Gilbert Segraue.

GIlbert Segraue borne in Leicestershire, and brought vp in Oxford, was a man very well learned, and left diuers good monuments of his knowledge behinde him. He was consecrate Bishop of London, Nouem. 25. 1313. and sate about three yeares. See more of him in Th. Corbridge of Yorke. 1313 Edw. 2. 7.

53. Richard Newport.

RIchard Newport was consecrate Bishoppe of London, March 26. 1317. and died August 24. 1318. 1317 Edw. 2. 11.

54. Stephen Gravesend.

STephen Gravesend was consecrated January 14. following, and sate about twenty yeares. 1318 Edw. 2. 12.

55. Richard Byntworth, or Wentworth.

RIchard Byntworth had his election confirmed, May 23. 1338. was consecrate afterward at Lambhith by the Bishop of Chichester, and died December 8. 1339. 1338 Edw. 3. 13.

56. Raife Stratford.

1339 Edw. 3. 14. RAlfe Stratford was conſecrate at Canterbury, March 12. 1339. He purchaſed the pèce of ground called Bonmans-land beſide Smithfield, and dedicated it to the vſe of buriall. He was borne at Stratford vpon Auon, where he builded the Chappel of Saint Thomas, and died at Stepenheath, hauing ſate Biſhop about the ſpace of 14. yéres.

57. Michaell Northbrooke.

1355 Edw. 3. 30. MIchaell Northbrooke Doctor of Law, had his election confirmed, July 7. 1355. and died of the plague Sept. 9. 1361. at Coplozy.

58. Simon Sudbury.

1361 Edw. 3. 36. SImon Sudbury alias Tibald Doctor of Law ſucceeded. He ſate Biſhop about 15. yéres, and was tranſlated to Canterbury. See more of him there.

59. William Courtney.

1375 Edw. 3. 50. THe yére 1375. at what time Biſhop Sudbury was remoued to Canterbury, William Courtney Biſhop of Hereford was called to London, and afterwards ſucceeded the ſame man in Canterbury alſo, viz. in the end of the yére 1381. In the meane time, to witte the yére 1378. it ſhould ſéeme he was made Cardinall. So Thomas Walſingham affirmeth. And as well Ciaconius as Onuphrius deliuer that the Biſhop of London was then created a Cardinal, but they call him Adam; whereas there was indéede one Adam an Engliſhman about thoſe times aduanced to that dignity, but his name was Eaſton (as Bale hath recorded) of whome and his great troubles at Rome (where hee lined many yéres a Cardinall) Theodoricus a Niem (amongſt other) hath written much in his hiſtory De ſchiſmate, &c. See more of this Biſhop in Canterbury.

60. Robert

60. Robert Braybrooke.

RObert Braybrooke was consecrate Januarij 5. 1381. In Sept. 1382. he was made Lord Chancellor, but held not that office past halfe a yere. The yere 1387. it seemeth there fell some disagrement betweene him and Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. For Th. of Walsingham and other report, that the Londoners were so greatly exasperated against him for some lowde words given to their Bishoppe, as they sought with great tumult to kill him; and had burned his house at the Sauoy, if the Bishop himselfe had not appeased their fury. He died August 27. 1404. not 1405. (as his Epitaph reporteth) and lyeth buried in the middle of the Lady Chappell, vnder a fair marble stone inlaid with letters, made euery one of a seuerall place of Brasse. 1381 Rich. 2. 5.

61. Roger Walden.

One Thomas Langley was then elected Bishop, October 20. following. But the Pope little regarding this election, of his meere authority (according to his manner) bestowed this Bishoprick, December 10. 1404. vpon Roger Walden, that for a time had held the place and authority of Archbishop of Canterbury. Neuer had any man better experience of the variable vncertainty of worldly felicity then he. From the estate of a very poore man, he was suddenly raised to be Treasurer of England (hauing beene first Secretary to the king, Deane of Yorke, and Treasurer of the Towne of Calis) and then made Archbishop of Canterbury. That honor he enioyed not full two yeres, but he was remoued from the same, and forced to leade a priuate life a great while. At last being once more lift vp into a place of honor, he was not suffred to enioy the same any long time; within the compasse of a yere after he was made Bishop of London, he died, and was buried in the Priory of S. Bartholmewes in Smithfield. See more of him in T. Arundell of Canterbury. 1404 Henr. 4. 6.

62. Nicholas Bubwith.

1408 Henr. 4. 8. Septem. 26. 1406. Nicholas Bubwith was consecrate Bishop of London at Portlake. Within little more then the compasse of that one yeere, hee was twice translated; first to Salisbury August 31. 1407. and then to Bath Octo. 5. the same yeere. See more of him in Bath.

63. Richard Clifford.

1407 The Pope had bestowed the Bishopricke of Bathe (by way of provision) upon Richard Clifford Archdeacon of Canterbury, the yere 1401. But King Henry the fourth then newly come to the crowne, being very desirous of preferring another man to that place, assured him, he would never give him possession of his temporalties, yet promised him his favour in some other matter. Hereupon he was content to let go his hold, and begin a new suite for Worcester, which in the end of the same yere he easily obtained. There he sate about five yeeres; and October 13. 1407. was translated to London. The yere 1414. hee travelled to the Counsell of Constance, and preached in Latine before the Emperour, and other estates there assembled. In that Councell, the long schisme was ended, and Martin the fift, chosen the sole Pope. The Councel thinking it meete that thirty persons should be added to the Cardinals in this election, this Bishop was one of that number: In which also, there were that named him unto the Papacy. Himselfe was the first that named the Cardinall Columna; who thereupon, the rest consenting, was immediately elected. He died Aug. 20. 1421. and lieth buried neere the place where the shrine of S. Erkenwald stood toward the South: to witte, hard by the monument of Sir Christofer Hatton.

64. Iohn Kemp.

1421 Henr. 5. 10. After him, succeeded Iohn Kemp, first Bishop of Rochester, then of Chichester, whence the year 1421. Feb. 27. he

he was translated hither; and from hence to Yorke, 1425. as also afterward to Canterbury. See more of him in Canterbury and Yorke.

65 William Gray.

WIlliam Gray Doctor of Law, and Deane of Yorke, was consecrate May. 16. 1426. & the yere 1431. translated to Lincolne. See Lincolne. 1426 Hen. 6. 5.

66 Robert Fitz-Hugh.

RObert Fitz Hugh Doctor of law, and Archdeacon of Northampton, was consecrate September 16. 1431. This man had been twice Ambassador ionce into Germany, and another time to Rome. The yere 1435. hee was elected Bishop of Ely, but died before his intended translation could be perfected, viz. Sept. 22. 1435. and lyeth buried in the Presbytery, a little above the Bishops See, under a Marble stone inlaid with brasse. 1431. Hen. 6. 10.

67 Robert Gilbert.

RObert Gilbert Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Yorke, somtimes Warden of Merton Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate the yere 1432. & died 1448. in the beginning of July. 1432. Hen. 6. 11.

68. Thomas Kempe.

THe Pope of his absolute authority bestowed the Bishopricke of London upon T. Kempe (somtimes Proctor of the Universitie of Oxford) the yer 1449. He was consecrate at Yorke place (now called Whitehall) Feb. 8. 1449. by the hands of his uncle John Kempe then Archb. of Yorke. This man sate Bishop almost 40. yeers. He died Mar. 28. 1489. and was buried in the upper end of the body of his church betweene two pillers, where he caused to be built over his tomb a sumptuous chappell, and erected (as I take it) a Chantry in the same. He built Pauls crosse, in form as now it standeth; as 1449. Hen. 6. 28

as also (to the most part) that same godly and magnificent Schole, called the Divinity Schools in Oxford, the founder whereof is accounted commonly (but falsly) Humphrey Duke of Glocester.

69 Iohn Marshall.

1489. Hen.7.5. THe Chapter elected for their Bishop one Richard Hill, August 19. 1489. But I finde that Iohn Marshall (by the Popes appointment no doubt) became Bishoppe of London the same yeare, and died the yeere, 1493.

70 Richard Hill.

1493. Hen.7.9. MArshall being dead, the forenamed Richard Hill (whether by vertue of his olde election or no I know not) obtained consecration the same yeere, 1493. He lieth buried in the body of the Church under a Marble stone, bearing yet the title of his name, though euen almost worne out.

71 Thomas Sauage.

1496. Hen.7. 12. THomas Sauage a Cambridge man, was first Bishop of Rochester, translated thence to London, 1496, and from London to Yorke 1501. See more of him in Yorke.

72 William Warham.

1503. Hen.7. 19. WIlliam Warham Doctor of Law, became Bishoppe of London, in the beginning of the yere 1503. In the end of 1504. he was translated to Canterbury. See more of him there.

73 William Barnes.

1505. Hen.7. 21. IN the beginning of August, 1505. William Barns Master of the Rolles, an Oxford man, was made Bishop of London, and died before the end of the same yere.

74 Rich-

74 Richard Fitz-James.

RIchard Fitz-James Doctor of Law, brought up in Mer-
ton Colledge in Oxford, and sometimes Warden of the
same, was consecrated Bishoppe of Rochester, the yeare 1496.
translated thence to Chichester, 1504. and from Chichester
to London, Aug. 2. 1506. He bestowed much money in re-
payring the church of Saint Maries in Oxford, as also in a-
dorning and beautifying his owne Cathedrall church, and
died the yeare 1521. A gentleman of an ancient house, learn-
ned and very vertuous. Hee was buried betweene the two
pillers next unto the steeple, on the north side of the body of
the church, under a marble stone, over which was built a kind
of tombe or chappell of wood, that by the burning of the Ste-
ple was also consumed, and quite defaced, June 4. 1561. 1506. Hen. 7. 22.

75 Cuthbert Tonstall.

CVthbert Tonstall Doctor of Law, a Cambridge man,
Master of the Rolles, and Keeper of the Privy Seale,
was consecrated to the Bishoppricke of London, Octob. 19.
1522. and translated to Durham, March 25. 1530. See
more of him in Durham. 1522. Hen. 8. 14.

76 Iohn Stokesley.

IOhn Stokesley brought up at Magdalen Colledge in Ox-
ford, was enthronized July 29. 1530. and departed this life
September, 8. 1539. He lieth buried in the Lady-chappell
under a marble, inlaid with brasse. 1530. Hen. 8. 22

77 Edmund Boner.

EDmund Bonner Doctor of Law, an Oxfordman, and
Archdeacon of Leycester, sometimes Master of the Car-
dinals faculties, had the Bishoppricke of Hereford bestowed
upon him, at what time hee was out of the Realme Ambas-
sador. 1540. Hen. 8. 32.

sador vnto the Pope from king Henry the eight, for renouncing his authority here in England. Some after his returne hauing yet scarcely entred vpon Hereford, hee was called to London, elected October 20. 1535. and installed April. 3. 1540. How butcherly he behaued himselfe in that place, I referre you vnto the report of Master Foxe. Hee was deprined Octob. 1. 1549. restored by Queene Mary, August. 5. 1553. and lastly displaced againe by authority of Parliament May 30. 1559. He died in the Marshalsea, September. 5. 1569.

78 Nicholas Ridley.

1549. Edw. 6.

AFter the first displacing of Bishop Bonner, Nicholas Ridley Bishop of Rochester was translated to London, and installed there, April 12. 1550. Hee was a Gentleman of an ancient house, borne in the Bishoprike of Durham, and brought vp in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge (where he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity) sometimes also fellow of Vniuersity Colledge in Oxford, then afterwardes Master of Pembroke Hall aforesaid, Prebendary of the Churches of Canterbury and Westminster, Vicar of Heorne in Kent. Sept. 25. 1547. he was consecrate Bishop of Rochester, removed to London (as before is mentioned) and lastly died for the constant profession of his faith, October 16. 1555. the history wherof, and of his whole life, ye may reade in Master Foxe more at large.

79. Edmund Grindall.

1559. Eliz. 2.

BIshop Bonner being the second time deprined, Edmund Grindall Doctor of Diuinity, sometime Master of Pembrooke hall in Cambridge, was elected the twenty first of July following, consecrate December 21. 1559. translated to Yorke, May 20. 1570. and after to Canterbury. See more of him in Canterbury.

So. Edwyn

80 Edwyn Sands.

EDwyn Sands Bishoppe of Worcester was confirmed Bishop of London, July 23. 1570. He sate there about the space of five yeares, and was translated to Yorke. He lyes in Yorke. 1570. Eliz. 19.

81 Iohn Elmer.

IOhn Elmer Doctor of Divinity and Archdeacon of Lincoln, a Cambridge man succeeded being consecrated March 24. 1576. He sate almost eighteene yeares, died at Fulham, June 3. 1594. and was buried towards the South side of the East part of the Church above the high Altar. 1576. Eliz 19.

82 Richard Fletcher.

THe See of Worcester having bene voide many yeares, Richard Fletcher Doctor of Divinity, sometime fellow of Benet Colledge in Cambridge, Deane of Peterborough, and one of her Majesties Chaplaines, was consecrated thereunto, December, 14. 1589. translated thence to Worcester in February 1593. and in the end of the yeare 1594. to London. He died suddenly in his house at London being (as it should seeme) well, sicke and dead in one quarter of an houre, June, 15. 1596. and was buried in the upper Cathedrall Church. 1594. Eliz. 37.

83. Rich. Bancroft.

RIchard Bancroft Doctor of Divinity, brought up first in Christs Colledge, and after in Jesus Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate the eight of May, 1597. and translated to Canterbury. Dec. 1604. 1597. Eliz. 40.

84 Richard Vaughan.

RIchard Vaughan Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop first of Bangor, then of Chester, was translated to London in January, 1604. He died March 30. 1607. 1604. Iac. 2.

85. Tho-

85 Thomas Ravis.

1607. James, 4. THomas Ravis, Doctor of Divinity, and Deane of Christchurch in Oxford, was first Bishop of Gloucester, and then removed to London, May 19. 1607. He deceased December 14. 1609.

86. George Abbot.

GEorge Abbot, Doctor of Divinity, having beene little above one moneth Bishoppe of Coventry and Lichfield, was called to London towards the latter end of Januarie, 1609. and removed to Canterbury.

87. Iohn King.

IOhn King Doctor of Divinity, Deane of Christchurch in Oxford where he was brought up, and Archdeacon of Nottingham, was consecrate Sept. 8. 1611. His predecessor was brother unto Robert King, sometimes Bishop of Oxford.

This Bishopricke is valued in the Kings bookes at 1119. l. 8. s. 4. d. and yeelded the Possessor unto every Bishop at his first entrance 3000. florens.

THE

BISHOPPES OF WINCHESTER.

THe Cathedrall Church of Winchester, according to a report that I have (but I know not the author) was first built and erected by King Lucius, who abolishing Paganisme, embraced Christ the first yeere of his raigne, about the yeere of our Lord, 180. and placing Monkes in the same, allotted for their maintenance large reuenues, which heretofore had belonged for the most part vnto the Flamines and other heathen Priests. This Church (as the same Author saith) was hallowed and dedicated vnto the honour of our Sauiour, October 29. 189. by Faganus, and Damianus Bishops. About the space of 100. yeers, the Church of Christ had their peace in this land, viz. vntill the raigne of Diocletian, who endeauouring to rote out Christian Religion, not onely killed the professors of the same, but also pulled down all Churches and Temples any where consecrate vnto the exercise thereof. Amongest the rest, this of Winchester at that time went to wracke, the buildings thereof being ruinated

watch, and made even with the ground, and the Monks and all the offices belonging unto it, either here, or elsewhere to remain for present time, and yet afterwards to build Christ Church. Which was done Anno 589. But long after the death of this godly prince, to wit, the yere, 309. the Church aforesaid was againe pulled, and that with such monstrous fearefulnesse and zeale, as within one yere and thirty dayes, both it and all the edifices belonging unto it (as Chambers, and other buildings, for the Monkes and officers) were quite finished in very sumptuous and sumptuous manner. The 15. day of March following, it was again hallowed and dedicated unto the honour and memory of Amphibalus (that had suffered death for Christ in the last persecution) by Constans Bishop (as my Author saith) of Winchester, at the request of Deodatus Abbot of this new erected Monastery, 200. yeres and upwards: it then continued in the same state, to wit, untill the yere, 519. at which time, Cerdicke the first King of the West Saxons, being a Pagan, converted the church into the Temple of Dagon (saith the Manuscript aforesaid,) and either new ordained many all the Monks and Canons of the same. Thus much for the first foundation of this church, and the estate thereof, untill the comming of the Saxons. Now let us proceede unto the discourse of the Bishops, that we finde successively to have sate in the same.

1. Birinus.

635 The Province or kingdome of the Gewisses or West Saxons, containing the West part of England, was governed along time by one Bishoppe, that was called the Bishop of the West Saxons. This Country after the Saxons invaded the same, received first the faith of Christ in the time of King Kinigilsus, by the preaching of Birinus first Bishop, who being a very zealous and devout man, obtained leave of Honorius the Pope of Rome to adventure himselfe in preaching Christ unto Infidels. And his promise was, to travell unto the most savage and barbarous people in the furthermost part of this Ile, that amongst them he might sow the seeds of the gospell; whereupon he was conse-

secrated Bishop by Asterius then Bishop of Genoa. But comming thither, and finding the Country of Gewisses, where he first arrived to be altogether Pagans, and without any knowledge of Christianity, he determined to go no farther to seeke that which euen there he had already met withall. It pleased God so to bleste his labors, that in a short time not only great numbers of the common people, and many of the nobles, but euen Kinigilsus the King himselfe beleeued in Christ, and tooke on them the badge and cognisance of Christianity by Baptisme. Oswald the king of Northumberland was present at what time Kinigilsus receiued this Sacrament, and was his Godfather, being afterwards to become his sonne by the marriage of his daughter. These two Kings appointed vnto Birinus the city of Dorchester for his Cathedrall Sea, where spending his time in preaching, and other pastorall offices (not without great and inestimable profite) he died about the yeere 650. Dec. 3. 15. yeeres after his first comming into this country, and was buried there in his own Church.

2. Agilbertus.

IN the meane time it had fallen out, that Kinigilsus dying, Kenwalchus his sonne raigned in his stead, who refusing the offer of the kingdome of heauen by refusing Christ, lost also soone after his earthly kingdome. He had married the daughter of Penda king of Mercia or Mid-England, (vpon what occasion I know not) putting her away, married another. For this cause Penda tooke armes against him, & forced him out of his kingdome. Then for succour hee fled vnto Anna king of Estr, a good man and very religious, in whose court he liued the space of three yeeres, and there was first brought vnto the faith of Christ. By the helpe of this good Prince he also was restored to his Kingdom againe. His father had pulled downe the Temple of Dagon (as beside the foresaid Manuscript certaine antiquities I haue seene at Winchester do report) and begunne the building of a very faire Church in Winchester, but was taken away by death before he could finish it, and for maintenance of the Min-

650.

ters of the same, had allotted all the Country round about within 7. mile of the City. This building Kenwalchus finished, and not onely ratified the foresaid gift of his father, but also himselfe bestowed vpon the same church the mannours of Downton, Alresford and Wordham. Some after the conuersion of Kenwalchus, one Agilbertus (a Frenchman borne) that had spent a great time in Ireland in preaching the gospell there, came into these parts, an. 659. and of his owne accord toke great paines in instructing the people. The King being giuen to vnderstand of his learning and painfulnesse, praied him to accept the pastoral charge of his country, whereunto he agreed and continued in the same a long time.

3. Wina, or Wini.

AT last it came to passe that the king misliking his speech and vtterance (as not being able to deliuer his mind, but in broken and very bad English) caused an other Bishop to be ordained, one Wina (a French man likewise, but one that could speake very good English) and diuiding his Country into two parts, allotted the one vnto Agilbert, who held his Episcopall Sée as before is said at Dorchester, and the other vnto this same Wini appointing vnto him for his Sée the city of Winchester. This matter Agilbert taking very grieuously, (the rather for that it was done altogether without either his consent or knowledge) returned in a great chafe into his owne Country, where soon after he was made Bishop of Paris. So Wini or Wina, was the first Bishop of Winchester, of whom some hainely suppose, the City to haue taken his name. He lyeth entombed in the north part of the Presbytery vpon the top of a wall, where is to be séene this inscription, Hic iacent ossa Wini Episcopi. Not long after the departure of Agilbert the king (I know not for what cause) fell into great mislike of Wina, and droue him out of his country, who flying vnto Wulfhere king of Mercia or Mid England, bought of him for money (as it is said) the Bishopricke of London, being the first Simonist that is mentioned in our histories.

4. Eleu-

4 Eleutherius.

The West Saxons were then a long time without a Bishoppe. In which meane space Kenwalchus perceiuing all things to goe against the haire with him, and nothing to prosper vnder his hand, but crosses and mischances to come thicke, one in the necke of another, (for so indeed it fell out with him, for the particularities whereof I refer the Reader to our Chronicles) he beganne to consider with himselfe, how that by neglecting Religion, he first lost his kingdome, and no sooner embraced Christ, but he was restored to his crown againe; and therefore perswaded himselfe, that his negligence in appointing a Pastor that might looke vnto the seruice of God, was the cause why his worldly affaires had no better successe. Hereupon he sent an ambassador into France vnto Agilbert, to excuse the wrong heretofore done vnto him, and with all earnestnesse to perswade him to returne vnto his former charge there againe. This though Agilbert refused to doe, alleadging that he was bound by promise not to forsake the place he now held: yet that he might shew his readinesse to gratifie the King in what he might, he sent ouer with the Ambassadour a Priest named Eleutherius, his own nephew, that might (if so it pleased him) be ordained Pastor and Bishop of that Country, testifying, that (for his owne part) he thought him not vnworthy of the place. Hee was honourably receyued of the King and his people, and at their request consecrate Bishop by Theodorus then Archbishop of Canterbury. He continued Bishop seuen yéres.

5. Headda.

After Eleutherius succéded Headda, a very holy and vertuous man, but one that profited more his charge in example of good life and conuersation, then in often preaching vnto them: for (as it should seem) very learned hee was not. Yet (if Beda say true) God approued his gouernement by the testimony of many miracles. He died (as some deliuer) the yeare 704. or (as other) 705. and that (as the 673.

Martyrologeis tell vs, where he is calendred for a Saint,) July the 7.

6. Daniel.

704. HE dying after he had sate somwhat aboue thirty yéres; it seemed good to Ina then King of the West Saxons, to diuide the Prouince into two parts; whereof the one hee committed vnto a kinsman of his owne called Aldelmus, commanding him to make Sherborne his See, and vnto the other was ordained Daniel, who following the steps of his predecessors, continued at Winchester. Hee was very learned and writ commendably diuers histories, as one concerning his owne Prouince, an other containing Austrialium Saxonum gesta, a. 3. de vita Cedd æ Episcopi, and moreouer, de reb. vectæ Insulæ, and some other discourses. This man sate 43. yéres, and at last perceiuing himselfe vnable to gouerne by reason of olde age, hee resigned his Bishopricke, an 744. West. and became a Monk at Peldune or Malmesbury, where he died the yére, 745.

7. Humfridus.

774. HVmfridus then gouerned this See for the space of 9. or 10. yéres, and died an. 754. West. 756. He was present at a conuocation held néere Rochester in Sept. 747.

8. Kinehardus.

756. AFter him came Kinehardus, of whom I finde nothing recorded.

9 Hathelardus.

AND after him Athelardus, or Hathelardus Abbot of Peldune, who the yére 794. was translated to the Metropoliticall See of Canterbury. See more in Canterbury.

Then these:

10 Egbaldus.

11 Dudda.

11. Budda.
12. Kinebertus, He trauelled to Rome with the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 799.
13. Alhmundus.
14. Wigtheinus.
15. Heretridus, ſlaine of the Danes in battell, anno 834.
16. Edmundus.

AD Helmſtanus who died 837. He lieth buried vpon the North wall of the Preſbytery, together with one of his ſucceſſors Kenulphus, as theſe verſes there written doe ſhew.

Pontifices hæc capſa duos tenet incineratos,
Primus Helſtanus huic ſucceſſorque Kenulphus.

ABout this time many (as Simon Dunelm, Henry Huntingdon, Rog. Houeden, and other) many I ſay, ſuppoſe Athelwulf or Athulf (that was king of the Weſt Saxons twenty yéres) to haue béene firſt Biſhop of Wincheſter by the ſpace of ſeuen yéers, which in my iudgement cannot well be true. Certaine it is, that béing in orders, viz. a Subdeacon, and peraduenture elected Biſhop, (for ſo ſayth the Abbot of Geruaux, Io. Brampton) by the diſpenſation of the Pope, he was taken out of the monaſtery of Wincheſter to be king; and that is all I find of this matter worthy credit.

18. Swithunus.

AFter Helmſtan ſucceéded (as it ſeemeth) Swithunus, the opinion of whoſe holines hath procured him the reputation of a Saint. How miraculouſly he made whole a basket of egges that were all broken, and ſome other thinges accounted miracles in our hiſtories, who ſo liſt may reade in Matthew Weſtminſter, in his report of the yére 862. at what time July 2. this Biſhop died: (according to his owne appointment) was buried in the churchyard [illegible] whatſoeuer his holines was, his learning queſtionles was great; in reſpect

whereof Egbert King of the West Saxons committed vnto his gouernment that same Ethelwolfe his younger sonne that of a Subdeacon in the church of Winchester, was afterward made king, as before is declared. Some there be that say hee was Chancellour of England, whereas that office was not erected till after the Conquest.

19 Adferthus.

863. ADferthus succeeded him in this Bishoprick, a man (saith Florilegus) sufficiently lerned, and that a while discretly and wisely gouerned this See. It semeth he was translated to Canterbury, and is remembred in the Stories of that Church, by the name of Athelredus.

20. Dumbertus.

DVmbertus the successor of Adferthus died in the yere 879. and left his Bishopricke vnto Denewulfus.

21 Denewulfus.

879. THis Denewulfus (as the same goeth) was sometimes a hoggeheard, and dwelt in the place where the Abbey of Athelney in Summersetshire was afterwards builded. It hapned at that time king Alfred (that famous king of the West Saxons) to bee so neere followed of the Danes (that sought nothing more than his life) as being abandoned of all his followers, he knew no better or more likely course for his safety, than (dissembling his estate) to deliuer himselfe for a while into the seruice of this hogheard, dwelling in a place (at that time) almost inaccessible for water, and so of very little or no resort. So long he continued there, as his master and dame were almost weary of his seruice, wherein he was not so ready as a man should that had had education accordingly. Of her it is particularly delinered, that when the king let certain cakes burn that she had set him to toast, she reprehended him sharpely as an vnprofitable seruant in these words.

Vvere

Vrere quos cernis panes girare moraris,
Cum nimium gaudes hos manducare valentes.

These Cakes that burne,
While them to turne
Yee make so little haste,
When dreſt they be
I warrant yee
Yo'wl eate them but too faſt.

At laſt it fell out, that the kings friends gathering themſelues together, he ioyned himſelfe vnto them, and his ſubiects (that now a great while thought him dead) reſorted vnto him in ſo great numbers, as ſetting vpon the Danes, he ouerthrew them: and in a ſhort time not only brought them vnder his obedience, but alſo reduced in a manner the whole Realme of England into one Monarchy. Hauing thus recouered the peaceable poſſeſſion of his crown, hee was not vnmindfull of his old Maſter, in whom perceiuing an excellent sharpenes of wit, he cauſed him (though it were now late being a man growne) to ſtudy, and hauing obtained ſome competency of learning, he preferred him to the Biſhoprick at Winchester. Moreouer, that he might ſhew himſelfe thankfull vnto God aſwell as man, in the place where this Pogheard dwelt, he built a Monaſtery, the wals whereof are yet partly ſtanding.

22 Athelmus.

OF Athelmus that ſucceeded, this onely is recorded, that the yeare 888. he trauelled to Rome, to carry thither the almes of King Alfred. I finde not mention of this man any where but in Matth. Weſtm.

Bertulfus.

HE alſo reporteth that one Bertulfus Biſhop of Winchester, anno 897. was appointed a Gardian of the realme (amongſt many others) by king Alfred to defend it againſt the Danes. Elſewhere I finde him not mentioned.

23. Frithſtane.

905. CErtaine it is, that in the yeare 905. one Frithſtane was conſecrate with fiue other Biſhops by Plegmund Archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the commandement of K. Edmund the elder, the occaſion whereof is elſewhere ſet downe. He was a man highly eſtéemed of for his learning, but much more for his great vertue and holineſſe. He ſate a long time, and at laſt reſigned, procuring one Brinſtan to be his ſucceſſor anno 931. the next yeare after he died, viz. 932.

24. Brinſtan.

931. BRinſtan (as is ſaid) became Biſhop, anno 931. and died three yeares after, viz. 934.

25. Elphegus Calvus.

934. ELphegus ſurnamed Calvus ſucceeded, and died in the yeare 946. Fl. Wig. ſaith 951. Of theſe three Biſhops, diuers miracles are reported in hiſtories, which need not to bee rehearſed.

26. Elſſinus, alias Alſſius.

946. AFter him ſate Elſſinus or Alſſius who ſate till the yeare 958. and then by bribery, and great ſummes of money procured himſelfe to be tranſlated to the See of Canterbury, of which preferment he had ſmall ioy. See Cant.

27. Brithelmus.

958. VPon the tranſlation of Elſſinus, one Brithelmus became Biſhop, and ſate about 5. yeares: for an. 963. he died.

28 Ethelwald.

EThelwald Abbot of Abingdon, was conſecrate 963. ſate 19. yeres and died, 984. Augu. 1. How Brinſtan his

his predecessor appeared vnto him, challenging the honor of a Saint, &c. See Matth. Westminster in ann. 965. He was a great patron of monkes, and no lesse enemy vnto married Priests. At his first comming he expelled them out of the old Monastery to place monkes. In the yeare 867. the Danes had slaine all the monkes they could finde in Winchester. From which time, secular Priests inhabited the same (being authorised by the king so to doe) till that the yeare 971. a company of monkes were brought from Abingdon (of the Bishoppes olde acquaintance it is like) to shoulder them out of the doores. Not contented thus to haue replenished his owne Church with monks, hauing bought the Isle of Ely, he played the like part in that Church (not yet Cathedral) turning along eight honest Priests into the worlde, with their wiues and children, to put in monkes. And then at Thorney, hee built new, or at least wise repaired, an olde monastery that had layen waste many yeares. I may not let passe one commendable action of this bishop, that in time of a great dearth, brake all the plate belonging to his Church, and gaue it to the poore, saying, that the Church might in good time hereafter again be prouided of ornaments necessary, but the poore perished for want of foode, could not be recouered.

29. Elphegus.

ELphegus Abbot of Bathe succéded him, an honest and learned man. Hee was translated to Canterbury ann. 1006. for more of him in Cant. 984

30. Kenulphus, alias Elsius.

KEnulphus (by some called Elsius) was then consecrate, a man infamous for simony, and aspiring by corrupt meanes to this place. Hee was Abbot of Peterborough, and hauing enioyed his deere bought preferment little more then one yeere, he was called from it by death. Euen so it fell out with Elsius for Canterbury, to make the old saying true, ill gotten goods seldome prosper. Kenulphus died anno. 1008. And lyeth buried in his owne church, as before is mentioned. 1006

31. Brith-

31. Brithwold.

1008 BRithwold (whom Matth. Westm. and Fl. Wigorn seeme to call Ethelwold) was Bishop after Kenulphus. It is written of him, that one night being late at his prayers, hee chanced to thinke of the low ebbe of the bloud royall of England, which now was almost al consumed and brought to nothing. In the middest of this cogitation falling a sleepe, it seemed vnto him hee saw Saint Peter crowning young Prince Edward, that liued in exile at that time in Normandy, and furthermore, to shew how he should raigne 24. yeers, and die at last without issue. The Bishop then (as hee thought) asked him who should raigne next, whereunto this answere was made. The kingdome of England is Gods kingdome, and hee shall prouide a King for it. Some copies of Will. Malmsbury report this vision of Brithwold B: of Wilton, that died anno 1044. And to say the truth, considering the times wherin both liued, I cannot but much incline to a perswasion that it was rather Brithwold of Wilton then of Winton: As for this man, he died the yeare 1015. Houeden deliuereth that one Alfigus Bishop of Winchester died the yeare 1032. and had for successor Elfwyn. But I esteeme it an error, because I find not elsewere any mention of the foresaid Alfigus. This man died the yeere 1015.

32. Elsinus, or Eadsinus.

1015 ELsinus or Ealsinus otherwise called Eadsinus, was first Chaplaine vnto King Harald, and by him preferred to the Bishoprick of Winchester, from whence the yeare 1038. hee was translated to Canterbury, see more of him in Canterbury.

33. Alwynus.

1038 ALwyn that then succeeded, was of very great authority with Emma the Kings mother, who fauoured him so much, as many suspected them for liuing vnlawfully together. Robert

the

the Archbishop of Canterbury acquainted the king with this rumor. Whereupon the king presently imprisoned Alwyn, & dealt little better with his mother, with whom also he was otherwise offended for allowing him so scantly in time of his minority. She seemed to purge her selfe by miracle, offering to walke vpon nine plowshares red hot to proone her innocency, which she is said to haue performed, and so was restored to the fauour of her sonne againe. Alwyn also was set at liberty; and Robert the Archbishop their accuser (whether for thanke or feare I cannot tell) was glad to get him out of the realme. What else is to be deliuered of this Bishop, this his Epitaphe containeth.

Hic iacet Alwyni corpus qui munera nobis,
Contulit egregia, parcito Christe rogamus.
Obijt anno 1047.

He lieth entombed vpon the North wall of the Presbytery in Winchester, with diuers of his predecessors before mentioned. See more of him in Robert Archbishop of Canterbury.

34. Stigandus.

STigand his successor was chaplaine vnto Edward the confessor, and by him preferred to the Bishopricke of Elmham (whence that See was sone after remoued to Norwich) 1043. In the short time he stayed there (not past 4. yeres) he had much adw with one Grinketell, that by money found meanes to cast out Stigand and placed himselfe in that Bishoprick. Hee could not keepe his hold long: For Stigand quickly recouered it again, and held it til that the yere 1047. he was translated to Winchester: from whence also he was remoued to Canterbury in the yere 1052. But whether he mistrusted his title to Canterbury, Robert the former Archbishoppe beeing yet aliue, or that insatiable couetousnesse prouoked him thereunto, I cannot tell; hee retained still Winchester, notwithstanding his preferment to Canterbury: which was the cause of his vndoing at last. For the Conquerour who came into this realme while he was Archbishop, being desirous to place his owne countrimen in al roomes of 1047.

speciall

speciall authoritie; and bestoes having a priuate grudge at Stigand for forcing him to yelde Kentish men their auncient liberties, whereof se more in Canterbury) procured him to be deprined of both his Bishoprickes vpon this point, that he had contrary to the law held them both together. He lieth intombed at Winchester with Wyni the first Bishop, inclosed (as it seemeth to mee) with him in the same coffin: vpon the North side thereof is written:

Hic iacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus.

He was deprined an. 1069. and died a prisoner in the castle of Winchester shortly after.

35. Walkelyn.

1070 W. Con. 5. SOone after the deprivation of Stigand, Walkelyn a Chaplaine of the kings was consecrate Bishop of Winchester, viz. ann. 1070. He fauoured not monkes, but displaced them where he might, and put in secular Priests in their roomes. Hee died January 3. 1097. So he continued Bishop 27. yeares. In his time, to wit, the yeare 1079. the Cathedrall church of Winchester that now standeth began first to be built.

36. William Gifford.

1107 Hen. 1. 8. AT this time, and how long before it is hard to say, lay Princes euery where tooke vpon them to bestow Bishoprickes, giuing inuestiture and possession of them by deliuering the ring and the crosier. Pope Gregory the seuenth first withstood Henry the Emperour in this case, and made him at last glad to yeeld vnto canonical elections. King Henry the first taking vnto himselfe the like authority, placed diuers of his chaplaines in Bishoprickes (without election) commanding the Archbishop to consecrate them. Amongest diuers other, he appointed this William Gifford Bishop of Winchester, and required Anselme the Archbishop to giue him consecration, which Anselme vtterly refused to afford, either vnto him or any other in the like case. The King sent then vnto Girard Archbishop of Yorke, whom hee found nothing

thing strange. But Giffard (saith Matthew Westminster) timens rigorem Sancti Anselmi, spretis consecrationem eius, stood so much in awe of Saint Anselme, as he durst not but reiect the offer of the others consecration. The king angry hitherto with the Archbishop onely, was now much more incensed against this Giffard, and in great displeasure banished him the realme. In the ende, the king and the Archbishoppe grew to this agreement, that the gifts of the king already passed should bee ratified, and his clerkes nominated to Bishoprickes, haue consecration, vpon promise, that hereafter hee should not disturbe canonicall elections, but vtterly renounce his pretended priuiledge. So after much adoe, hee was consecrate, together with diuers other, an. 1107. He founded a Monastery for Cistercian monkes at Wauerly, and a Nunnery at Taunton, whereof the first was valued at the suppression in 174. pound, eight shillings three pence ob. the other 438 pound, nine shillings ten pence. Moreouer he built the Bishop of Winchesters house in Southwarke, and was a large contributor toward the foundation of the monastery for regular Canons at S. Mary Oueries. Hee sate 21. yeres, and dying January 25. 1128. was buried at Winchester in his owne Church: howbeit I see no memoriall of him there at all.

37. Henrie de Bloys.

After the death of Giffard, the king found meanes to prefer vnto his Bishoprick a nephew of his owne Henrie de Bloys Abbot of Glastonbury, being the sonne of his sister Adela, by the Earle of Bloys. A man in regard of his manifold good parts fit and likely enough for the place. For hee was very wise and honest, (though through the mildnes and facility of his nature somwhat vnconstant) and for his learning, diuers of his writings yet extant doe shew it to bee aboue the ordinary pitch of those times. Amongst the rest it is not to be forgotten that he writ a history not yet perished concerning the finding of King Arthurs tombe at Glastonbury, at what time himselfe was Abbot there. Being Legate a latere when his vnkle king Henrie died, although hee with all other 1129 Henr. 1. 30.

other Bishops of the land had sworne fealty vnto Maud the Empresse, yet she being absent in Normandy, the nobility & people much estranged frō her in regard of her marriage which they misliked, and this Bishoppe doubting least some other stepping vp before her arriuall, the kingdome might bee rent away quight from his kinred and passe to some stranger; by vertue of his power Legatine he called a councel of the clergy (who swayed all in those dayes) and drawing Roger Bishop of Salisbury to his party, easily procured his brother Stephen Earle of Boloigne to bee elected King; and the rather because he made extraordinary protestation of defending the Church with all the rites and liberties of the same, to which purpose he was content to take a very straight oath. Howbeit, few yeares passed before he so farre forth cast behinde him all remembrance of this oath, and the good offices done vnto him by the clergy, as he seased vpon diuers castles belonging to the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincolne and Ely, spoiling them of whatsoeuer hee found in them, as in the life of Roger of Salisbury you may reade more at large. Whereupon this Bishop by vertue of his power Legatine, called a Councel at Winchester, whereunto the King himselfe was summoned. How that matter was debated there betweēn the Legate and such as the king sent, is to be seene at large in W. of Malmsburie who lined in those dayes, and was an eye-witnesse of much of that which hee reporteth. The issue was no other then a delay for the present: The King would yeld nothing, and the Legate durst not excommunicate him without the Popes priuity. Yet the Bishop intending no meanes vnattempted to reduce his brother to that which he tooke to be the right way; taking the Archbishoppe and some other Bishops with him repaired vnto him, and putting him in minde of the oath hee had taken; vpon their knees they humbly besought him that he would pitty the Church, his owne soule and his honour, and not to giue occasion of a breach or diuision betweene the kingdome in the Priesthood. Fayre words the King returned vnto them, leauing them in hope of some reasonable satisfaction; which how farre forth he meant to performe it cannot appeare, because the Bishop of Salisbury of very griefe, (as it is supposed) shortly after died. This vnthankfulnes of his to the Church and Church-men which one-

onely had let him, did so alienate them from him, and seemed so odious vnto most men ingenerall, as presently after the Empresse was able to make her partie good against him, take him prisoner, and was crowned for Queene of the Legate and great part of the kingdome beside; as of the rest also in likelihood she had beene, but that her base brother Robert Earle of Glocester, (whose valour and wisedome was the principall meanes of her aduancement) being also taken prisoner by the Kings friends, they were faine to exchange the one for the other, by which meanes the king hauing regained his liberty, both sides were now set euen againe. The Legate then (nature no doubt working in him a desire of his brothers welfare, and pretending a commaundement from the Pope) addicted himselfe altogether to his party; yet so as in the ende hee willingly became a mediator for that peace which made an ende of the controuersie which had now held the land in ciuill warre for 17. yeares together. Eustace the kings eldest sonne being dead, it was agreed Stephen should hold the crowne during his life, yong Prince Henrie the Empresses sonne should haue Normandy and be declared heire apparant vnto the kingdome of England after him. In the meane space during the time of these hurliburlies, the city of Winchester was by the Bishops followers spoyled & burnt, (for the greatest part) downe to the ground, together with the Nunry, the monastery of S. Grimbald, & more than 20. other Churches, (some say 40.) This hapned vpon the 2. day of August. 1141. Soone after, by the same men the Nunry of Wartwell was likewise spoyled & burnt, & the Bishop himselfe returning to Winc. tok off from the crosse that was burnt in the new Monastery 500. li. of siluer, and 30. marks of gold, 3. crownes with so many seats or thrones of fine Arabike gold, set with pretious stones. All this he put in his owne purse. Now concerning the monuments of his bounty & liberality, you shall vnderstand, that he founded that worthy hospital of S. Crosse neare Winc. In which place some thing had beene built long before to some such good vse; but it was destroyed by the Danes, and quite ruinated, til he redified it, or rather laid new foundations in the same place, an. 1132. & endowed it with the reuenew it now hath. He also built the castell of Farnham, (destroyed afterward by king Henry the 3. but re-

edified

edified by the Bishops of Winchester) and much increased the meanes of the Nunry of Taunton, founded by his last predecessor. He was a man as of great bloud, so of a great and high mind. He contended often with the Archbishop of Canterbury for superiority, under colour that he was the Popes legate a latere, and (as Matthew Parker believeth) a Cardinall. Matthew Westminster reporteth that hee obtained of Pope Lucius the title of an Archbishop, receiving from him a pall and authority over seuen Churches, what they were he nameth not. Walsingham in his Ypodigma saith (which I take to be the truth) that the saide Pope onely intended that course and was preuented by death. In the 42. yeare of his consecration he fell sick dangerously: whereof the K. Henry the second hearing, came to visit him: But he was so far from yeelding the king thanks for this great grace, as hee gaue him no looks but frowning, nor speeches but very sharp and curst: reprehending him with very bitter words as the causer of Thomas Beckets death. Yet such was the great meekenes of this prince, as he not only tooke very patiently this reproofe, but long after thought much of the same. And surely no great marueil. The memory of a dying mans words abideth long: How much more of a Bishop, a graue, wise, and learned prelate? He departed this life August 6. 1171. where he was buried I find not.

38. Richard Toclive alias More.

1174 Henr. 2. 21. After the death of the former Bishop, the See stood void 3. yeares: many other churches likewise at the same time stood long void. At last the yeare 1173, by the instance of two Cardinalls, the king graunted licence of free election vnto them all. Vnto Winchester was then chosen Richard Toclive Archdeacon of Poytiers, by some called More, by other Richard de Iuelcester: hee was consecrate at Lambith the yeere following, viz. 1174. together with three other Bishops, Geffery of Ely, Robert of Hereford, and Iohn of Chichester. He died saith one Dec. 22. 1187. an other Dec. 21. 1188. and his Epitaph hath 1189. He lieth intombed in the north wall of the Presbytery, iust vnder Wina, where is ingrauen this that followeth.

Obijt.

Obijt anno Dom. 1189.

Presulis egregij paulant hic membra Ricardi
Tocliue, cui summi gaudio sunto poli.

39. Godfridus de Lucy.

GOdfridus de Lucy sonne vnto Richard Lucy chiefe Iustice of England, was consecrate Bishop of Winchester Nouem. 1. 1189. and died an. 1204. so he sate 15. yeres This man purchased of king Richard the first, the mannors of Mergrane and Wenes, which in times past had belonged vnto his See of Winchester, but (I know not how) had bin alienated from the same. Moreouer, he became a great benefactor vnto the priory of Lesnes or Westwood in Kent, founded by his father.

40. Peter de la Roche.

ABout the end of the same yeers, one Petrus de rupib. being a knight, was consecrate Bishop of Winchester at Rome. A notable wise prelate, and of such authority vnder king Iohn first, and Henry the third after, as none greater in those times. Hee with two other Bishops, viz. Philip his countrey man of Durham (for they were both Poictauians) and Iohn Gray of Norwich, animated king Iohn to withstand the Popes excommunication: but they were all faine to cry peccaui at last. The yeere 1214. king Iohn made him chiefe Iustice of England: the nobles of the realme grudging very much that a stranger borne, should rule ouer them. After the death of king Iohn, king Henrie being a childe, the realm was long gouerned almost altogether by this Bishop. For William Earle Marshall dying, hee was chosen in his roome Protector of the king and realme: And afterwards the King being growne to yeeres of discretion, relyed altogether vpon his counsell. He had a nephew (or as some say a sonne) named Peter d'Oriuall treasurer of England, in maruellous great fauour also with king Henrie. Yet as court fauours are variable; so were they often disgraced and often restored againe to the height of worldly happinesse, I meane the Princes great & entire fauour. The yere 1236. hee toke his voy-

1204 Iohn 6.

age to the holy land, & being absent 5. yeers, at his return was receiued with procession and all signes of great ioy. He died June 9. 1238. at Farnham, when hee had sate Bishop the space of 34. yeeres, and was buried (according to his own appointment) very meanely and euen obscurely in his owne church. In his death (saith M. Paris) the counsell of England receiued a great wound. What good soeuer happned vnto the Church, either by peace or warre in the Holy land at the comming of the Emperour Fredericke, it is specially to be ascribed vnto the wisedome of this Bishop. Againe (saith he) when as discord betwixt the Pope & the Emperor threatned the destruction of the whole church; he was the speciall meanes of compounding a peace betweene them. Now of the religious houses he built, and being built enriched with reuenewes for their maintenance, these be the names; Edwardstow, whose valuation I find not; Hales of the order of Premonstratenses, valued at the time of the suppression in 357. l 7 s. 7 d. ob. Tickford of the same order, in 280. l. 19. s. 10. d. ob. and Halisowen which some seeme to call Saleburn for Canons regular of the order of S. Augustine, whose value was 337 l. 15 s. 6 d. ob besides a goodly Hospital at Portsmouth, valued at 33 l. 19 s. 5 d ob. Moreouer it is to be remembred that hee remooued the Church of S. Thomas the Martyr (as they call him) in the holy land, from a very vnfit place, vnto a more conuenient, and reformed the statutes of the company belonging to that Church, causing the Patriark of Hierusalem to take order, that whereas they were heeretofore meere lay men, now they should be vnder the Templers and of their society. And lastly, he bestowed great cost in fortifying and repairing the Towne of Joppa, a notable succour and refuge of the Christians in those parts. He made a worthy & memorable will, giuing vnto euery of the aforesaid places, a huge summe of money: for the least that he gaue was vnto the house of S. Thomas of Acon, vnto which hee bequeathed 500. marks. All this notwithstanding, he left his Bishoprick very rich, his houses furnished, and his grounds ready stocked for successor. Thus much M. Paris.

41. Wil-

41. William de Raley.

The See being thus voide by the death of Peter de rupibus: the king (Henry the 3.) dealt very earnestly with the monks of Winchester, to chose in his place the Bishop elect of Valentia, the Quænes vncle. But they were agreed vpon W. de Raley, Bishop of Norwitch, and toke exceptions against the elect of Valentia, calling him virum sanguinum. When the king heard of their intent, he was exceeding angry and made great hauocke of the Bishops temporalties, swearing, he would haue his will at last, or they should neuer haue Bishop. The monks then seing him so obstinatly set against the Bishop of Norwitch, determined to alter their purpose, and were content to chose Ralfe Neuil Bishop of Chichester, the kings Chancellor; wherein they were so farre from contenting him, as hee was much more incensed against them then before; and not against them onely, but the new elect also, from whom immediately, hee toke the great seale and gaue it to another. As for the election, not without great charges, he caused the same to be cassired and made void at Rome. Much adoe there was, for the space of fiue or sixe yeares about this matter. At last, the monkes seing no end, and being resolued against the Valentine; they proceeded to election againe, and chose according to their first determination, the Bishop of Norwich. This election was suddenly made and quickly confirmed at Rome. Yet the king ceased not to spurn at the same, commaunding the Mayor of Winchester to forbid the new Bishop entrance into his city, which he did, and was by him excommunicate for his labor, and the whole city interdicted. In the mean time, the Bishop felt the burthen of the Kings displeasure so heauy vpon him in England, as hee thought good to flie the realme. He got him into France, and was honourably receiued of the K. there. At last, by the intercession of Boniface the Archb. & the Popes earnest letters to the King and the Quæne, he was restored to the kings fauor, and obtained licence to returne. For recompence of this benefite and his fatherly care, the Bishop (saith Mat. Westm.) in thankefulnesse bestowed vpon the Pope 6000. markes. 1243 Hen. 3. 28.

which he in good nature toke euery penny, without disdaine-full returne of one denier. The payment of this money, and the charges of his trouble stucke so close vnto him, as though he liued very priuately, in all his life long, hee was neuer able to recouer himself out of debt. He died about the twentith day of September, 1249. at Turon, whither he had withdrawen himselfe with a very small traine almost a yeare, before. It is recorded of him, that being neere death, he had the Sacrament brought vnto him. And perceiuing the Priest to enter his chamber with it, hee cryed out, stay good friend, let the Lord come no nearer vnto mee, it is more fitte that I bee drawne vnto him like a traytor, that in many things haue beene a traytor vnto him. His seruants therefore by his commaundement drew him out of his bed vnto the place where the Priest was, and there with teares hee receiued the Sacrament, and spending much time in prayer, afterward, he ended his life, when hee had beene Bishop about the space of fiue yeares: for he was translated, ann. 1243. so that the See was voide fiue yeares.

42. Ethelmarus.

THe King beeing certified of his death, sent immediatelie two of his Chaplaines to Winchester, to perswade the monkes to elect Ethelmarus the sonne of Hugh Earle of March, and Isabell the Queene his mother; so that hee was halfe brother vnto the king; a man (saith M. Paris) in respect of his orders, yeeres, and learning, vtterly vnsufficient. By that time they had labored the matter the space of a fortnight the king himselfe came vnto Winchester, and in the Chapter house made a most earnest request in the behalfe of the same his brother. The monks to wel remembring what great trouble & sorrow they had endured for denying the kings last request; some of them beaten and sore wounded, many tormented with hunger, and laden with chaines, in long imprisonment, besides continuall charges, of suites and trauell, and knowing wel they should haue no assistance at Rome, so long as the Kings purse was better then theirs: they resolued (though they knew the man most vnfit) to gratifie the king;

and

and so, no man daring to say no, with one consent he was elected. He had at that time other spirituall living equivalent in revenue to the Archbishopricke of Canterbury, which that he might keepe, and yet receive all the profits of the Bishopricke of Winchester; he determined not to be consecrate at all, but to hold it by election, and so did indeede, for the space of 9. yeares. In the meane time, he and the rest of his countrymen (with whom the realme was much pestered) were growen very odious as well with the nobility, as the commons, not onely for that their infinite wealth and immoderate preferment was much envied, but much more for their pride, and insolency which a man can hardly beare in his owne friend much lesse in an alien or stranger, whom men naturally dislike much sooner then their owne countrimen. Amongest the rest, this Ethelmarus bare himselfe so bold upon the king his brother, as hee gave commandement to his servants to force a clergy man out of the possession of a benefice, whereunto he pretended some right; and if hee withstood them, to draw him out of his possession by violence. The poore man loath to lose his living, defended it so long, till by my Lord Electes men hee was slaine himselfe, and his people so sore beaten, as within few daies one or two of them died. This fact and other like brought all the Picanians into such hatred as the realme was ready to rise against them: which perceiving, to avoid the tempest growing towards them, the yere 1268. they all fled. Ethelmar sent over for his treasure, whereof he had laid up great store: but much of it came short being intercepted at Dover, and taken away from those to whom it was committed. The yere after the departure of the Picanians, viz. 1259. the monkes of Winchester thought good to proceede to the election of a new Bishop. And knowing it was to no purpose to make choice of any, but such as the K. favoured, elected Henry de Wingham then Chauncellour of England. But he, although (he doubted not of the kings favour) in regard that another beeing elected it might prove litigious, refused to consent unto their election, alledging his owne unworthinesse for want of learning. The king was content to allow of him, conditionally, that some stay might be made for a time to see whether his brother Ethelmar might

attaine consecration of the Pope. While the king stood vpon these vncertaine tearmes, Henry de Wengham became Bishop of London the yere 1259. and 2. yeres after, viz. 1261. Ethelmar died. Who tooke order his heart should be brought to Winchester, where it was entombed in the South wall of the presbytery as this Elogium witnesseth.

Obijt anno Dom. 1261.
Corpus Ethelmari (cuius cor nunc tenet istud
Saxum) Parisijs morte datur tumulo.

43. Iohn Gernsey.

1268. Hen. 3. 53. IOhn Gernsey or Iohn of Orleyz (for so also I find him called) was consecrate Bishop an. 1265. at Rome, where it is sayd hee paid vnto the Pope 6000. markes for his consecration, and so much more vnto Iordanus the Popes Chancellor. Presently vpon his returne he was suspended by Otobonus the Popes legate for taking part against the king in the Barons wars. A small time he enioyed his honor so dearly bought: the yere 1268. he died in Italy, and was buried there at Viterbium.

44. Nicholas de Ely.

1265. Hen. 3. 50. RIchard Moore a Doctor of Diuinity was then chosen Bishop. But Fryer Peckham at that time Archbishop of Canterbury, tooke exception against him for holding of many benefices; And sayd, that a man of such conscience as were fit for that place, would rather content himselfe with lesse liuing, then load himselfe with the cure of so many soules. He being refused, Nicholas de Ely hauing beene scarcely one yere Bishop of Worcester, was called to this Church. He sate 12. yeres. and died an. 1280. His body was buried at Waverly, his hart lieth entombed in the South wal of the Presbytery with this inscription:

Intus est cor Nicholai Episcopi cuius corpus
est apud Wauerley.

One of his name was first Chauncellor, then treasurer of England about the yere 1260. I assure my selfe it was he.

45. Iohn

45 Iohn de Pontissara, alias Pountois.

About this time the Pope beganne to take vpon him the bestowing of Bishoprickes for the most part euery where. This Iohn de Pontissara was placed by him vpon his absolute authority. He was a great enemy vnto the monks of his Church, whose liuing hee much diminished to increase his owne. He died the yeare 1304. hauing sate there 24. yeares, and lyeth buried in the North wall of the Presbytery, where his tombe hath this Epitaph engraued on the same; 1280. Edw. 1.9.

Defuncti corpus, tumulus tenet iste Ioannis
Pountes, Wintoniæ præsulis eximij.
Obijt anno Dom. 1304.

He was sometimes Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Oxford.

46. Henry Woodloke.

HEnry Woodloke succeeded him. Robert Winchelsey Archbishop of Canterbury beeing banished the realme by king Edward the first, who charged him with treason, this Bishop became an intercessor for him, and in the request hee made the king in his behalfe, chanced to call him his good Lord: which the king tooke so hainously, and by and by hee caused all the Bishops goods to be confiscate, and renounced all protection of him. How he recouered the kings fauour againe, I finde not. Not long after the sayd king dying, by the permission of the foresaid Archbishop hee crowned king Edward the second Ianuary 22. 1307. and died an. 1316. the 13. yere of his consecration. 1304. Edw. 1.33.

47 Iohn Sandall.

ONe Iohn Sandal succeeded, whom Walsingham calleth Iohn Kendall. Hee was Treasurer and Chancellor of England, consecrated 1316. and hauing sate scarcely 4. yeers, dyed 1320. 1316. Edw. 2. 10.

48 Reginald Asserius.

1320. Edw. 2. 10. The Pope then thrust in Reginald de Asser his Legate, the king being very angry that the Pope took so much upon him in these things. He was consecrate by the Bishop of London (Walter the Archbishop refusing to do it) sate little above two yeres, and died an. 1323.

49. Iohn de Stratford.

1323. Edw. 2. 17. IOhn de Stratford Doctor of Law succeded. When he had continued in this seat 10. yeres an. 1333. he was translated to Canterbury. In the meane time he was for 4. yeres Chancellor of England.

50. Adam Tarlton, alias de Orlton, or Arlton.

1333. Edw. 3. 8. ADam de Arlton Doctor of law borne in Hereford, was consecrate Bishop of Hereford September 26. 1317. In a Parliament holden at London, anno 1324. hee was accused of treason, as having ayded the Mortimers with men and armour against the King. When hee should have beene arraigned (a thing till that time never heard of, that a Bishop should be arraigned) the Archbishops of Canterbury, Yorke and Dublin, with their Suffragan Bishops, came into the barre, and violently tooke him away. Notwithstanding, the accusation being found true, his temporalties were seased into the kings hands, untill such time as the K. (much deale by his machination and deuise) was deposed of his kingdome. If he which had beene a Traytor unto his Prince before, after deserued punishment for the same, would soon be entreated to reyne with other in the like attempt; it is no marueil. No man so forward as he in taking part with Isabel the Queene against her husband king Edward the second. She with her sonnes and army being at Oxford, this goo Bishop kept vp into the pulpit, and there taking for his text these words (My head grieueth me) he made a long discourse for one, that an euill head, not otherwise to be cured, must be

taken

taken away. Hauing gotten the King into their power, he fearing least if the king at any time recouered his liberty and crowne againe, they might receiue condigne punishment; counselled the Queene to make him away. Whereunto she being as ready and willing, as he to haue it done, they writ certaine letters vnto the keepers of him (the olde King) signifying in couert tearmes what they desired. They either not perfectly vnderstanding their meaning, or desirous to haue somewhat to shew for their discharge, pray them in expresse words to declare vnto them, whether they would haue them put the king to death or no. To which question this subtle forefamed this answer, Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est. If you set the point betweene nolite and timere, it forbiddeth: if betweene timere and bonum, it exhorteth them to the committing of the fact: This they tooke for a sufficient warrant, and most pittifully murthered the innocent king by thrusting a hotte spitte into his fundament. And who then so earnest a persecutour of the murtherers as this Bishoppe, that when diuers of his letters were shewed against him, eluded and auoyded them by sophisticall interpretation, and vtterly denied that hee was any way consenting to that hainous fact. How cleanely he excused himselfe I know not: But sure I am, hee was so farre from receiuing punishment, as within two Monethes after, viz. in November 1327. he was preferred vnto the Bishoppricke of Worcester. Sixe yeares after that he was translated thence to Winchester by the Pope, December the first. 1333. at the request of the French king: which king Edward taking in very ill part, for that the French King and hee were enemies, detaining from him his temporalties, till that in a Parliament, at the sute of the whole Clergie, he was content to yelde them vnto him. He sate Bishoppe of Winchester eleuen yeares, seauen Monethes, and seauenteene dayes, and beeing a long time blinde before his death, departed this life the eightenth of July, 1345.

51 William

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50. Adam Tarlton, alias de Orlton, or Arlton.

1333. Edw. 3. 8. ADam de Arlton Doctor of law borne in Hereford, was consecrate Bishop of Hereford September 26. 1317. In a Parliament holden at London, anno 1324. hee was accused of treason, as having ayded the Mortimers with men and armour against the King. When hee should have bene arraigned (a thing till that time neuer heard of, that a Bishop should be arraigned) the Archbishops of Canterbury, Yorke and Dublin, with their Suffragan Bishops, came into the barre, and violently toke him away. Notwithstanding, the accusation being found true, his temporalties were seased into the kings hands, vntill such time as the K. (much deale by his machination and deuise) was deposed of his kingdome. If he which had bene a Traytor vnto his Prince before, after deserued punishment for the same, would soon be entreated to ioyne with other in the like attempt; it is no marueil. No man so forward as he in taking part with Isabel the Queene against her husband king Edward the second. She with her sonnes and army being at Oxford, this good Bishop crept vp into the pulpit, and there taking for his text these words (My head grieueth me) he made a long discourse to proue, that an euill head, not otherwise to be cured, must be taken

taken away. Hauing gotten the King into their power, he fearing least if the king at any time recouered his liberty and crowne againe, they might receiue condigne punishment, counselled the Queene to make him away. Whereunto she being as ready and willing, as he to haue it done, they writ certaine letters vnto the keepers of him (the olde King) signifying in couert tearmes what they desired. They either not perfectly vnderstanding their meaning, or desirous to haue somewhat to shew for their discharge, pray them in expresse words to declare vnto them, whether they would haue them put the king to death or no. To which question this subtle sore framed this answer, Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est. If you set the point betweene nolite and timere, it forbiddeth: if betweene timere and bonum, it exhorteth them to the committing of the fact: This they tooke for a sufficient warrant, and most pittifully murthered the innocent king by thrusting a hotte spitte into his fundament. And who then so earnest a persecutour of the murtherers as this Bishoppe, that when diuers of his letters were shewed against him, eluded and auoyded them by sophisticall interpretation, and vtterly denied that hee was any way consenting to that hainous fact. How cleanely hee excused himselfe I know not: But sure I am, hee was so farre from receiuing punishment, as within two Monethes after, viz. in November 1327. hee was preferred vnto the Bishoppricke of Worcester. Sixe yeeres after that he was translated thence to Winchester by the Pope, December the sixt, 1333. at the request of the French king: which king Edward taking in very ill part, for that the French King and hee were enemies, detaining from him his temporalties, till that in a Parliament, at the sute of the whole Clergie, he was content to yeilde them vnto him. He sate Bishoppe of Winchester eleuen yeares, seauen Monethes, and seauentéene dayes, and beeing a long time blinde before his death, departed this life the eighteenth of July, 1345.

51 William

51. William Edindon.

1345. Edw. 3.20. The same yere William Edendon (sometimes a Student in Oxford) was consecrate Bishop, a man in very great fauour with King Edward the third. Being Treasurer of England, he caused groats and halfe groats to be coyned the yere 1250. (coyne not seene in England before) but they wanted some thing of the full sterling waight, which was the cause that the prices of all things rose then very much. And where as many other times the like practise hath beene vsed, insomuch that fiue shillings hath now scarse so much siluer in it, as fiue groats had 300. yeres since, no marueil if things be solde for treble the price, that they were 300. yeres agoe. Hereof also it commeth to passe, that the Prince and Nobility cannot possibly maintaine their estates, with their ancient rents and reuenues, which bring in, though the wonted tale and number, yet not the due waight and quantity of mettall. But to returne to William Edendon, hee was also Chancellour of England, and once elect Archbishop of Canterbury, but refused to accept that place, saying (as the report goes) Canterbury was the higher racke (but Winchester the better manger. He founded a Monastery at Edendon, (where he was borne) for a kind of religious men, called Bonhommes, valued at the time of the suppression in 521.l.12.s. 5.d.ob yerely reuenue. He died an. 1366. when he had ben Bishop almost one and twenty yeres, and lieth in a very faire tombe of Alabaster, on the south side of the entrance into the Quier, whereon is engraued this rude Epitaph.

Edindon natus Willmus hic est tumulatus,
Præsul prægratus in Wintonia Cathedratus.
Qui per transitis eius memorare velitis.
Prouidus & mitis, auxit cum mille peritis.
Peruigil Anglorum fuit adiutor populorum,
Dulcis egenorum pater & protector eorum.
M. C. tribus iunctum post LXV. sit I. punctum.

His Successor William Wickham sued his Executors for

for dilapidations, and recouered of them 1662. pound, 10. shillings, besides 1556. head of neate, 3876. weathers. 4717 ewes, 3521. lambes, and 127. swine, all which stocke it seemeth belonged vnto the Bishopricke of Winchester at that time.

52. William Wickham.

AT the kings request, William Wickham his Chaplaine, principall Secretary, and Keper of the Priuy Seale, soone after Edendons death, was both elected by the Prior and Conuent of Winchester, and allowed of by the Pope, who now take vpon him to haue an interest in the disposition of all our Bishopricks, as elsewhere I haue more at large discoursed. This man was the son of one Iohn Perot and Sibill his wife, for whose place of buriall, he erected a Chappell afterwards at Richfield neere the towne of Wickham in Hampshire. In that towne he was borne the yeare of our Lord 1324. and (according to the manner of most Clergy men in those times) of that towne (the place of his birth) take his surname. I finde also recorded, that hee was wont to be called sometimes by the name of Long: and that (as it is probably supposed) for no other cause, but in regard of his stature, which they say was very tall. Hee was brought vp first at Winchester, and then at Oxford, at the charge of a Gentleman called Nicholas Wadall or Woodall. In these places (hauing first past the Rudiments of Grammer) hee studied Logicke, Geometry, Arithmetique, and the French tongue: but principally the Ciuill and Canon lawes. In all which as he profited exceedingly for the time he spent in them, so there is no doubt hee would haue proued so excellent as men are wont, that doe long and painfully employ good wits to such purposes, had he not beene euen as it were violently drawen from them when his abode and continuance in the Vniuersity might seem most requisite. His Patrone and exhibitioner being appointed Constable of Winchester castle (an office of great importance in those dayes) he made choyce of this his young scholler to serue him as his clerke or secretary, & so take him from the Vniuersity, when hee had as yet con-

1367. Edw. 3. 42.

continued there not fully fiue yeares. How long hee liued so vnder him I finde not: but certain it is, his seruice was very well liked of him: For besides his personage (which was tall and exceedingly comely) not to speak any thing of his learning (whereof his Maister could make no great vse) hee writ very faire, penned excellently, & spake no man better. By reason whereof he was often imployed in writing letters, yea and sometimes in messages also to the Court; not onely by his maister, but by the Bishop, that a while vsed to borrow him of his maister, and at the last drew him to his seruice. It happened then after a while, K. Edward the 3. to come to Winchester, who taking speciall note of the behauiour and other good parts of this yong man, would needs haue him to serue him. He imployed him much at the first in surueighing his buildings at Douer, Queenborough, Henly, Windsor, Yesteread, & elsewhere. In which, and all other businesses committed to his trust, he behaued himselfe so well, as hee soone grew into great fauour and high estimation with the King; and quickly reaped those fruits that Princes fauours are wont to yeeld, many rich and honourable preferments. It shall not be amisse to remember, how that hauing obtained diuers goodly promotions, which (in modesty peraduenture) hee acknowledged to haue receiued rather as rewardes of seruice, then in regard of any extraordinary desert otherwise; hee caused to be engrauen in Winchester Tower at Windsor, these words, (This made Wickham.) Whereof when some complained to the King, as a thing derogating from his honour, that another should seeme to beare the charge of his buildings, and the king in some displeasure reprehending him for it: He answered, that his meaning was not to ascribe the honour of that building to himselfe, but his owne honor of preferments vnto that building; not importing that Wickham made the Tower, but that the Tower was the meanes of making Wickham, and raising him from base estate, vnto those great places of honour he then enioyed. He was first Parson of Saint Martins in London, then Deane of Saint Martin le graund, Archdeacon successiuely of Lincolne, Northampton, and Buckingham, and of the gift of his olde acquaintance Iohn Bokingham Bishop of Lincolne; with

with whom, & Simon Burleigh (a knight afterwards of great honor) he onely in a manner conuersed during his abode in Oxford. Besides these ecclesiasticall preferments, the Priorship of Wels, a number of benefices, and twelue Prebends in seuerall Churches, he held many temporall offices, as the Secretaryship, the keeping of the priuy seale, the Wardenship of Wards, the Treasurership of the kings reuenues in France, and diuers other, with whose fees I am not acquainted. But the yearely reuenues of his spirituall promotions onely, according as they were then rated in the kinges books, amounted vnto 876.l.13.s.4.d. Hee was consecrate Bishop of Winchester, the yeere 1367. and was made soone after first Treasurer, then Chancellor of England; although whether he were Treasurer or no, I finde some doubt made, & I dare not affirme it too confidently. Whether hee were Treasurer or no, certain it is, that many yeers after hee was Bishop, he was trusted with all the waighty affaires of the Realme, disposed of the kings treasure, & gouerned all things at his will. In this greatnes of his authority, the king found two notable cõmodities, one, that without his care al things were ordered so well, as by a wise and trusty seruant they might; the other, that if any thing fell out amisse, whersoeuer the fault were, hee had opportunity to cast all the blame vpon the Bishoppe of Winchester. Now whereas long and continuall warre (whereby lightly each party is a looser) had consumed, not that onely that which many victories brought in, by the ransom of two kings, & by the spoile of diuers large countries which this noble Prince subdued; but other huge summes of money also, gathered at home by vnusuall subsidies and taxations, much grudged at by the Commons, all which notwithstanding, the king was so bare, as for the paiment of debts, he was constrained to bethink him first of som new deuice to raise money: the Bishops enemies taking the aduantage of this occasion, induced the king to be content, that a solemne complaint might bee framed against him, as if by his misgouernement, the kinges treasure had beene either vainely wasted, or falsely imbesilled, for that otherwise forsooth it was impossible, the king should so be fallen

len behind hand. They charge him therefore with the receite of 1109600.l. (which amounteth to more than a million of pounds) beſides a hundred thouſand franks payed vnto him by Galeace Duke of Millaine. For all this they demaund ſo dainely an account; and to ſet a better colour vpon the matter, patch vp a number of other accuſations, partly vntrue, partly friuolous, yet ſufficient happily to bleare the eyes of the common people, and diuerting the diſpleaſure of this inconuenience from them, on whom otherwiſe it muſt haue lighted, to deriue it vnto him; vpon whom if it fell neuer ſo heauily, it could caſt him no lower than that place from whence the king had firſt raiſed him. Amongſt many enemies that gouernment and enuy had prouoked againſt him; Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter, for ſom other cauſe needleſſe here to be recited, bare vnto him an implacable hatred. The King was then olde and very impotent; the Duke his eldeſt ſonne that was liuing, and ſo gouerning all things vnder him. The Duke therefore found meanes, that William Skipwith Lord chiefe Iuſtice, condemned him as guilty of thoſe accuſations, procured his temporalties to be taken from him, and to bee beſtowed vpon the young Prince of Wales; and daſtly commanded him in the Kings name, not to come within twenty miles of the Court. The yere 1376. happened vnto him this trouble, which I may call the Prologue or preludium of the pageant to be plaide the yere following, I mean the Parliament; the chiefe end and purpoſe whereof was a ſubſidy, that this Prelates vexation muſt make way vnto. The Clergy aſſembled, greeuing much at the vniuſt oppreſſion of ſo worthy and reuerend a man; (for his fidelity vnto his Prince, his great care of the common good, his wiſdome and integrity, were well inough knowne to ſuch as vnderſtood any thing) they vtterly refuſed to debate of any matter whatſoeuer, till the Biſhoppe of Wincheſter, a principall member of that aſſembly might bee preſent with them. By this meanes licence was obtained for his repaire thither, and thither he came, glaude hee might bee neere to the meanes of his reſtitution: but whether it were that hee wanted money to beare the charge, or to the intent to moone com-

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miseration, or that hee thought it safest to passe obscurely; he that was wont to ride with the greatest traine of any prelate in England, came then very slenderly attended, travelling through by-wayes, as standing in doubt what snares his enemies might lay for him. After two yeares trouble and the losse of ten thousand markes sustained, by reason of the same: with much adoe he obtained restitution of his temporalties, by the mediation of Alice Piers, a gentlewoman that in the last times of King Edward altogether possessed him. Returning then vnto Winchester, he was received into the city with solemne procession and many signes of great ioy. Some after his returne King Edward died, and the Duke hoping by reason of the yong kings nonage to worke some mischiefe vnto him, whome of all mortall men hee most hated, beganne to rubbe vp some of the olde accusations with additions of new complaints. But the Dukes malice being as well known as the Bishops innocency, the king thought good to bee a meanes of reconciling these two personages; and then was easily intreated, vnder the broad seale of England to pardon all those suppposed offences, wherewith the Bishop had heretofore beene charged. This tempest thus ouerblown, the rest of his dayes he passed in great peace and quietnesse. Two yeares after his restitution he beganne the foundation of that worthy monument, the colledge commonly called the New colledge in Oxford, laying the first stone of the same himselfe, March 5. 1379. dedicating it vnto the honor of God and the blessed virgin Mary. Being finished, the first warden & fellowes all together tooke possession of it April, 14. 1386. at three of the clocke in the morning. The very next yeare hee began his other colledge neare Wolnesey, the Bishops pallace at Winchester, laide the first stone of it March 26. 1387. and finished it also in fiue yeares space, so as the Warden and fellowes entred into the same at three of the clocke in the morning, March 28 1393. Beside the charge of these two worthy foundations, he built all the body of his church of Winchester from the quier westward, excepting only a little begun by Bishop Edington: hee procured many priuiledges and liberties vnto his See: hee bestowed 20000. marks in reparation of his houses: he payed the debts of men

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impriſoned for that cauſe to the ſumme of 2000.l. he mended all the high wayes betweene London and Wincheſter: he purchaſed vnto his ſee two hundred markes land: he forgaue his officers two thouſand markes which they owed him, he beſtowed two hundred pound vpon the Church of Windſor: he releaſed his tenants of 520. pound, due for a reliefe at his incame: he ordayned a Chantry of fiue Prieſts at Southwyke: he kept continually in his houſe fower & twenty poore almeſmen: hee maintained at the Vniuerſity fiftie ſcholliers for the ſpace of ſeuen yeares before the building of his Colledge: he built a Chappell (as before is mentioned) at Lichfield for the buriall of his parents; & laſtly prouided for himſelfe ten yeares before his death a goodly monument in the body of his church. All theſe charges notwithſtanding, he bequeathed legacies to the value of 6270. l. left ready money to pay them, left his heire 100. l. land & all his houſes furniſhed plentifully with moſt rich and ſumptuous houſholde-ſtuffe. After all theſe ſo memorable actions, hauing runne the courſe of a long, a happy and moſt honorable life, he ended his dayes in peace, the yeer 1404. being full fower ſcore yeers of age, and was laid in the toombe ſo long before prouided for him. Vpon it I finde engrauen theſe verſes, which rather for his honour then any commendation they deſerue, I haue thought good to ſet down.

Wilhelmus dictus Wickham iacet hic nece victus,
Iſtius Eccleſiæ Præſul, reparauit eamque,
Largus erat, dapifer, probat hoc cum diuite pauper,
Conſilijs pariter regni fuerat, bene dexter.
Hunc docet eſſe pium fundatio collegiorum,
Oxoniæ primum ſtat, Wintoniæque ſecundum.
Iugiter oretis tumulum quicunque videtis,
Pro tantis meritis quod ſit ſibi vita perennis.

53. Henry Beaufort.

The Pope was now growne to that height of tyranny, that he not onely placed, but displaced Bishops at his pleasure. And his meanes to doe it, was by translating them to some other Bishoppricke, peradventure of lesse value and peradventure nothing worth at all. So was Alex. Neuill perforce translated from Yorke to Saint Andrews in in Scotland, whence (wars being at that time between England and Scotland) he was sure never to receive penny. And so he translated Iohn Buckingham from Lincolne to Lichfield, a Bishoppricke not halfe so good. But he chusing rather to have no bread, then but halfe a loafe, in a very malecontent humour, and great chafe, put on a monks cowle at Canterbury, and there lived privately the rest of his life. To his Bishoppricke of Lincolne was then preferred Henrie Beaufort (sonne to Iohn of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford) the yere 1397. He was brought up for the most part at Aken in Germany, where he studied the ciuill and canon law many yeres (but spent much time also at Oxford) and comming home, was preferred to Lincolne very young. He continued there seuen yeres, and presently vpon the death of William Wickham was translated to Winchester, Iune 23. 1426. he was made Cardinall of S. Eusebius, & receiued his hat with great solemnity at Calis, the Lady-day following. A man of great frugality, and thereby exceeding rich. King Henry the fift in the latter end of his raigne, by great and continuall warres, being waxen much behinde hand, and greatly indebted, began to cast a couetous eye vpon the goods of the Church, which at that time were growne to the full height, and there wanted not many that incited him vnto the spoile of the same. This wealthy Prelat (best knowne by the name of the rich Cardinall) supplyed his want out of his owne purse, to diuert him from that sacrilegious course, and lent him 20000. pound, a great deale of money in those dayes. He was also valiant and very wise. Pope Martin the fift, determining to make war vpon the Bohemians that had renounced all obedience the See

1405 Hen. 4. 5.

of Rome, made this Cardinall his Legate into that country, and appointed such forces as he could make to be at his commandement. Toward the charges of this voiage, the Clergy of England gaue a tenth of all their promotions, who furnished out 4000. men and more. With this power holpen by France (doing there some seruice for his Prince and Country) into Bohemia, the yere, 1429. There he remayned certaine monethes, behauing himselfe very valiantly, till by the Pope he was discharged. In his youth he was wantonly giuen, and gate a base daughter named Ione vpon Alice the daughter of Richard Earle of Arundell. Her he married after vnto Ed. Stradling a Easterling a knight of Glamorganshire. But this was done, before he entred into orders. Toward his latter end he imployed his time altogether either in matters of counsell and busnesse of the common wealth, or the seruice of God and the Church committed vnto him. Amongst other good deedes it is remembred that he built an Hospitall in Winchester nere to Saint Crosses, which he presently endued with land to the value of 158. l. 13. s. 4. d. of yerely rent, and moreouer, gaue vnto it the Hospitall of S. Iohn de Fordingbridge. In it was to be maintained a Master, 2. Chaplaines, 35. poore men, and three women. He died April 11. 1447. when he had bene Bishop of Winchester 43. yeres, and from the time of his first consecration fifty yeres. Except Thomas Bourchier that was Bishoppe fifty one yeres, I reade of no Englishman that euer enioyed that honour longer. He lieth buried in a reasonable stately tombe behinde the high Altar of his Church at Winchester toward the South. The inscription is much defaced: of it remaineth onely this; Tribulatæ si nescirent misericordias tuas. I finde that he was three seuerall times Lord Chancellor of England; two yeres being yet Bishop of Lincolne, then at Winchester; foure yeres at one time, and two yeres at an other.

54 William Waynflet.

A worthy Prelate succeeded him, William Waynflet Provost of Eaton Colledge, then lately founded by K. Henry the 6. who for his great wisdome and integrity was long Chancellor of England, viz. frō Oct. 11. 1449. until that Jul. 7. 1458. he surrendred and delivered up the great Seale, a little before the battell of Northampton. He was sonne and heire unto Richard Pattyn a gentleman of an ancient house, brother unto Iohn Pattyn Deane of Chichester, and Richard Pattyn that lived at Basso in Warwickshire, where he left (as I have heard) a posterity behinde him. It appeareth hereby that his name was not indeede Waynflet but Pattyn. It was an ancient custome even till those dayes that Clergymen should take their surname according to the place where they were borne; and amongst monks and Friers it continued till the very suppression of monasteries. This William (whether Waynflet or Pattyn) was brought up first in Winchester Schoole, & then in new colledge in Oxford. His fellowship there he left to become schoolmaster of Winchester, & continued there 12. yeares, even untill hee was taken thence by K. Henry the 6. to governe his new Colledge of Eaton, whereof he made him (as before is said) Provost. Hee was consecrate July 30. 1447. & sate 39. yeares, in which space he would have done much more good than he did, had he not been hindred by those continual wars betwen the houses of Lancaster & Yorke: in all which troubles, he stucke alwaies unto his patron, & first preferrer K. Henry the first. And after his death, King Edward the 4. knowing the faithfull affection & true heart he alwaies bore unto Henry the 6. his enemy, carried ever a hard hand upon him. Itme notwithstanding & the revenues of that goodly Bishoprick, enabled him to the foundation of that excellent & stately colledge in Oxford dedicated unto S. Marie Magdalen; to the which, I thinke the whole world hath hardly any one in all perfections comparable. He died, August 11. 1486. having first seene the house of Lancaster (to his great ioy) restored againe to the Crowne in K. Henrie the 7. So that betweene the consecration of 1447. Hen. 6. 26.

William Wickham, and the death of William Waynflet his next ſucceſſor (ſauing one) it is 119. yeers. A thing not often ſeene, that 3. men ſhould hold one Biſhoprick ſauing one yeer, full fiue ſcore. He lieth buried in the north part of the quire beyond the high Altar, ouer-againſt the Cardinall in a veris faire tombe, the Epitaph whereof is quite defaced.

55. Peter Courtney.

1486. Hen. 7. 1. IN the moneth of November, 1477. Peter Courntey the ſonne of ſir Philip Sidney of Powderham knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Walter L. Hungerford, was conſecrate Biſhop of Exeter, whence he was tranſlated to Wincheſter, in the latter end of the yeere, 1486. At Exeter he beſtowed much mony in finiſhing the North Tower, vnto which he gaue a goodly bel, called after his name Peter bel. He died Sept. 22. 1492. hauing gouerned the Dioces of Wincheſter the ſpace of 5. yeres, and was buried in his own Church whereabouts I know not.

56 Thomas Langton.

1493. Hen. 7. 9. THe Biſhoprick hauing bin void ſomewhat more then one yeere, Thomas Langton Biſhop of Salisbury was preferred thereunto. He was conſecrate B of S. Dauids, 1483. remoued two yeres after to Salisbury, late Biſhop of Wincheſter 7. yeres, and was to haue bene tranſlated to Canterbury, but died of the plague, an. 1500. before his tranſlation was perfited. He built a very faire Chappell in the ſouth ſide of the Lady Chappell in the Cathedrall Church of Wincheſter, in the middle of which Chappell his body reſteth in a very ſumptuous tombe of Marble. This Thomas Langton was ſometime fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, in memory whereof he beſtowed vpon that houſe a Cup of ſilner double guilt, waighing 67. ounces, whereupon are engraued theſe words, Tho. Langton Winton Eps. aulæ Penbr. olim ſocius, dedit hanc taſſiam coopertam eidem aulæ 1497. qui alienarit anathema ſit.

57. Ri-

57 Richard Foxe.

AT what time Henry Earle of Richmont abiding at Venice, was requested by letters from many of the English Nobility to deliuer his Country from the tyrannie of that wicked Parricide Richard the 3. and to take on him the kingdom. He willing to furnish himselfe as well as hee might for the setting forth of so great an enterprise, determined to craue aid of the French king. Comming therefore to Paris, he easily commenced his suite vnto the king, & hauing manifold busines elsewhere, he left the further prosecution of this matter vnto Richard Foxe (a Doctor of Law, preferred in Oxford, but encompassed in Cambridge, where hee became M. of Pembroke hall) that chanced to lie a Student in Paris at that time. Whether the Earle knew him before, or else discerned at the first sight (as it were) his excellent wisdom: certain it is, he deemed him a fit man for the managing of his great affair. Neither was he any thing at all deceiued in him. For the matter was followed with so great diligence & industry, as in a very short time all things were dispatched according to the Earles desire, who some after obtaining the kingdome, mindfull of the good seruice done him by Doctor Foxe, preferred him immediatly vnto the keeping of the priuy seale, made him Secretary & one of his Counsel, & laid vpon him what spirituall liuing might possibly be procured him. In the meane time he imployed him continually either in matters of counsell at home, or in Ambassages of great importance abroad. The second yeare of K. Henries raigne, he was sent into Scotland, for the establishing of a peace with the king there, whence he was scarsely returned, when the Bishopricke of Exeter falling void, was bestowed vpon him. He held it not past 6. yeers, but he was remoued to Bath and Wels, & thence within three yeres after to Durham. There he stayed fiue yeares, and the yeare 1492. was once more translated, viz. to Winchester, where he spent the rest of his life in great prosperity. For such was his fauor with the king, as no man could euer doe so much with him, no man there was vpon

1502 Hen. 7. 18.

William Wickham, and the death of William Waynflet his next ſucceſſor (ſauing one, it is 119. yéars. A thing not often ſéene, that 3. men ſhould hold one Biſhoprícke ſauing one yéar, full fórſcore. He lieth buried in the nórth part of the cóm beyond the high Altar, ouer-againſt the Cardinall in a déris faire tombe, the Epitaph whereof is quite defaced.

55. Peter Courtney.

1486. Hen. 7. 1. In the moneth of Nouember, 1477. Peter Courtney the ſonne of ſir Philip Sidney of Powderham knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Walter L. Hungerford, was conſecrate Biſhop of Exeter, whence he was tranſlated to Wincheſter, in the latter end of the yeere, 1486. At Exeter he beſtowed much mony in finiſhing the Nórth Tower, vnto which he gaue a gódly bel, called after his name Peter bel. He died Sept. 22. 1492. hauing gouerned the Dioces of Wincheſter the ſpace of 5. yéares, and was buried in his own Church whereabouts I know not.

56 Thomas Langton.

1493. Hen. 7. 9. The Biſhoprícke hauing béen void ſomewhat móre then one yéare, Thomas Langton Biſhop of Salisbury was préferred thereunto. He was conſecrate B of S. Dauids, 1483. remoued two yéares after to Salisbury, ſate Biſhop of Wincheſter 7. yéares, and was to haue béene tranſlated to Canterbury, but died of the plague, an. 1500. befóre his tranſlation was perfited. He built a very faire Chappell in the ſouth ſide of the Lady Chappell in the Cathedrall Church of Wincheſter, in the middle of which Chappell his body reſteth in a very ſumptuous tombe of Marble. This Thomas Langton was ſometime fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, in memóry whereof he beſtowed vpon that houſe a Cup of ſiluer double guilt, waighing 67. ounces, whereupon are engrauen theſe wórds, Tho. Langton Winton Eps. aulæ Penbr. olim ſocius, dedit hanc taſſiam coopertam eidem aulæ 1497. qui alienarit anathema ſit.

57. Ri-

57 Richard Foxe.

AT what time Henry Earle of Richmont abiding at Venice, was requested by letters from many of the English Nobility to deliuer his Country from the tyranny of that wicked Paricide Richard the 3. and to take on him the kingdom. He willing to furnish himselfe as well as hee might for the setting forth of so great an enterprise, determined to crane aid of the French king. Comming therefore to Paris, he easily commenced his suit vnto the king, & hauing manifold busines elsewhere, he left the further prosecution of this matter vnto Richard Foxe (a Doctor of Law, preferred in Oxford, but incorporate in Cambridge, where hee became M. of Pembroke hall) that chanced to lie a Student in Paris at that time. Whether the Earle knew him before, or else discerned at the first sight (as it were) his excellent wisdom: certain it is, he deemed him a fit man for the managing of his great affair. Neither was he any thing at all deceined in him. For the matter was followed with so great diligence & industry, as in a very short time all things were dispatched according to the Earles desire, who some after obtaining the kingdome, mindfull of the good seruice done him by Doctor Foxe, preferred him immediatly vnto the keeping of the priuy seale made him Secretary & one of his Councel, & laid vpon him what spirituall liuing might possibly be procured him. In the mean time he imployed him continually either in matters of counsell at home, or in Ambassages of great importance abroad. The second yere of K. Henries raigne, he was sent into Scotland, for the establishing of a peace with the king there, whence he was scarsely returned, when the Bishopricke of Exeter falling void, was bestowed vpon him. He held it not past 6. yeers, but he was remoued to Bath and Wels, & thence within three yeres after to Durham. There he stayed fiue yeres, and the yere 1492. was once more translated, viz. to Winchester, where he spent the rest of his life in great prosperity. For such was his fauor with the king, as no man could euer doe so much with him, no man there was vpon

1502 Hen. 7. 18.

whose counsell he so much relied. Amongst other honors done vnto him, it was not the least, that he made him Godfather vnto his second sonne, that was afterward King Henry the 8. In one only mischance he was vnfortunate. He liued many yeers blind before he died. Whereby ghessing his end not to be far off, he determined to make vnto himselfe friends of the vnrighteous Mammon, bestowing well his goods while he liued. And first he was purposed to haue built a monastery vntill that conferring with Hugh Oldham Bishop of Exeter a very wise man: Hee was aduised by him rather to bestow his money vpon the foundation of some Colledge in one of the Vniuersities, which should bee more profitable vnto the common wealth, and more auaileable to the preseruation of his memory. As for Monasteries (quoth he) they haue more neede, then they are like long to keepe. So by the counsel of this wise Prelate (whose purse also was a great helpe to the finishing thereof) the colledge of Corpus Christi in Oxford was built, anno 1516, and endued by the said founder with possessions, to the yeerely value of 401. l. 8 s. 11. d. Afterward in the yeere 1522. he bestowed the cost of building a faire free schole by the castle in Taunton (where the B. of Winchester hath a goodly Lordship) and conuenient housing neere it for the Schoolemaster to dwell in: the like he performed at Grantham also, in which place it is probable hee might bee borne: lastly, it is to be remembred, that he couered the quier of Winchester, the Presbytery and Iles adioyning with a goodly vault, and new glased all the windowes of that part of the Church. It is said also that he built the partition betweene the presbytery and the said Ile, causing the bones of such Princes and Prelates as had beene buried here and there dispersed about the church, to be remoued and placed in seemely monuments vpon the toppe of that new partition. Many other notable things no doubt he did which haue not come vnto my knowledge. He was brought vp in Pembrooke hall in Cambridge (vnto which house hee gaue certaine hangings) and died a very olde man, anno 1528. when he had worthily gouerned the church of Winchester the space of 27. yeeres. He lieth entombed vpon the south

side

ſide of the high altar in a monument, rather ſumptuous then ſtately, of the ſame building with the partition.

58 Thomas Woolſey.

OF this man I will onely ſay thus much in this place, that he was firſt after a ſort Biſhoppe of Murney in France, then of Lincolne, and laſtly of Yorke; that he was made Cardinall, anno 1515. and being ſo qualified to holde more livings: he took firſt the Biſhoppricke of Wathe & Wels in Commendam with Yorke; then reſigning Wels, Durham; and laſtly reſigning Durham alſo, holde Wincheſter in the like ſort a little while, ſcarſely one yeare I take it: for I finde that he left Durham the yeare 1530. and in the end of the ſame yeare, viz. November the 29. died. See more of him in Yorke. 1530. Hen. 8. 32.

59. Stephen Gardinar.

THe ſee then continued void almoſt foure yeares. At laſt Stephen Gardiner Doctor of Law, and ſometimes Maſter of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, borne at Bury in Suffolke, was preferred thereunto and conſecrate an. 1534. Fourteene yeares after, viz. June 30. 1548. hee was committed to the Tower, for a Sermon he preached before the King the day before, being Saint Peters day at Weſtminſter. When he had continued there the ſpace of two yeares, and a halfe, he was by authority deprived of his Biſhoppricke Febr. 14. 1550. ſent to priſon againe, and there kept till the beginning of Queene Mary: at what time, he was not onely reſtored to his Biſhoppick, and ſet at liberty, but made L. Chancellor of England, viz. Auguſt 23. 1553. In the meane time (to witte, the yeare 1539.) he was choſen Chancellour of the Univerſity of Cambridge. A man of great learning (as divers of his workes extant doe teſtifie) and of ſo much wiſe, except it had beene better imployed. For the extreame malice he bare to our religion, hee not onely burnt many poore men, but wrought all the meanes his wily head could deviſe to make away our late Soveraigne 1534. Hen. 8. 26.

Queene Elizabeth saying often, it was in vaine to strike off a few leaues or branches when the root remained whole. And surely in all reason his cursed policy must haue preuailed, if God had not touched the heart of Queene Mary her sister with a very kind and naturall affection toward her: which notwithstanding, it is much to be doubted what he might haue wrought in time, had not God in mercy taken him away the more speedily. He dyed at White-Hall, November 12. 1555. of the goute, being (according to the common saying of men affected with that disease) very rich, leauing behind him 400000 markes in ready money (if Balesay true) besides much sumptuous houshold stuffe. His body was conueighed by water vnto Winchester house in Southwarke, where (being inclosed in leade) it was laide in a vault of bricke made for that purpose in Saint Mary Oueries Church, and there rested for a time. Feb. 24. following, it was carried from thence through Southwarke vnto Winchester, in a Charlot couered with blacke, hauing on it an image liuely resembling the person deceased, clothed in a robe of golde, with a Crowne on the head, and all manner of Pontificall attire; the Viscount Mountacute and the Bishoppe of Ely, (who were his Executors) attending the corpes with two hundred horse. He was buried (accordingly as in his last Will he had appointed) on the North side of the high Altar in Winchester, in a Toombe both in place and building answerable to Bishop Foxe.

60 Iohn Poynet.

1550. Edw. 6. 5. Presently vpon the deprivation of Stephen Gardiner, Iohn Poynet Doctor of Diuinity, a Kentish man borne, brought vp in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, consecrate Bishop of Rochester, June the twenty first, 1550. was translated to Winchester. Queene Mary hauing attained the Crowne, hee well knew there was no liuing for him in England, and therefore fled the Realme and died at Strausburg in Germany, Aprill, 11. 1556. being scarce forty yeares of age. A man of great learning, where-

of

of he left diuers testimonies in writing, wo;hes yet extant both in Latine and English: besds the Greeke and Latine he was very well seene in the Italian and Dutch taong, and an excellent Mathematician. He gaue vnto King Henry the eight a dyall of his owne deuise, shewing not onely the hower of the day, but also the day of the moneth, the signes of the sun, the planetary hower, yea the change of the moone, the ebbing and flowing of the sea, with diuers other things as strange, to the great wonder of the king and his owne no lesse commendation. He was preferred altogether by King Edward in regard of certaine excellent sermons preached before him.

61. Iohn White.

After the death of S. Gardiner, there was an intent that Cardinall Poole (who complained his liuing was too small for the maintainance of his port) should hold this Bishoprike in Commendam. But the Bishop of Lincoln Iohn White, for that he was borne in that Diocese, and had beene Warden of Winchester Colledge, suing importunately for the same, it was granted vnto him, vpon condition, that hee should pay out of it vnto the Cardinall a pension of 1000. l. a yeere so long as the Cardinall liued, and one yeare after his death. Thereunto he agreeing, was admitted to that place, which he enioyed but a small time, being deprived in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth for refusing to conforme himselfe to the religion by her established, and that somwhat the rather, in regard of a sermon preached by him at Q. Maries funerall, wherin he magnified and extolled her so immoderately mentioning withall her sister so coldly, as it was manifest he would haue defaced her gladly enough if he durst. 1556 Mary 4.

62. Robert Horne.

February. 16. 1560. Robert Horne borne in the Bishoprike of Durham, brought vp in S. Iohns Col. at Cambridge, and in K. Edwards daies Deane of the Church of Durham, comming then newly out of Germany (where he liued all Queen Maries daies) was consecrate Bishop of Winchester. 1560 Eliz. 3.

He sate well nere twenty yeers, died at Winchester place in Southwarke, and lieth nere the pulpit in the body of his Cathedral Church vnder a flat marble stone, wherein I find engraued these words:

Robertus Horne theologiæ doctor eximius, quondam Christi causa exul, deinde Episcopus Winton: pie obijt in Domino Iun. 1. 1580. Episcopatus sui anno 19.

63. Iohn Watson.

1580 Eliz. 23. SOone after his death, it pleased her Maiestie to bestow the Bishopzike vpon Iohn Watson, hee was consecrate thereunto Sep. 18. 1580. He lieth buried ouer against his predecessor on the other side of the body of the Church, hauing these words engraued vpon the marble stone that couereth him:

D. Ioannes Watson, huius ecclesiæ Winton: Præbendarius, Decanus, ac deinde Episcopus, prudentissimus pater, vir optimus, præcipue erga inopes misericors, obijt in Domino Ianuar. 23. anno ætatis suæ 63. Episcopatus 4. 1583.

64. Thomas Cooper.

1584 Eliz. 27. THomas Cooper Doctor of Diuinity succeeded him, being translated from Lincolne. Hee was brought vp in Magdalen colledge in Oxford, was for a space schoolemaster to the free schole nere the Colledge, after Dean of Christ-Church, and consecrated Bishop of Lincolne. Febzuary 24. 1570. In the Bishopzicke of Winchester he continued tenne yeeres, and departed this life Aprill 29. 1594. A man from whose praises I can hardly temper my pen, but I am determined to say nothing of those men whose memozy is yet so fresh: my reason I haue elsewhere set downe.

65. William Wickham.

1595 Eliz. 38. WIlliam Wickham sometimes fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambzidge, after that fellow of Eaton Colledge,

ledge, Prebendary of Windsor and Deane of Lincolne, succeeded Bishop Cooper in both his Bishopricks. No Bishop of Winchester euer enioyed that honor so short a time; hee was translated about our Lady day in the beginning of the yeere 1595. and died of the stone in the bladder (or some like disease) the 12. day of June following at Winchester-house in Southwarke, hauing not made water in fowerteene dayes before.

66. Willam Day.

WIlliam Day brought vp in Kings Colledge in Cambridge (of which Vniuersity hee was Proctor anno 1557) being Deane of Windsor and Provost of Eaton colledge, was consecrated vnto this see Ian. 25. 1595. and houlding the same little longer then his predecessor had done, died a few dayes before Michaelmas the same yeere. He was brother to George Day that was Bishop of Chichester in Q. Maries time some 43. yeares before him. 1596. Eliz. 39.

67. Thomas Bilson.

THomas Bilson Doctor of Diuinity and Warden of Winchester, brought vp in new Colledge in Oxford became Bishop of Worcester the yeere 1595. and staying there not full two yeeres, was translated to Winchester, where he yet liueth. 1597. Eliz. 40.

The Bishopricke of Winchester is valued in the Kings bookes at 2491. pounds, nine shillings eight pence halfe-penny, and paid to the Pope for first-fruits 12000. ducats.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF ELY.

SAint Etheldred (of whom the Cathedrall Church of Ely hath his name) was the daughter of Anna King of the East Angels. She was twise maried: First vnto Tombert Prince of the South Angles (who gaue her the Isle of Ely to her Dower) And then, hee dying within three yeares, to Egfrid king of Northumberland. With him she liued twelue yeares, and at last left him, and all the pomp and pleasure she might haue lined in, to serue God in such sort as she thought was most acceptable vnto him. She betooke her, vnto her Isle of Ely, and wheras Ethelbert king of Kent had long before (viz. ann. 607.) built a Church there by the direction of Saint Augustine, shee repaired the same, and much increased it the yeare 677. and by the counsell of Wilfrid Archbishop of Yorke (but not without the helpe of Aldulph her brother king of the East Angles) conuerted it into a monastery of Nuns, whereof she her selfe became Abbesse. This Monastery was vnder her, Sexburg, Armenild, Werburg, and other Abbesses 183. yeares vntill it was destroyed by Pagans, Inguar, and Hubba, the yeere 890. It lay then waste a great while. In the ende certaine secular

Priests

priests to the number of eight, began to inhabite there, but were displaced by Ethelwald Bishop of Winchester, who bought the whole Iland of king Edgar, and by his authority placed in their roomes an Abbot and monkes, unto whom he procured many great & notable priuileges. Brithnod prouost of Winchester was appointed the first Abbot, an. 970. He is said to haue beene murthered by Elfricha the Queene of king Edilred, causing bodkins to be thrust into his arme holes, because like an vnhappy Actæon hee had séene her in a certaine wood busie about sorcery. Elfinus was the second Abbot, Leofsinus the third, Leofricus the fourth, and another Leofsinus the fift. He by the Kings consent let out the farmes of the monastery, in such sort as they should find the house prouision all the yere, Shalford payed 2. weekes prouision, Stapleford 1. Littlebery 2. Triplaw 2. Walkton 1. Newton 1. Welburne 1. Grantsden 2. Loften 1. Cotnam 1. Wellingham 1. Ditton 2. Horningsey 2. Stenchworth 2. Balsam 2. Cathenho 4. daies prouision, and Swansham 3. Spaldwich 2. weeks prouision, Somersham 2. Blunsham 2. Colne 1. Horthert 1. Dinkton 1. Katsden 2. Yacham 2. Werking 2. Reading 1. Wedderingseat 1. Bechham 2. Pulham 2. Thorpe and Ditham 2. Norwald 2. and Feltwell 2. Werham was appointed to carry the rent to a certaine Church in Norfolke and there to entertaine commers and goers to or from the Monastery. Wilfricus the first Abbot, bought the mannor of Wereham for 15. marks of gold. In the time of Thurstan the seuenth Abbot, the Ile was held by many of the old Saxon nobility against king William the Conquerer. He therefore by the counsel of Walter Bishop of Hereford, and other, gaue all the Church goods and lands without the Ile to his soldiers. After seuen yers resistance, the Saxon gentlemen, some vpon promise of pardon submitted them selues, others betaking themselues to flight, the place was deliuered into the possession of the Conquerer. Delirant Reges plectuntur Achiui; For the fault of these noble men, the poor monks must be punished: to be restored to their lands, and to enioy their Ancient priuiledges quietly, they were faine to giue the king 1000. marks. For making which money they were constrained to sell all the plate and siluer that was in their Church.

The

The king alſo fearefull leaſt from the ſame place the like trouble might happen vnto him hereafter, appointed them to maintaine a garriſon of 40. ſouldiers, which they did vntill ſuch time as himſelfe called them away, to imploy them elſewhere, which was fiue yeares after. Theodwinus was the eight Abbot, Godfrey the ninth, and Simon the tenth. After whoſe death the place ſtood voide ſeuen yeares. Richard the ſonne of the Earle Gilbert was then made Abbot.

[redacted]

1109 Hen. 1. 10. By this time the reuenues of the monaſtery were growen to be very great. Their yeerely receipt was not ſo little as 1400. pound, which ſumme contained then more mettall, and would go farther in thoſe daies then 6000. pound of our money. Of that 1400 pound, the Abbot allowed ſcarce 300. vnto the monkes, conuerting the reſt vnto his owne vſe. This Richard therefore if his mind were any thing ſo great as his linage, could not but diſdaine to liue vnder the iuriſdiction of the Biſhop of Lincoln, to whoſe Diocee Cambridgeſhire at that time appertained. But he had reaſonable pretences for his ambition. He cauſed the king to be told, that the Diocee of Lincolne was to large for one mans gouernment: that Ely were a fit place for an Epiſcopall Sée, &c. Theſe reaſons amplified with golden Rhetoricks, ſo perſwaded the king, as he not only conſented himſelfe that this monaſtery ſhould be conuerted into a Cathedrall Church, and the Abbot made a Biſhop; but alſo procured the Pope to confirme and allow of the ſame. After that Richard the Abbot had with great paines and more coſt, beaten this buſh a great while, the bird that hee had ſo long and earneſtly thirſted after, fell to another mans ſhare. Himſelfe was taken away by death when the matter was growen to good perfection and ready to bee finiſhed. The Biſhop of Lincolne a while hindred the proceeding of this buſines; but his mouth was ſtopt with thoſe Mannors which the king being liberall of another mans purſe, was content to beſtow vpon him, ſuch as heretofore belonged vnto the monaſtery of Ely, viz. Spaldwich, Bickleſworth, and Wokeden: theſe were giuen to

to the Dᵉᵃ of Lancaſter in recompence of the loſſe the Biſhop ſuſtained by exempting of Cambridgeſhire from his iuriſdiction. And that the reuenues of the new Biſhop might notwithſtanding this gifte be no leſſe than the Abbots were, but rather greater, they ſeuered to diminiſh the number of monks which were then 70. and to bring them down vnto 40. Richard the 11. and laſt Abbot being thus taken away when hee would moſt glauly haue liued: K. Henrie the firſt with the conſent of the monkes appointed this Biſhoprieke vnto one Hereuus that had beene Biſhop of Bangor, and agreeing ill with the Welchmen, was faine to leaue his Biſhoprieke there, and ſeeke abroad for ſomewhat elſewhere. He was tranſlated the yeare 1109. late two and twenty yeares, and died Auguſt the 30. 1131.

2. Nigellus.

THe Sée hauing béene voide then two yéare, Nigellus Treaſurer of England, and Nephew vnto Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury was placed therein May the 28. 1133. He found reclined with ſuch ioy vnto Pleaſure and Eaſe, that all the Street where he ſhould paſſe was hanged with curtaines, carpets and tapeſtry, the monkes and clergy of his Church meeting him with proceſſion. By reaſon of his employment in matters of State and Counſell, he could not attend his paſtorall charge, and therefore committed the managing and gouernment of his Biſhoprieke vnto one Randulphus ſometime a monke of Glaſtonbury, that was no better than a wolfe, a couetous and wicked man. For his faithfulneſſe vnto his patrone and ſtill preſerued king Henry the firſt Nigellus is much to be commended. Whereas Stephan Earle of Bloys contrary to his oath and promiſe vſurped the crowne vnto Maud the Empreſſe king Henries daughter; This Biſhop could neuer bee induced to forſake her, but moſt conſtantly ſtucke vnto her, and aduanced much for her ſake. See more hereof in the life of Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury. Notwithſtanding thoſe his great troubles, he found meanes to erect an hoſpitall for Regular Canons, in that place where Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge

1133
Hen. 1. 34.

bridge now standeth: the foundation of which house was afterwards twise altered, first by Hugh Norwald his successor, who placed therein a certaine number of scholliers to cohabite with the Canons, giuing allowance for their maintenance: and afterwards by Margaret Countesse of Richmond and Darby, who new built it, partly in her life time, and partly by her executors after her death, endowing it with (in a manner) all the reuenues it possesseth, and raising it vnto that beauty and perfection which now it hath. This man was Bishop 36. yeares, and died the 29. day of May 1169. hauing long before seene the issue of his Lord and first patrone king Henry returned to the crowne in Henry the 2. Three yeares before his death he was taken with a dead palsey, so as euer after he was faine to be carried from place to place by his seruants. He is said to haue beene buried before the altar of S. Crosse in his owne church. See more of him in the discourse of Richard his sonne, that was Bishop of London.

23. Galfridus Rydall.

1174 Hen. 2. 21. After his death, the Diocese of Ely continued without a Bishop fiue yeares. Vntil 1174. Geoffry Rydell or Rydall Archdeacon of Canterbury was consecrate Bishop: a very lofty and high minded man, called therefore commonly the proud Bishoppe of Ely. He bestowed great cost vpon the building of the new worke of his Cathedrall Church toward the West, and vpon the steple which he built almost vnto the battlements. He died intestate at Winchester the 21. day of August 1189. a fewer daies before the coronation of king Richard the first, leauing in his coffers great store of ready money, viz. 3000. marckes of siluer, & 200. marks of gold. All which the king was content to take vnto himselfe to help to beare the charges of his coronation. He sate Bishop 14. yeares, three monethes, and 14. daies, and was buried at Ely.

24. William

4. William Longchamp.

The laſt day of December the ſame yeere, William Longeſhamp Chauncellor of England, was conſecrate Biſhop of Ely. One greatly fauoured by King Richard the firſt, and a man very worthy of that fauour for many excellent parts in him, had not thoſe his vertues bene matched and ouermatched, with as many great and notorious vices. When the king tooke that his famous voyage to Hieruſalem he made this Biſhop (Chauncellor before) chiefe Iuſtice of the South part of England, and Protector of the Realme in his abſence. And leaſt he ſhould want any Authority that might be giuen him, hee procured the Pope to make him his Legate, the obtaining whereof (notwithſtanding the Kings requeſt) coſt him 1000 l. of ready money. It is a true ſaying Magiſtratus indicat virum, the man that in baſe fortune ſeemed to all men not onely wiſe, but vertuous and humble enough; being raiſed vnto his height and power of authority, as being either drunken and infatuate with too much and ſodaine proſperity, or amaſed with the brightneſſe of his owne good fortune, began preſently to do many things, not onely vntowardly, and vndiſcretly, but very arrogantly and inſolently, ſauouring as well of vnconſcionable couetouſnes and cruelty, as lacke of wiſedome and pollicy in ſo great a gouernour requiſite That which in our hiſtories is moſt blamed, and moſt odiouſly mentioned, I finde no ſuch great fault withal, that calling a conuocation by vertue of his power Legantine, at the ſuggeſtion & intreaty of Hugh Nouaunt or Nuuant Biſhop of Cheſter, he diſplaced the monks of Couentrie, & put in ſecular Prieſts in their rowmes. Officers appointed by the King himſelfe he diſcharged; Geoffry Archbiſhop of Yorke the kings baſtard brother, at his firſt arriuall in England after his conſecration, he cauſed to be apprehended and drawne from the very Aulter of the Church of Saint Martins in Douer vnto priſon. Iohn the Kings brother, and afterwards king himſelfe, hee ſought to keepe vnder and diſgrace by all meanes poſſible, beeing iealous (as hee ſaide) leaſt the king dying without iſſue, hee ſhould defraude

1189 Rich. 1.

Arthur his elder brother of the kingdome, and whether vnto his brother now king, he would continue loyal, hauing power to inuade his kingdom, for certain he will not. True it is, that Earle Iohn beganne to take somewhat more vpon him than needed, and being demanded a reason of some of his doings, made no other answere but this, I know not whether the king my brother be aliue or not: Whereunto the Chancellor replied, if he be liuing it were vntruth to take his kingdome from him, if he be dead, Arthur the eldest brother must enioy the same. Now he that feared not to deale thus with the kings owne brother, no marueil if he vsed such of the nobility farre worse that in any sort opposed themselues against him. As for the commonalty, he not onely greeued them with continual and needlesse exactions, and tyrannised intollerably ouer them otherwise, but offended them much also with his glorious pomp, and vnreasonable proud behauiour. His maner was to ride with no lesse than 1500. horse, and in his trauaile to lodge for the most part at some Monasterie or another to their great and vnsupportable charge; yea there was not any Church in England either Conuentuall or Cathedrall vnto which he was not very burdensome some way or other. And his officers were such polling companions, bearing themselues bold vpon their maisters absolute Authority, as there was no sort of people whom they greeued not by some kinde of extortion. Yea (saith Matth. Paris) all the wealth of the land, was come into their hands, in so much as scarce any ordinary person had left him a siluer belt to gird him withall, any woman either brooche, or bracelet, any gentleman a ring, to weare vpon his finger. But the Chancellor he purchased apace, & bestowed as well Abbotships, benefices and spirituall preferment as temporall offices all that fell where him pleased, whereby his seruants & kinred were all grown exceeding rich. Among other his follies it is remembred that hee built the outer wall about the Tower of London, and spent an infinite deale of mony in making a deepe ditch about the same, thinking hee could haue caused the Riuer of Thames to go round about it. But that coste was bestowed in vaine. These and many other his misbehauiours incited the people and Nobilitie woonderfully against him. Insomuch as

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hee feared greatly least some sedition being raised, force would bee offered vnto him. He thought it therefore no lesse then needfull in all places of any publike assembly to render reasons openly of his doings; which being considered, I know not whether hee may iustly be thought so blameworthy as our Historyes for the most part make him. Officers placed by the king hee said hee discharged, least the people being grieued with so many gouernours would complain, that in stead of one king they now were constrained to obey many. What reason he yalded of his dealing with Earle Iohn you heard before. Concerning the Archbishop of Yorke, he affirmed (and it was true) that the king before his departure, had not only forbidden him to set foote in England within 3. yeares after, but had bound him with an oath to that effect. Howbeit he offered to depose (as afterwards indeed he did) that hee neuer gaue direction for the apprehension of the Archbi. So saith Roger Houeden. As for his exactions he said they were but such as the maintenance and incredible charge of so great a warre as the king had then in hand required: and lastly, for a generall defence, he protested hee had not taken any course in these or any other matters of importance, for which he had not some particular direction from the king. These excuses satisfied not men so fully, but that infinite complaints were daily made vnto the king against him, so that he could do no lesse then discharge him from his place of protectorship, which he did, and sent ouer William Archbishop of Roan to succeede him, but ioyning some other in Commission with him, as finding an inconuenience in giuing so much and so absolute authority to one man. At this newes his enemies greatly reioycing, and thinking him a man now euen enough to deale withall, they conspire against him; and causing a Conuocation to be summoned, they procure him to be excommunicate for the violence done vnto the Archbishop of Yorke, and with him all other, that were his aiders and ministers in that enterprize. As soone as he vnderstood of these things, fearing greater dangers, hee bethought himselfe how hee might do to get ouer the seas: and knowing that his enemies if they should haue any inkling of his intent, would assuredly hinder

the same, or worke him some mischiefe by the way; He deuised to disguise himselfe in womans apparell, and so went vnto the seaside at Douer muffled, with a met yard in his hand, and a webbe of cloth vpon his arme. There he sate vpon a rocke ready to take shippe, when a certaine lewde marriner thinking him to be some strumpet, began to dally wantonly with him; whereby it came to passe, that whereas he was a stranger borne and could speake no English, being notable to answere this merry marriner either in words or deedes; he suspected him to be a man, and called a company of women, who pulling off his kerchiefe and muffler, found his crowne and beard shauen and quickly knew him to bee that hatefull Chauncellour whom so many had so long cursed and feared. In great despite they threw him to the ground, spitting vpon him, beat him sore, and drew him along the sands. Whereupon a great cry being made, the Burgesses of the towne tooke him away from the people, and though his seruants endeuoured to rescue him, thrust him into a seller, there to keepe him prisoner till notice might bee giuen of this his departure. It is a world to see, how he that was a few moneths before honoured and reuerenced of all men like an halfe God, attended by Noble mens sonnes and Gentlemen of great worship whom he matched vnto his neeces and kinswomen; euery man accounting himselfe happy that he fauoured, yea to bee well acquainted with his porters and officers was accounted no small matter: This man once downe and standing in need of his friends helpe, had no man to defend him, no man to speake for him, no man that moued a finger to rid him out of the present calamity and trouble. The Earle Iohn was desirous to haue done him some farther notable disgrace and contumely; Neither was there almost any that for his owne sake withstood it. The Bishops, diuers of them his enemies, regarding notwithstanding his calling & place, would not suffer it, but caused him to be set at liberty. So, not long after, he got him ouer into Normandy, where he was borne, & there rested himselfe after all this turmoile, till the returne of K. Richard; with whom he made such faire weather, & so cunningly excused all things obiected against him, that in short

time

time he was as greatly in fauor with him as euer heertofore. The yeere 1197. he was sent Embassador to the Pope, together with the Bishop of Durham and other: and falling sicke by the way, died at Poytiers the last day of January, one moneth aboue seuen yeres after his consecration. Hee was buried in a monastery of the order of the Cistercians called Pinay. Petrus Blesensis in an epistle written vnto Hugh Bishop of Couentry, whom he taxeth and reprehendeth sharply for his malice and enuy against him, giueth him (how truely God knoweth) this Elogium, that hee was Episcopus dilectus Deo & hominibus, vir sapiens, amabilis, generosus, benignus, & mihi, & in omnes liberalitates effusus, &c.

5. Eustachius.

THe See was then voide one whole yere and somewhat more. The ninth day of August next after Longchamps death, Eustachius Deane of Salisbury and (as Roger Houeden hath) Vicechancelour vnto the King: was elected, but not consecrate till the fourth Sunday in Lent the yere following. A man (saith Florilegus) very well seene aswell in prophane as diuine and holy learning. He was one of them that pronounced the Popes excommunication against king Iohn, and interdicted the whole Realme. For doing thereof, he knew the kings displeasure would lye so heauy vpon him, as there was no abiding in the realme, and therefore got him beyond the seas. This fell out the yeere 1208. After 5. yers banishment, king Iohn being reconciled to the Pope, hee returned home, viz. the yere 1213. and liued not long after. He sate seuenteene yeres wanting nine daies, and departed this life at Reading the third day of February 1214. The galilee at the West ende of the Cathedrall Church was of his building. 1198 Rich. 1, 10.

6. Iohn de Fontibus.

AFter his death Galfridus de Burgo Arch Deacon of Norwich and brother vnto Hubert de Burgo or Burrough Earle of Kent and chiefe Iustice of England was 1219 Hen. 3. 4.

elected Bishop of Ely. But before the publication of this election one Robert of Yorke was also chosen, who held the temporalties of the Bishopricke without consecration, and disposed of benefices that fell, and all things belonging to the See as Bishop, for the space of fiue yeares. The Pope at last disanulling both these elections, conferred the Bishopricke, vpon Iohn Abbot of Fountney a iuste vertuous man, who was consecrated March 8. 1215. He was Treasurer of England for fiue yeares and died at Downham May 6. 1225. He is said to be buried before the auiter of S. Andrew.

7. Geoffry de Burgo.

1225 Hen. 3. 10. HE beeing dead, Geoffry Burrough before mentioned was againe elected and obtained consecration, which he receiued vpon Saint Peters day the yeare 1225. Of him Polidor Virgil giueth the same testimony that Matthew West. doth of his predecessor Eustachius, that he was vir in diuinis pariter & humanis literis eruditus, a man well learned both in diuine and prophane literature. Hee gaue two hundred acres of Moze in Wisbich marsh to the augmentation of the priory of Ely. He continued Bishop about foure yeares, and dying the 17. of May 1229. was buried vpon the North side of the Quier.

8. Hugh Norwold.

1229 Hen. 3. 14. HVgh Norwold Abbot of Saint Edmundsbury succeeded him; and was consecrate together with Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, and Roger Bishop of London, by Iocelin Bishoppe of Bath and Wells, vpon Trinity Sunday 1229. being the tenth of June. This man is much commended for his house keeping and liberality vnto the poze, which may well seeme strange, considering the infinite deale of money spent by him in building of his Church and houses. The presbytery of the cathedrall Church hee raised from the very foundation, and built a steeple of wood toward the galilee at the West end of the church. This noble worke he finished in seuenteene yeares with the charge of 5350 l. 18 s. 8 d. And

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the seuenteenth day of September 1253. he dedicated, or (as we commonly call it) hallowed the same, in the presence of the king (Henrie the third) and his sonne Prince Edward, the Bishops of Norwich and Lansaffe, and many other great personages. All these, and an infinite number of other people of al sorts he feasted many daies together in his pallace of Ely, which he built euery whit out of the ground, and couered it with leade. In Ditton and other houses belonging to his See he also bestowed much money. He died at last the 9. day of August 1254. being well contented (as hee professed) now to depart the world, after hee had seene the building of his Church finished, which hee so earnestly desired. He sate two moneths aboue 25. yeares, and was buried in the presbytery which he had built.

9. William de Kilkenny.

ABout the middle of October following, William de Kilkenny Archdeacon of Couentry (that then for a time supplied the roome of the Chauncellor of England) was elected by the monkes vnto the See of Ely, and was consecrate the fifteenth of August following beyond the seas at Moloyse in Sauoy. He was chaplaine vnto the king, a counsellor of speciall credit with him, and (as the booke of Ely reporteth, I find it no where else) Chancellor of England. A godly man of person, well spoken, very wise and learned in the lawes. He enioyed that preferment a small time. Being sent Ambassador into Spaine, hee died there vpon S. Mathewes day 1256. when he had beene Bishop one yeare, one moneth and fiue daies. He tooke order his heart should be brought vnto Ely and buried there. 1255. Hen. 3. 40.

10. Hugh Balsam.

NEwes being brought vnto the Court of the death of William de Kilkenny: The king by and by dispatched his letters vnto the Prior and Conent of Ely, requiring them in very gratious manner, to choose for their Bishop Henrie de Wingham his Chancellor, vsing many reasons to 1257. Hen. 3. 42.

perſwade them thereunto. But they preferring their owne knowledge before the kings commendations, the 13. day of November, made choiſe of Hugh Balſam or de Bedeſale (for ſo alſo I find him called) their Soueraigne, one (as they perſwaded themſelues) moſt fit for the place. Hereat the king being greatly diſpleaſed, refuſed to accept of their election, and cauſed the woods of the Biſhoprick to bee cut downe, the parks to bee ſpoyled, and haiocks to be made of all things. Many times he vrged them to a new election, telling them it was not fit, that a place of that ſtrength ſhould be committed vnto a ſimple cloyſter man, that had neuer beene acquainted with matters of ſtate. The new elect therefore got him ouer the ſea to Rome, hoping there to obtaine that which in England would not be affoorded him. Boniface the Archbiſhop of Canterbury hearing thereof, although hauing diligently ſifted and examined him, hee could take no exception againſt him: yet to gratifie the king, writ diuers letters to his frends at Rome againſt him, and ſet vp one Adam de Mariſco to be a counterſuter to the Pope for that Biſhoprick. This Adam was a man of great learning, and had written diuers bookes much commended. But he was a very aged man, and moreouer a frier minor and therefore one that had renounced the world, and all medling in worldly matters: which notwithſtanding he followed gladly the directions of the Archbiſhop, and was well content to haue beene a Biſhop before he died. As for Henrie Wingham the Chauncellor, it is ſaid that he neuer ſtirred at all in the matter, but confeſſed them both more worthy of the place then himſelfe. It is ſaid likewiſe, that the ſute in his behalfe was firſt commenced by the king without his knowledge, and that when hee ſaw the king ſo earneſt and deale ſo violently in it, hee went vnto him and humbly beſought him to let alone the monkes in the courſe they had begun, and to ceaſe farther ſoliciting of them by his armed and imperious requeſts: for (ſaith he) after inuocation of the name of God, the grace and direction of his holy ſpirit, they haue choſen a man more worthy then my ſelfe; And God forbid that I ſhould as it were inuade by force that noble Biſhoprick, and vſurpe the miniſtery of the ſame, with a ſeared or cauteriſed Conſcience. The end of this ſuit was

this,

this, Henry Wingham was afterward made Bishop of London. See more of him there. Hugh Balsam came home from Rome confirmed by the Pope, March 10. 1257. and was consecrate March 14. following. He sate 28. yeares and three monethes. In which time hee founded a Colledge in Cambridge, by the name of S. Peters Colledge, now commonly called Peter house. He first began the same being yet Prior of Ely, and finished it in the yeare, 1284. June 16. 1286. he departed this life at Wadington, and was by Thomas Englethorpe Bishop of Rochester buried at Ely before the high Altar.

11 John de Kyrkby.

After him succeeded Iohn de Kyrkby Deane of Wimburne, Archdeacon of Coventry, and Treasurer of England. Hee was once elected vnto the See of Chester: but the election was cassate and disanulled by Frier Iohn Peckham Archbishoppe of Canterbury, who tooke exception against him for holding many severall spirituall preferments, saying, that a man of so good conscience as a Bishop ought to be, would rather content himselfe with a little living, then cumber himselfe with so many charges. He was elected July 26. 1286. ordered a Priest by Iohn Peckham Archbishoppe of Canterbury, at Feuersham, Sept. 21. 1286. consecrate the the day following at Canterbury; sitting Bishop of Ely but three yeares and eight monethes, died March 26. 1290. He was buried in his own Church by Ralph Walpoole Bishop of Norwich (that afterwards succeeded him) on the North part of the quier before the altar of S. Iohn Baptist. 1286. Edw. 1. 15.

12 VVilliam de Luda.

The fourth day of May following was elected William de Luda Deane of Saint Martins, Archdeacon of Durham, and Treasurer of the kings house. Upon the euen of Trinity sunday following, he was ordered a Deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lenham, confirmed the same day Bishop of Ely, ordered a Priest at Bocking in Essex, Sept. 16, and consecrate at Ely the sunday after Michaelmas 1290. Edw. 1. 19.

mas day. Hee sate seuen yeares, and lieth buried in the south part of the Church betweene two pillers at the entrance into the olde Lady Chappell. This Bishop gaue the mannor of Oldburne with the appurtenances vnto his see, vpon condition that his next successor should bestow a thousand marks to prouide maintenance for three chaplaines to serue in the Chappell there.

13 Ralph Walpoole.

1299 Ed. 1. 28. MUch adoo there was now about the election of a new Bishop. The couent could not agree within themselues; one part (and the greater) made choyce of Iohn their Prior, the rest of Iohn Langton Chancellour of England. This election being examined before the Archbishoppe, and iudgement by him giuen for the Prior, the Chancellour appealed vnto the Pope, and trauelled to Rome in his owne person. The Prior hearing of his iourney, higbed him after as fast as hee might, neither was hee long behind him, although many blocks were cast in his way. Being there, they were perswaded to resigne all their interest into the Popes hand. Hee then in fauour of the Couent set down this order, that they should be at liberty (notwithstanding these elections) to chose againe, so they chose any one Abbot in England, except three, to wit, of Westminster, Bury and Saint Augustines: they belike were not in the Popes fauour. The Priors of the couent they would not agree to this order, so fauourable for them. Wherefore the Pope being very angry, vpon his own absolute authority removed Ralph Walpoole from Norwich vnto Ely, gaue Norwich vnto the Prior; and lest the Chancellor should altogether lose his labour, he made him Archdeacon of Canterbury in the place of Richard Feringes that was then appointed by him Archbishop of Dublyn. This Ralfe Walpoole was consecrate Bishop of Norwich in the beginning of the yeare 1288. and sate there 11. yeares. At Ely he continued scarce 3. yeares, but died March 22, in the beginning of the yeare 1302. He was buried in the pauement of the Presbytery before the high altar.

14 Ro

14 Robert Orford.

THis time the Monks agréd better amongst themselues, and with one consent chose Robert Orford their Prior vpon the fourteenth day of Aprill ensuing, howbeit the Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Winchelsey refused to allow him consecration, alleadging him to be insufficient for want of learning: whereupon he appealed to the Pope, who so farre forth approoued him vpon his examination before the whole Consistory of Cardinals, both for wisdome and learning, as he much condemned the Archbishoppe for opposing against him. But it is very like, his purse holpe him well in his sute: for it is remembred, that he came home indebted no lesse then the sum of 15000. l. Hee sate somewhat more then 7. yéres, and ended his life at Dunham, January 21. 1309. He was buried in the pauement aforesaid nére R. Walpoole his predecessor. 1032, Edw. 1. 31.

15 Iohn de Keeton.

AFter him followed Iohn de Keeton Almoner vnto the Church of Ely, he sate likewise seuen yéres, and dying May the fourteenth, 1316. was buried also in the same pauement. 1310. Edw. 2 4.

16 Iohn Hotham.

WIthin the compasse of the same yére a Chaplain of the Kings named Iohn Hotham or Hotbun, sometimes Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Oxford, as also the Chancellour of the Kings Exchequer, was made Bishop of Ely, and the next yére, viz. 1317. Chancellour of England. A man wise and vertuous, but very vnlearned. Hee continued in that office two yéres, and then giuing it ouer, was made Treasurer. That place also he resigned within a twelue moneth, and betooke himselfe altogether to the gouernment of his Church. In his time the Steeple in a night fell down vpon the quier, making a most horrible and fearefull noyse. 1316. Edw. 2. 10.

This

This ſteple (now called the Lanterne) was in his time re-
dified, the charge whereof and other buildings about the
Church within the ſpace of 20. yeares, amounted vnto the
ſumme of 6094.l. 18.s. 10.d. ob.q. Beſide which ſumme,
this Biſhoppe beſtowed 2034.l. 12.s. 8. ob q. in finiſhing of
the Preſbytery, begun heretofore by Hugh Norwold his
predeceſſor, as a writing yet to be ſeene vpon the North wal
of the ſaid Preſbytery witneſſeth. So that vpon the verie
fabricke and building of the Church he ſpent 4441.l. 9.s. 7.d.
ob. farthing. Beſides which this worthy Benefactor gaue
vnto his Couent the mannour of Holbourne with ſixe tene-
ments belonging to the ſame, and to his Church a chalice,
and two crewets of pure gold, very coſtly wrought. He ſate
almoſt 20. yeares, and died at Somerſham vpon S. Paules
day, January 25. 1336. of the palſie, wherof he had lain ſicke
two yeares. He lyeth entombed in a monument of Alabaſter
that was ſometimes a very ſtately and goodly building, but
now ſhamefully defaced, as are alſo all other monuments of
the Church. It ſtandeth eaſt from the leſſe Altar, in the mid-
dle, but to the weſt end of the Preſbytery.

17 Simon Mountacute.

1336 Edw. 3. 11. About the middle of March, after his death Pope Ben. the 11. tranſlated Simon Mountacute, brother to William Earle of Salisbury from Worceſter (where he had ſate three yeares vnto Ely. He began the building of that beauti-
full Lady Chappell on the North ſide of the Church, and be-
ſtowed an infinite deale of money vpon the ſame, but could
not finiſh it being preuented by death. Iohn de Wisbich a
Monke of Ely (as I remember) continued that worke, and
much deale by the contribution of well diſpoſed people en-
ded it at laſt. It is ſaid, that in digging thereabout he found
a pot of treaſure, which ſerued to pay the worke mens wages
a great while. This Biſhop holding his place here litle aboue
ſeuen yeares, departed from it and the world, June, 20. 1344.
and was buried in the Chappell afore mentioned. He procu-
red diuers priuiledges to the Vniuerſity of Cambridge.

18 Tho-

18 Thomas Lylde.

ALan de Walsingham Prior of Ely, being then chosen Bishop, his election was disanulled and pronounced voide by the Pope, Clement 5. who ex plenitudine potestatis, without any more adoe, thrust into his place Thomas Lylde a Frier preacher, and caused him to bee consecrate at Auinion in the moneth of July, 1344. Hee was a Doctor of Diuinity, brought vp in Cambridge, and much esteamed for his learning. He preached often with great commendation, and writ diuers workes mentioned by Bale. Within a yeare or two before his death he endured great trouble and persecution by the meanes of the Lady Blanch Wake, a neer kinswoman of the Kings, the circumstance of which businesse it shall not be amisse briefly to set downe. This Lady had certaine lands neere vnto one or two of the Bishoppes houses, by reason of which neighbourhoode, many controuersies daily arose betweene them concerning bounds and other such like matters. The Bishoppe was a rough and plaine man, hardly brooking such indignities as it is likely a woman of that Nobility, rich, and neere of kinne vnto the King, would bee ready inough to offer. By reason hereof the Lady conceiued a deadly and inueterate malice against him: for wreaking whereof, shee awaited this opportunity. The Pope at the request of the King (or rather the Blacke Prince his sonne) had suffered one Robert Stretton to bee consecrate Bishoppe of Lichfield, a man in many respectes very vnworthy of that honour. This good Bishop was not afraid (like another Iohn Baptist) to steppe vnto the King, and reprehend him for it; which he taking very tenderly, commanded him in great displeasure to auoid his presence. The Lady before named thinking it now a fitte time to deale with the Bishoppe, commenced a sute against him, the grounde and colour whereof was this. Certaine lewde persons had fired some houling belonging to the said Lady, and being apprehended, were content to accuse the Bishop as accessary to this foule fact. Whereupon before euer the Bishoppe heard any thing of the matter, 1344. Edw. 3. 19.

ter, at the instance of the Lady, and commandement of the king, a Nisi prius passed against him, and adiudged him to the payment of 900. l. which presently he was faine to lay downe. But esteeming more the discredite than the money, he neuer ceased to importune the king, til he obtained licence of him to call the Iury & witnesses to a reckoning of their doings. The time being come when the matter was to be determined in the Assises at Huntington, the Lady found a meanes to hinder the Bishops proceedings by corrupting the officers, who denied him the copie of the former iudgement, without which nothing could be done. Being much grieued herewith, he went vnto the King, and complained how he was oppressed; requesting him as he was the guide, and life of the law, so he would direct the same according to iustice, and not see him so ouerborn. This his speech was deliuered in somewhat more rough tearms than beseemed him (as the king toke it at least wise) who making the worst of it, accused him to the Parliament then assembled. Some things the king laide to his charge he denied, and extenuated the rest what he might. But the king affirmed euery thing vpon his honour, and made some mention of witnesses; who then durst but take this prowse for good? So he was condemned by Parliament, and this punishment laid vpon him, that hereafter he should neuer presume to come in the kings presence. Not long after this, it hapned that his seruants meeting with certaine of the Ladies men, in a fray, one of her men were slaine. Of this murther, the Bishop is by and by deemed an accessary, and howsoeuer he knew himselfe guiltlesse, fearing the successe of this matter, would proue but as his other suites had done, he solde all his moueable goods, put the money into the hands of his trusty friends, and hid himselfe. It might not serue his turn, being absent, he was found guilty by the Crowners inquest, & his temporalties seized into the kings hands. Seeing therfore now the worst (as he thought) he was content, 1. vpon Summons to appeare in the Kings Bench, where he demanded triall by his Peeres, which the Iudges denied him, well knowing that by an ordinary and honourable triall they should not be able to condemne him. A common Iury of twelue Knights of the Post,

found

found that one Ralfe Carles the Bishops Chamberlaine had slaine one William de Holme the Ladies seruant, that the Bishoppe was not guilty of the murther, or accessary before the fact; but after, for that they found for sooth, *quod predictum Radulfum post perpetratam felonian receptasset scienter*; that which notwithstanding he to the last gaspe with great protestations euer denied. No iudgement being pronounced against him, and his temporalties seased into the kings hands; he intreated the Archbishop of Canterbury to put him to his Canonicall purgation, the which thing the Archbishoppe seemed content to doe; but hauing proceeded a while in that course, he aduised the Bishoppe to make means vnto the King for his fauour, promising after he had made triall what might be done that way, then to proceed, and to accept of his purgation. This the Bishop taking as an argument, that the Archbishop was fearefull to doe him iustice, for doubt of displeasing the King, he resolued to haue recourse vnto the Pope; to whom repayring, he declared all the circumstances of his trouble, from the beginning vnto the end. Hereupon his accusers were cited to appeare in the Popes Court, and for not appearing were excommunicate. The Bishoppe of Lincolne was commanded to denounce this excommunication (which he did vnto his great trouble) and also, that if any of the excommunicate were dead, he should cause them to be digged out of their graues, and forbid them buriall in holy earth. This peremptory dealing of the Pope moued the king vnto great choller: for diuers of those that were excommunicate, were persons of no small account; some of them of his Priuy Councell. Proclamation therfore was made throughout the Realme, that vpon paine of death, no man should hereafter be so hardy as to bring into the realme any kind of writing from the Popes Court. Some notwithstanding contrary to this prohibition, deliuered letters to the Bishoppe of Rochester (then Treasurer of England) from the Pope concerning this matter, and fearing the worst had armed themselues. This done, they shrunke away and fled, but were soon after apprehended, and diuerly punished, some dismembred, other faire and well hanged. The Pope hearing of this, was so incensed, that hee wrote a very sharpe letter

letter vnto the King, breathing out terrible threates against him, if hee did not presently reconcile himselfe vnto the Bishoppe, and cause full amends to bee made him for all the losse hee had sustained either by the Lady, or him in these troubles. The King was to wise either to doe all he required, or vtterly to despise his authority. The one he knew was not for his honour, nor (so farre had this tyrant incroched vpon the authority of Princes) the other for his safety. Warned by the examples of King Iohn, Henry the Emperour, and others; hee thought good not to exasperate him to much: and so was content to yelde vnto somewhat. But before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended by God, who toke away the Bishop by death. He deceased at Auinion: June 23. 1361. and was there buried, having bin Bishop euen almost 17. yeares. This Bishop was a good benefactor to Peter house in Cambridge.

19 Simon Langham.

1361. Edw. 3. 36. INnocent 6. translated then Reginald Bryan Bishope of Worcester vnto Ely. But he died before hee could take benefite of the Popes gift. Iohn Buckingham afterwarde Bishop of Lincolne was then chosen, and was reiected by the Pope, who preferred to this See Simon Langham, Abbot of Westminster. Hee continued here but fiue yeares (being in that space first Treasurer, then Chancellour of England) and was then remoued to Canterbury. Of his translation some merry fellow made these verses:

Latentur cœli, quia Simon transit ab Ely,
Cuius in aduentum flent in Kent millia centum.

See more of him in Canterbury.

20 Iohn Barnet.

1366. Edw. 3. 41. AT what time Simon Langham was translated to Canterbury, Iohn Barnet was remoued from Bathe to succeede him in Ely. Hee was first consecrate Bishoppe of Wor-

Worcester, 1362. and staying there but one yeare, obtayned Bathe, 1363. and lastly, Ely, 1366. He was Treasurer of England. Being a very olde man before his comming to Ely, he lived there notwithstanding five yeares, in which time he bestowed the making of 4. windowes in his Church, two in the South side, and two in the North side of the presbytery. He died June 7. 1373. at Bishops Hatfield, and lieth buried at Ely, on the South side of the high altar: in which place there is to be seene a goodly tombe monstrously defaced, the head of the Image being broken off; I take that to be Barnets tombe.

21. Thomas Arundell.

After the death of Iohn Barnet the king writ earnestly vnto the Couent to choose Iohn Woodroue his confessor. But they elected Henry Wakefield Treasurer of the kings house. This election was made voide by the Pope, who placed of his own authority (as I finde deliuered) Th. Arundel Archdeacon of Taunton, sonne vnto Robert Earle of Arundell and Warren, being an aged Gentleman of two and twenty yeres old, and as yet but a Subdeacon. How be it, some report, that order being taken by Parliament about this time for the ratifying of capitular elections, & stopping the iniurious prouisions of the Pope, that this Thomas Arundell was chosen orderly, and consecrate at Otford by the Archbishop William Witlesey, Aprill, 6. 1375. Hauing sate there foureteene yeares, three moneths and eightene dayes, from the time of his election; he was translated to Yorke, and after to Canterbury. In the meane time, to wit, An. 23. Ric. 2. 10. he was appointed L. Chancellour of Eng. Hee left for an implement of his house at Ely a wonderfull sumptuous and costly table, decked with golde and precious stones. It belonged first vnto the King of Spaine, and was solde to this Bishop by the Blacke Prince for 300. markes. Hee also bestowed the building of the great Gate house in the house at Holbourne. See more of him in Yorke and Canterbury.

1375 Edw. 3. 50.

22 Iohn Fordham.

1388 Ric. 2. 12. The See had been voide but foureteen daies when Iohn Fordham Bishop of Durham was translated to Ely by the Pope. He was firſt Deane of Wels, conſecrate Biſhop of Durham, May 29. 1381. and inthronized there in Sept. 1382. Being Treaſurer of England, to his no ſmall diſcontentment, he was diſplaced from that office the yere, 1386. and Iohn Gilbert Biſhoppe of Hereford made Treaſurer. Seuen yeres he continued at Durham, and September twenty ſeuen, 1388. was by the authority of the Pope tranſlated to Ely; in which See he ſate ſeuen and thirty yeres, two monethes and twenty foure dayes. He died Nouember 19. 1425. and lieth buried in the Weſt part of the Lady Chappell. It appeareth by this reckoning, that he was Biſhoppe in all from the time of his firſt conſecration 46. yers and vpward. See more of him in Durham.

23 Philip Morgan.

1425 Hen. 6. 4. The King then and many noble men commended vnto the Conuent William Alnwicke doctor of Law, the kings counſellor, and Keeper of the priuy Seale, who was after Biſhop of Lincolne. But they choſe Peter their Prior. That election being diſliked at home by the Archbiſhoppe, he was faine to ſeeke vnto the Pope, whoſe manner was little or nothing to regard elections, but to beſtow any Biſhoprick or other preferment that fell according to his owne pleaſure, if it were not filled before the auoidance might come to his knowledge. According to this cuſtome, hauing no reſpect of the election of the Conuent, of his owne authority he thruſt in Philip Morgan into this Biſhoprick. This man being Doctor of Law, was conſecrate Biſhop of Worceſter, 1419. and ſone after Fordhams death, viz before the end of the yer 1425. remoued as is aforeſaid vnto Ely. He was a very wiſe man, gouerned there with great commendation nine yeres, fiue monethes, and foure dayes, and departed this life at Biſhops

shops Hatfield, Octob. 25. 1434. He was buried at Charterhouse in London.

24 Lewes Lushborough.

PResently after his death the Monks elected Robert Fitz Hugh Bishop of London, who died before his translation could be perfected, The King then writte for Thomas Rodburne Bishop of S. Davids: which notwithstanding the Convent made choice of another, to wit, Thomas Bourchier Bishop of Worcester, whose election the Pope confirmed, but the King utterly refused to restore to him the temporalties of that See. And so for feare of a praemunire he durst not receive the Popes bulles of confirmation, but renounced all his interest by this election. The king then appointed this Bishopricke unto Lewes Lushborough Archbishop of Roan, Cardinall and Chancellour both of France and Normandy, that was some way I know not how kinne unto him. By his meanes a dispensation was gotten of the Pope to hold Ely in commendam with his Archbishopricke. He enioyed it five yeers and five monethes, and then died at Hatfield September 18, 1443. He is said to have ben buried in his church of Ely betweene two marble pillers, beside the Altar of Reliques. 1435. Hen. 6. 14

25 Thomas Bourchier.

THomas Bourchier being now once more chosen, without any great difficulty obtained full confirmation the twelfth of March following. He was brother unto Henry Earle of Eser, first Meane of Saint Martins, then consecrate Bishop of Worcester, 1435. and sate there eight yeres. Here he continued tenne yeres, five monethes, and twelve dayes, and was then removed to Canterbury. See more of him in Canterbury. 1454 Henr. 6. 33.

26 William Gray.

1454 Hen. 6. 33. The See hauing beene voide onely 14. dayes, Pope Nicholas the 5. vpon an especiall liking he had of William Gray, Doctor of Diuinity, placed him in the same. This Gray was a Gentleman very well borne, to wit of the noble and ancient house of the L. Gray of Codnor, whose friendes perceiuing in him a notable towardnesse and sharpenesse of witte, dedicated him vnto learning. Hee was brought vp in Baylioll Colledge in Oxford. Hauing spent much time there profitably, and to very good purpose, in the study as well of Diuinity as Philosophy; hee passed ouer the seas and trauelled into Italy, where he frequented much the lectures of one Guarinus of Verona, a great learned man in those dayes. Following thus his study, and profiting exceedingly therein, he grew very famous, and no marueil, for to see a Gentleman of great lineage, hauing maintenance at will, to become very learned, especially in Diuinity, is in deede a wonder, and seldome seene. He writ many things both before and after his preferment, whereof I thinke nothing now remaineth. Neither was he a simple scholaris and a bokeman onely. King Henrie the first perceiuing him not onely learned, but very discrete, and no lesse industrious, appointed him his Proctor for the following of all his businesse in the Popes Court. By this occasion hauing often recourse vnto the Pope, his great learning and other excellent parts were soon espied by him, & worthily rewarded with this Bishoprick. It was impossible such a man should not be employed in State-matters. The yere 1469. he was made Treasurer of England by K. Edward the 4. 24. yers two months & 21. daies, he was Bishop of this See. In which meane space hee bestowed great sums of money vpon building of the Steeple, at the west end of his Church, and at his death (which happed at Dalwham, August, 4. 1478) he bequeathed many goodly ornaments vnto the same his Church, in which he was buried betweene two marble pillers.

27 Iohn

27 John Moorton.

A happy & memorable man succeeded him, John Moorton Doctor of Lawe, from whose wisedome and device 1478. Edw. 4. 19.
sprang that happy conjunction of the two noble houses of Lancaster and Yorke, after so many yeares warre betwixt them. He was borne at Berry neere Blandford in Dorsetshire, first Parson of Saint Dunstans in London, and Prebendary of Saint Decumans in Wels, then Master of the Rolles, and Lord Chancellour of England. August 9. 1478. (viz. within fower dayes after the death of Bishop Gray) he was elect Bishop of Ely, where he continued about eight yeares, and the yeare 1486. was translated to Canterbury. Being yet Bishoppe of Ely, he bestowed great cost upon his house at Hatfield. At which castell likewise all the building of bricke was of his charge, as also the new leasne that he caused to be made for more commodious carriage to his towne, which they say formerly went to small purpose, and many complaine that the course of the River Lee into the sea by Clowerwell is very much hindred thereby. See more of him in Canterbury.

28 John Alcocke.

After the translation of Iohn Morton the See was void 1486.
(as one saith) three yeares. Howbeit I finde that Iohn Henr. 7. 2.
Alcocke Doctor of Lawe, and Bishop of Worcester, was preferred thereunto the yeare 1486. A man of admirable temperance, for his life and behaviour unspotted, and from a child so earnestly given to the study, not onely of learning but of all vertue and godlinesse, as in those dayes never any man bare a greater opinion and reputation of holines. He lived all his life time most soberly and chastly, resisting the temptations of the flesh and subduing them by fasting, study, prayer, and other such good meanes, abhorring as poyson (saith Bale of him) all such that was likely to stirre him up unto wantonnes. He was borne at Beverley in Yorkshire, brought up in Cambridge, first Deane of Saint Stephens

in Westminster, and Master of the Rolles, then consecrate Bishoppe of Rochester, 1471. translated first to Worcester 1476 (where as the Chronicle of Wales reporteth, he governed as President of the Princes counsel) and thence to Ely (as I said) 1486. about which time, hee was for a while Lord Chancellour of England by the appointment of that prudent and most excellent Prince king Henry the 7. Being yet at Worcester he founded a free schoole at Kingstone upon Hul, built a Chappell upon the south side of the parish Church, where his parents were buried, & ordained a Chantry ther. He built moreover from the very foundation that stately hall in the palace of Ely, together with the gallery, and in almost every house belonging to his Bishoppricke, bestowed very great cost. Lastly, hee was the author of a godly Colledge in Cambridge, now called Jesus Colledge, it was first a Monastery of Nunnes, dedicated to Saint Radegund, and being fallen greatly in decay, the goods and ornaments of the Church wasted, the lands diminished, and the Nunnes themselues having forsaken it, insomuch as onely three were left, whereof one was determined to bee gone shortly, the other but an infant: This good Bishop obtained licence of King Henry the seuenth, to conuert the same to a Colledge, wherein hee placed a Master, 6. fellows, and a certain number of Scholliers (since augmented by other benefactors) and dedicated the same vnto the honor of the holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, S. Iohn the Euangelist, and S. Radegund. What was not expended vpon these buildings, or to other good purposes of like profite, he bestowed in hospitality and house-keeping euery whit. Hauing sate 14. yeers and somewhat more, he was taken out of this life to that place where no doubt hee findeth the reward of his doings, viz. vpon the first day of October, 1500. He lieth buried in a Chappell of his owne building, on the North side of the Presbytery, where is to be seene a very goodly and sumptuous tombe, erected in memory of him, which by the barbarous and doltish peruishnes of some body, is pittifully defaced, the head of the Image being broken off, the compartiment and other buildings ouer downe.

29 Ri-

29 Richard Redman.

ONe whole yeare the Bishoprick had bene voide after Alcockes death, when M. Richard Redman Doctor of Divinity, a Cambridge man, first Bishoppe of Saint Asaph, then of Exeter, was translated thence vnto Ely. He sate there but three yeares and a halfe, and dying August, 25 1505. was buried betweene two pillers on the North side of the Presbytery, where lyeth a very stately tombe of free stone well built. He was very liberall vnto the poore. His manner (they say) was, in trauelling to giue vnto euerie poore person that demanded Almes of him a piece of money, fiue pence at least, and left many should loose it for want of knowledge of his being in towne, at his comming to any place, he would cause a bell to ring, to giue notice thereof vnto the poore. No doubt, but hee that bestowed thus much in publike, bestowed also much in priuate that all the world knew not of. 1501 Hen. 7. 17.

30 Iames Stanley.

IAmes Stanley a Doctor of Diuinity of Oxford, and brother vnto the Earle of Darby succeeded him. Other good I finde none reported of him, but rather much euill. Hee was made Bishoppe the yeare 1506. and enioyed that preferment eight yeeres and a halfe, of which time hee spent very little or none at Ely: But lined all the Summer time at Somersham, keeping company much there with a certaine woman in very offensiue manner, and all the winter he would bee with his brother in Darbishire. So drowned in pleasures, hee passed his time without doing any one thing worthy commendation or remembrance, and died in the beginning of the yeare 1515. 1506 22 Hen. 7.

31 Nicholas West.

1515. Henr. 8. 7. OCtober the 7. Nicholas West Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Wimsar was consecrate Bishop of Ely. He he was the sonne of one John West a Baker, and borne at Putney, where he enlarged the Church by the addition of a very beautifull Chappell, builded all of free stone, arched ouer very curiously wrought. His first education he had in the Schoole of Eaton, whence he was chosen to bee a Scholler of Kings Colledge in Cambridge. There he proued very factious; insomuch as being yet no Graduate, vpon a discontentment taken against the Provost of his Colledge about the choyce of a Bishop, he set the Provosts lodging on fire. For this fact he was expelled the Colledge and University also. Into the University in regard of his towardly nesse, he was some after restored againe, and lived there many yeares in good estimation. This Bishopp (as I find noted) kept dayly in his house an hundred seruantes, of which, to the one halfe he gaue yerely fower marks wages, and the rest forty shillings, euery one being allowed fower yards of cloath for his winter liuery to make him a gowne, and three yardes and a halfe for a coate to weare in sommer. Dayly he gaue at his gate foure meate and drinke to two hundred poore folke; and moreouer in time of dearth distributed diuers summes of money vnto the poore. He gouerned the Diocese of Ely seuentene yeres and sixe moneths. At last falling into the displeasure of the king (Henry the eight) for some matter concerning his first marriage: the griefe thereof (as it is thought) cast him into a disease, which being the more able to sustaine, because of a fistula that he had neere his fundament: he yeilded vnto the necessity of nature, April 6. 1533. Hee lieth buried in a Chappell very sumptuously built by himself on the south east part of the Presbytery of Ely. Hee was a great benefactor vnto Kings Colledge in Cambridge, where he had ben once scholler as afore said. The particularities I cannot set down.

32 Tho-

32. Thomas Goodrich.

Bishop West being dead, Nic. Haukins Doctor of Law was appointed to succeed him. He also was brought up in Eaton and Kings Colledge, being nephew and Godsonne unto the said Bishop, who gave him the Archdeaconry of Ely, and preferred him unto other good living. At the time of Bishop Wests death, he was Embassador for the King beyond the seas; whence being sent for upon his nomination to this see, himselfe together with all his family, fell into a feare, whereof hee amongst many of the rest died, before hee might receaue consecration. At last after a whole yeres vacancy, Th. Goodrich Doctor of Law, some say of Divinity, and that in Cambridge, was consecrated, to wit. April 19. 1534. and sate 20. odes aboue 20. yeres. He built a faire gallery in the South side of the palace at Ely, and otherwise in that house bestowed much cost. Hee died at Somersham of the same the tenth of May 1554. and lieth buried almost in the middle of the Presbytery. More would be said of him; but I had rather you should heare it in other mens words then mine. For I now grow neere the time of which I meane to speake little, as judging it neither safe to reprehend, nor seemely to praise (though truly) the same men whose memory is fresh and diuers their friends living amongst vs. This therefore that I find written vpon his tombe I will impart vnto you, and concerning him no more:

1534 Hen. 8. 26.

Thomas Goodricus annis plus minus 20. huius ecclesiæ Episcopus hoc loco sepultus est. Duobus Angliæ illustrissimis regibus variis & religionis & reip. temporibus pergratus fuit, foris enim apud exteros principes sæpe legatus, domi quidem cum regi Edwardo primo nomine sexto aliquandiu consiliarius extitisset, magnus tandem factus Angliæ Cancellarius. Charus erat principi propter singularem prudentiam, ac amabilior populo propter integritatem & abstinentiam fuit; ad iudicandum est per quam difficile.

In English thus:

Thomas Goodrich for 20. yeares Bishop of this Church lyeth

lyeth buried in this place. A man very acceptable vnto two noble kings of this realme, in many actions both concerning the Church and commonwealth. For abroad hee was often imployed in embassages to forraine Princes, and at home, after he had beene of the priuy Councell a while vnto King Edward the sixt of that name, he was made at last high Chancellor of England. Whether hee were more deere vnto his Prince for his singular wisedome, or more beloued of the commonalty for his integrity and abstinence, it is euen very hard to say.

33. Thomas Thirlby.

1554. Mary. 2. AT what time it pleased king Henry the eight to make the Church of Westminster a Cathedrall see, he appointed for the first Bishoppe of the same (who also was the last) Thomas Thirlby Doctor of Diuinity, some say of Law, and that he had his education in Cambridge. Hee was consecrated Decem. 19. 1540. the yere 1550. remoued to Norwich, and within foure yeres after, by Queene Mary hee was not onely aduanced vnto the Bishoppicke of Ely, but also made of her priuy Councell. After her death, for resisting obstinately the reformation intended by Queene Elizabeth, he was committed to the tower, and displaced from his Bishoppicke by act of parliament. Hauing endured a time of imprisonment, neither very sharpe nor very long, his friends easily obtained licence, for him, and the late secretary Boxal, to liue in the Archbishops house, whereethey had also the company of Bishop Tunstall till such time as he died. The Archbishoppe intreated them all most kindly, as considering no doubt the variablenes of this mutable world, how possible it was for God, that so lately had set him vp, to cast him down, as he had done those men. He lined in this sort the space of 16 yeres and vpwards, taking more pleasure (I assure my selfe) in this time of his imprisonment (for so some men will needs estéeme it) then euer heretofore in the middest and fullest streame of his highest honors. He departed this life at Lambhith August 26. 1570. and lieth buried in the middle of the chauncell of the parish Church there at the head of Bishoppe Tunstal

Tunſtall vnder a marble ſtone. I finde it reported that hee gaue ſome 6. aduouſons of vicaridges vnto Jeſus Colledge in Cambridge.

34 Richard Coxe.

BIſhop Thirlby being remoued from his place by parliament (as is before ſaid) Richard Coxe Doctor of Diuinity was appointed thereunto by Queene Elizabeth, and conſecrate December 21. 1559. He was borne in Buckingham ſhire, and brought vp a while in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, euen vntill Cardinall Woolſey in regard of his towardlineſſe, made choice of him for one, to furniſh his new foundation in Oxford. From thence he went to Eaton and continuing ſchoolmaſter there a ſpace, was taken from thence to teach and inſtruct King Edward. By him hee was made Deane of Weſtminſter and Oxford, Chancellor of that Vniuerſity, Almoner vnto him, and (as Bale alſo reporteth) one of his priuy Councell. All Queene Maries time hee liued in Germany. He was Biſhop of Ely ſeuen moneths about 21. yeares, and departed this life July 22. 1581. He lieth buried neere Biſhop Goodrich vnder a marble ſtone, vpon which (though much of the Epitaph be defaced) I find theſe verſes: 1559. Eliz. 2.

Vita caduca vale, ſalueto vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit, ſpiritus alta petit.
In terra Chriſti gallus Chriſtum reſonabam,
Da Chriſte in cœlis te ſine fine ſonem.

35. Martin Heton.

THe See hauing continued voide almoſt 20. yeares, it pleaſed Queene Elizabeth at laſt to appoint vnto the ſame Martin Heton Doctor of Diuinity and Deane of Winchester. He was brought vp in Chriſt church in Oxford, conſecrate vnto this See Febr uary. 3. 1599. and died July. 14. 1609. 1599. Eliz. 42.

36. Lancelot

36. Lancelot Andrewes.

1609 Iac. 7. LAncelot Andrewes first fellow, and then Master of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, being Bishop of Chichester, was translated hither before the end of the same yere, continuing still Almoner vnto his Maiesty.

The valuation of this Bishoprick in the Exchequer is 2134. pound, 18. shillings fiue pence halfe farthing and the third part of a farthing: in the Popes bookes seuen thousand ducats.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF LINCOLNE.

The Bishop of that Dioces, whereof Lincolne is now the Sée, sate first at Dorchester, a place distant from Oxford about 10 miles. Except haply it be true which one Simon de Burnston hath delinered, that his Cathedrall Sée was once planted at a place called Bucklesworth, which thing is testified by no other antiquity that ever I met withal. His Dioces and iurisdiction was all that countrey, which now belongeth vnto the Bishops of Winchester, Lincolne Salisbury, Oxford, Bathow, Wels, Lichfield, Chester, and Exceter; and he (notwithstanding that he gouerned also the Mercians and Saxons of this England, who for a while had not any Bishop peculiar vnto themselues) hee I say was called the Bishop of the West Saxons. Birinus was the first Bishoppe of this so large a territory; Of him se more in Winchester. The second was Agilbert a French man. In his time Kenwalchus king of the West Saxons, caused this huge Dioceste to bee diuided into two parts, the one of which hee left vnto Agilbert vnto the other he caused one Wina to bee consecrate, appointing Winchester to bee his Sée, and all the West country his iurisdiction

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on. After Agilbert there was no other Bishop of Dorchester a long time. He departing into France, Wina and his successors Bishops of Winchester, governed that Sée also, or part of it at least. For it hapned not long after that Oswy K. Mercia erected an Episcopall See at Litchfield, and placed one Diuma in the same. Hee had all Mid-England for his Dioces, so had five or seuen of his successors, vntill the yere 678. at what time a Bishop was placed at Winchester, one Eadhead: He dying within one yere, Ethelwine succéeded.

Then these;

Edgar.

Kinebert, Beda calleth him Embert, and acknowledgeth himselfe much holpen by him in the writing of his Ecclesiasticall history. He died 733.

733. Alwigh, hee was present at a conuocation held by Cuthbert Archb. of Cant. an. 747. & died 751

751. Eadulf Archdeacon vnder his predecessor dyed 764.

764. Ceolulf, he died 787.

787. Ealdulf.

After Ealdulf, the Sée continued void many yéres. The yére 872. Brightred became Bishop. In the meane time, viz. the yére 737. another See was erected at Legeceaster, now called Leicester (but some after remoued to Dorchester) and one Tota made Bishop there;

Then these;

Edbertus consecrate ann. 764.

Werenbert. He died 768.

Vuwona succéeded him (as hath Florilegus.) Other put him before Werenbert. He lined an. 806

Rethun Abbot of Abingdon. He died 851.

Aldred, consecrate 861. or rather as Matth. Westm. reporteth an. 851. The yeere 873. he was depriued of his Bishoprick.

Ceolred, consecrate 873.

Halard, by king Alfred appointed one of the Guardians,

of

of the realme to defend it againſt the Danes, ann. 897. which yeare he dyed.

Kenulfus or rather Ceolulfus conſecrate ann. 905. together with the other Biſhops by Plegmund the Archbiſhop.

Leofwyn, vnto him the Diocis of Wionamceſter was alſo committed (which had now continued void almoſt fourſcore yeares) and his See for both eſtabliſhed againe at Dorcheſter. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Ramſey, and died the yeare, 959.

Ailnoth, conſecrate 960.

Aſewin or Æſwy.

Alfhelim.

Eadnoth, Prionell of Ramſey ſlaine by the Danes in battell, 1016.

Eadheric, he died 1034. and was buried at Ramſey.

Eadnoth, He built the Church of our Lady in Stow, and died the yeare 1050.

Vlf, he was a Norman, brought into England by Emma the Queene of king Ethelred, ſiſter to Richard Duke of Normandy. She commended him vnto her ſon Saint Edward, and found meanes vpon the death of Eadnoth to aduance him (though a man very vnlearned) vnto this Biſhoprick. The yeare 1052. he and all the Normans (that through the fauour of Queene Emma poſſeſſed the chiefe places of honor in all the realme) were compelled to depart the land. This man amongeſt the reſt going to the Councell of Mercia to complaine vnto the Pope of his wrongfull baniſhment, ſo farre forth bewrayed his owne weakneſſe and inſufficiency, as the Pope was determined to haue diſplaced him from his Biſhoprick, vntill with gifts, and golden eloquence he perſwaded him to winke at his imperfections. It ſeemeth he died the yeare following.

Wulfin or Wulfſin, was conſecrate the yeare 1053. died 1067. at Wincheſter; and was buried in his Cathedrall Church of Dorcheſter.

1. Remi-

1. Remigius de Feschamp.

1070 W. Con. 5. THe last Bishop of Dorchester and first of Lincolne, was Remigius, a monke of Feschamp the sonne of a Priest. Unto this man William the Conqueroure (for diuers good seruices done vnto him) had promised long before, a Bishopricke in England, if it should please God to send him victory. He was as good as his word, and the yere 1070. preferred him to Dorchester, voide by the death of the former Bishop. The consideration of this gift comming to the Popes eare, he would néeds adiudge it symony, and as a Symonist annually deprined him of his Bishopricke: But at the request of Lanfranke the Archbishop of Canterbury, he restored him to his ring and crosyer againe. Some after his preferment, hee began to build at Dorchester, and intended great matters there. But order being taken in a Conuocation at London by the kings procurement, that Episcopall Sées euery where should be remoued from obscure townes to greater cities, he diuerted the course of his liberality from Dorchester to Lincolne. Lincolne at that time (saith William Malmsbury) was one of the most populous cities of England, of great resort and traffique both by sea and land. Remigius therefore thinking it a fit place for a Cathedrall Church, bought certaine grounds vpon the top of the hill nére the castle then lately built by William the conqueroure, and began the foundation of a goodly Church. The Archbishop of Yorke Thomas hearing of this déseigne, forbid him to proceede in that course, alleadging that Lincoln, Stow and Sidnacke were not onely of his Prouince and Dioces, but of the possessions of his Archbishopricke. This allegation, though friuolous, was an occasion of great charge vnto the Bishop, who was faine to worke the king to be a meanes of clearing that title, for which he gaue him (as saith Huntingdon) no lesse then 5000. pound. The fabrike of the Church being now finished, and 21. prebends founded in the same, all which bee furnished with Incumbents very wel esteemed of both for learning and conuersation; He made great prouision for the dedication of this his new Church, procuring all the Bishops

of

of England by the kings authority to be summoned thereunto. The reſt came at the time appointed, which was May. 9. 1092. Onely Robert Biſhop of Hereford abſented himſelfe, foreſeeing by his skill in Aſtrology, that Remigius could not liue vnto the day preſixed, which alſo he foretold long before. It fell out (according vnto his prediction) that Remigius died two daies before the time appointed for this great ſolemnity. He was buried in that his owne new built Church. This Remigius was a man, though of ſo high and noble a mind, yet ſo vnreaſonable low of ſtature, as hardly he might attaine vnto the pitch and reputation of a dwarfe: So, as it ſeemed, nature had framed him in that ſort, to ſhew how poſſible it was that an excellent minde might dwell in a deformed and miſerable body. Beſides this worthy foundation at Lincoln, he re-edified the Church and Abbey at Stowe, as alſo the Abbey of Wardney. By his perſwaſion king William the conquerour erected the Abbeyes of Cane in Normandy, and Battell in Suſſex vpon the very place where hee had ouerthrowne king Harold in battel, and ſo made a paſſage vnto the conqueſt of the whole land. Huntindon reporteth that he had beene accuſed of treaſon, but purged himſelfe thereof by one of his men by walking vpon red-hote yron, and ſo was not onely acquitted, but reſtored to the kings fauour againe. The ſuperſtitious and credulous poſterity aſcribe diuers miracles vnto the holineſſe of this Biſhop, wrought (not in his life time, but) many yeares after his death. This is the report of Malmsbury (beſide ſome other) concerning the foundation of this Church. And me thinks it were hard but he ſhould know the truth, being a man that liued in thoſe daies. Howbeit I hold it not fit to conceale, what I find in Matth. Paris touching the ſame matter. Where (ſaith he) before the conqueſt the Epiſcopall ſea that is now at Lincolne being then at Dorcheſter, according vnto the demerits of the Biſhop then gouerning, not onely he was deprined by the Pope, but the place it ſelfe alſo accurſed; of ſo memorable an accident: after many yeares there remained no memoriall, and ſo the country continued long without either Biſhop or Biſhopricke. At laſt it came to paſſe that Wil. Rufus hauing throwen downe many Churches in the new Forreſt, & becomming penitent,

for the same he determined in recompence thereof not onely to restore that noble Bishoprike to his former state, but to increase the same, and to remoone it to a more conuenient place. Wherefore hauing gotten, either by purchase or exchange, certaine land, from a noble man, one M. Gaunt, that came into England with his Father the Conquerour, and had the same bestowed vpon him for his seruice; Hee the saide William the second founded the Cathedrall Church, which is now at Lincoln. Which being finished, he sent for two Cardinalls, who brought with them all ample authority from the Pope, for the ordering of that Church and Bishoprike; and calling together eight Archbishops beside 16. other Bishops, he caused the saide Church to be hallowed with exceeding great solemnity, seculer Canons to be placed in the same and their rents and seuerall portions to be distinguished and set out, that vnder their Bishop and Deane they might liue in good sort, &c. Thus farre Math. Paris, in his report of the yeare 1241. Where hee recordeth the history of a great contention betweene the Bishop and the Chapter concerning iurisdiction. And this I thinke indeede was rather an allegation of the Chapter then the narration of any indifferent writer of former times. And therefore for mine owne part I giue no credite vnto it.

2. Robert Bloett.

1092. Wi. Ruf. 6. IT happened soone after the death of Remigius, the King (William Rufus) to fall dangerously sick at Glocester: And thinking he should die, begã seriously to repent him of his dissolute & vicious life forepassed: Especially, beshewed great griefe for his simony & sacrilegious oppression of the Church and Clergy men. In this good mood he bestowed the Archbishoprick of Cant. (hauing kept it void 4. yeares) vpon Saint Anselme, & Lincolne vpon Robert Bloeor Bluet his Chauncellor. When he recouered, he much repented his repentance wished they were in his hands againe, & fell to his olde practises as busily as euer he erestofore. This Robert Bloet was a man passing wise, liberall, affable, courteous and very personable, but vnlearned, light of behauior, & much giuen to lust. Bale reporteth hee had a sonne named Simon (base borne no doubt)

doubt) whom he made Deane of Lincolne. He dedicated his Church, bestowed very much in furnishing the same with ornaments requisite. Vnto the 21. Prebends founded by his predecessor he added 21. more, and very largely endued (or as some deliuer, founded) the Abbey of Eynsham besides Oxford, vnto the which monastery hee removed the monkes of Stow. Again he bestowed the manner of Charlton vpon the monkes of Wermondsey, and gaue vnto the king 500. l. (as Stubbes saith 1000. or as H. Huntingdon hath 5000.) to cleare the title that the Archbishop of Yorke laide vnto the iurisdiction of his See. He was consecrate the yere 1092. sate almost 30. yers, and died at last suddenly Ianuary 10. 1122. Riding by the kings syde talking with him neere Woodstocke he shranke downe sparchelle, and being carried to his lodging, died in a manner presently. His bowels were buried at Eynsham, his body was conueighed to Lincoln, and there in his own Church solemnly interred. Vpon his tombe was engraued this Epitaphe:

Pontificum Robertus honor, quem fama superstes
Perpetuare dabit, non obiturus obit.
Hic humilis, diues, (res mira) potens, pius vltor,
Compatiens, mitis, cum pateretur, erat.
Noluit esse sui Dominus, studuit pater esse,
Semper in aduersis murus, & arma suis.
In decima Iani, mendacis somnia mundi
Liquit, & euigilans, vera perenne vidit.

3. Alexander.

ROger that famous Bishop of Salisbury, was now so great a man with the K. (Henry the first) as being able to do with him what he list, he easily intreated him to bestow the Bishoppicke of Lincolne vpon one Alexander his owne brothers sonne, a Normane borne, whome not long before he had made Archdeacon of Salisbury, and chiefe Iustice of England. Hee was consecrate at Canterbury Iulie 22. 1123. The next yere after, his Cathedrall Church so lately built, and yet scarcely finished, was burnt and horribly defaced by casuall fire. He repayred it againe, and added vnto it a speciall ornament, a goodly vault of stone, which be- 1123. Hen. 1. 25.

fore it had not, and therefore was the more subiect vnto fire. He also increased the number of his Prebends, and purchased vnto his church certaine mannors and other lands. But his chiefe delight was in building of castles, wherein he imitated his vncle the Bishop of Salisbury. This humor was the vndoing of them both. To leaue the other vnto his owne place, Alexander built a stately castle at Banbury, another at Newarke, and a third at Sleford. Newbrigensis reporteth that he also founded two monasteries, whereof one was Bauerholm for white Canons and Nunnes, valued at the suppression in 88. pound fiue shillings fiue pence, the other was S. Maries in Lame for white monks, valued at 256. pound, 13 shillings seuen pence halfe penny, yearely reuenue. His Castles were such eye-sores vnto king Stephen, as they prouoked him to picke a quarrell otherwise vnto the Bishops, to clappe them vp in prison (where the other died) and to bereaue them at once of these munitions and all their treasure, whereof they had heaped vp great store. They that kept the castle of Newark refused to deliuer it at the kings summons, till such time as the Bishop intreated them to yeld, signifying (and it was true indeede) that the king had sworne he should neither eate nor drinke before hee had possession of the castle. Hereupon they set open the gates vnto the king, and then with much adoe hauing lyen by it certaine monthes, hee was at last released of his imprisonment. After that, perceiuing the vanity of his former course, hee gaue himselfe wholly to building and aduancing the state of his Church, performed that which before I haue expressed, and so made it simply the most beautiful Church of England at that time. He was twice at Rome, to witte, the yeares 1142. and 1144. where he behaued himselfe so, as hee pleased both the king and the Pope very well. The first time hee was there, the Pope gaue him authority to call a conuocation as his Legate, and especially commended vnto him the redresse of certaine enormities: for the effecting whereof he caused diuers canons to be made thought very necessary for those times. A iourney he made vnto the Pope, lying then in France, in the moneth of August 1147. where, though immoderate heat

heat of the weather: during the time of his trauel he fell sicke, and with much adoe getting home, not long after his returne died, hauing sate Bishop about the space of 24. yeares. I find in Henrie Huntingdon certaine verses written in commendation of him which I thinke not amisse here to be inserted:

Splendor Alexandri non tam reniteſcit honore
Quàm per eum reniteſcit honor; flos namque virorum,
Dando tenere putans, theſauros cogit honoris,
Et gratis dare feſtinans, ne danda rogentur,
Quod nondum dederit, nondum ſe credit habere.
O decus, ô morum directio; quo veniente,
Certa fides, hilaris clementia, cauta poteſtas,
Lene iugum, doctrina placens, correctio dulcis,
Libertaſque decens venêre, pudorque facetus.
Lincoliæ gens magna prius, nunc maxima ſemper;
Talis & ille diu ſit nobis tutor honoris.

The ſaid Henry dedicateth vnto him his hiſtory, in the preface whereof he calls him Florem & cacumen regni & gentis and further vseth these words,

Tuq; pater patriæ, princeps a Rege ſecundus
Præſul Alexander, &c.

For all this by the same author hee is taxed not onely for his prodigality in wasting and spending; but much more for his auarice in extorting from his vnderlings, wherewithall to supply his wants.

4. Robert de Chiſney.

AFter Alexander ſucceeded Robert Archd. of Leycester, a very yong man, surnamed by some de Querceto, by others de Cheſneto, which is al one, ỹ one being drawn from ỹ French & the other Latine; both signifying a grous of oaks. He was consecrate in September 1147. and died January 8 1167. This man added one Prebend vnto those that were founded by his predecessors, purchased a house for himselfe, and his successors neere vnto the temple at London, & built 1147 Steph. 13.

the Biſhops pallace at Lincolne in a manner all. It is ſaid alſo that he founded the Priory of S. Catherines neere Lincolne for Gilbertines, valued at the ſuppreſſion in 270. pound one ſhilling three pence, yerly reuenues. He left his See indebted vnto one Aaron a Iew the ſummeof 300. pound, (a great deale of money in thoſe daies) and his ſucceſſors were faine to ſee it diſcharged long after.

5. Walter de Conſtantijs.

1183. Hen. 2. 30. THe See of Lincolne continued then void after the death of the ſaid Robert almoſt ſeuenténe yeares; in ſo much as all men were of opinion there ſhould neuer be any more Biſhop there. A certaine conuert of Mame repuſed a very holy man, and falſe a Prophet in regard of many things hee had ſtrangely foretold, this man I ſay had giuen out, that the ſaid Robert lately deceaſed ſhould be the laſt Biſhop of Lincolne. This prediction of his many men derided, when not long after the death of the Biſhop before mentioned, they ſaw Geoffry king Henry the ſecond his baſe ſonne and Archdeacon of Lincoln, elected vnto that See. But he contenting himſelfe with the large reuenues of that rich Biſhoprick, neuer ſought conſecration, well knowing hee might ſo ſheare the fléece, though he liſted not to take the charge of feeding the ſheepe. Seuen yeares he reaped the fruits of that See by colour of his election, and then by his fathers commandement reſigned all his intereſt in the ſame, became an entire courtier for eight yeares more, and at laſt returning to the church againe, became Archbiſhop of Yorke. About the latter end of the yeare 1183. when all men now aſſured themſelues the Prophecy of that conuert of Mame muſt néeds fall out true, Walter de Conſtantijs Archdeacon of Oxford, was elect and conſecrate Biſhop of Lincolne, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury at Anion. He was very fearfull to accept of the election, thinking aſſuredly he might not liue to be Biſhop, in regard of that vaine and falſe Prophecy before mentioned. Being yet ſcarce warme in his ſeate, the Archbiſhoprick of Roan was offered vnto him, a place of much higher dignity, but of leſſe Reuennes then Lincoln a great deale. See the power and force of ambition, that could prouoke this man, notably

bly couetous, to forsake riches, and content himselfe with a place of farre lesse wealth, but a little more honourable. Hee was translated to Roan the next yeere after his comming to Lincolne, viz. 1184.

6. Saint Hugh.

TWo yeres after the departure of Walter to Roan, the Sée of Lincolne continued voide. Vpon Saint Matthewes day 1186. one Hugh the first Prior of the Charterhouse monkes at Witteham in Sommersetshire was consecrate Bishop of the said Church. This Hugh (who by his integrity of life and conuersation, and the opinion of diuers miracles wrought by him, hath purchased vnto himselfe the honour and reputation of a Saint) was borne in a City of Burgundy, called Gratianopolis. By the aduise and direction of his Father, (who hauing buried his wife, had made himselfe a regular Cannon) hee also entered the same profession being yet very young: But waxing elder, he betooke himselfe afterwards vnto the straight and seuere orders of the Carthusians or Charterhouse monkes (as we commonly call them.) In that kind of life he not only obserued al things requisite by the rule of their order, but so farre surmounted the same in performing much more then it required, as hee grew very famous farre and neere for his extraordinary abstinence and austerity of life. It chaunced the report thereof to come vnto the eares of king Henry the second: who building a house for Carthusian monkes at Witteham aboue mentioned, thought good to send Reginald Bishop of Bathe into Burgundy, to intreat this holy man, to accept the place of the Prior of this new foundation. With much adoe he assented, and came ouer with the Bishop. The king (who for the opinion hee had of his holinesse, vsed often priuately to conferre with him) remembring how great wrong hee had done the Church of Lincolne in so long keeping it without a Bishop, determined to make amends by giuing them a good one at last, and procured this Hugh before he vnderstood of any such thing towards, to be elected Bishop of that Sée. He gouerned very gently and with great seuerity, yet so, as he

1186. Hen. 2. 34.

was more reuerenced and loued then feared. His excommunications were very terrible vnto all men, and the rather, for that it was noted (as I find deliuered) some notable calamity otherwise did lightly follow them. His Church of Lincoln he caused to be all new built from the foundation, a great and memorable worke, and not possible to bee performed by him without infinite helps. Moreouer, hee gaue vnto the king 1000. markes, to acquite him and his successors, from the yeerely payment of a Mantell of Sables, wherewith by an auncient custome they were wont euery new yeares-tide to present him. The yere 1200. he would needs make a voyage to Carthusia the chiefe and originall house of their order. In his returne home, he fell sicke of a quartane ague at London and there died, November. 17. 1200. His body was presently conueighed to Lincolne, and happed to be brought thither, at a time, when king Iohn of England and William king of Scots were mette there, with an infinite number of the nobility of both realmes. The two kings, for the great reuerence they bare vnto his holinesse, would needs set their shoulders vnto the bere, and helped to carry his coarse from the gates of the City, vntill it came to the Church doore: There it was receiued by the Prelates, carried into the quire and the funerall rites being ended, buried in the body of the East part of the Church aboue the high Aulter, nere the aulter of Saint Iohn Baptist. The yere 1220. he was Canonised at Rome, and his body being taken vp, October 7. 1182. was placed in a siluer shrine. Who so liketh to reade the miracles that are ascribed vnto him, may finde them in Matth. Paris that describeth his life at large in his report of the yere 1200. Amongst many things omitted for brenity, I can not let passe one which I finde elsewhere deliuered concerning him, how that comming to Godstow a house of Nunnes neere Oxford, and seeing a hearse in the middle of the quire couered with silke, 6 tapers burning round about it, he asked who was buried there. Vnderstanding then, it was that faire Rosamond the Concubine of K. Henry the second, who at her intreaty had done much for that house, and in regard of those fauours was affected that honour; Hee commaunded her body to be digged vp immediately, and buried

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in the Churchyard; saying, it was a place a great deale too good for a harlot, and it should bee an example to other women to terrifie them from such a wicked and filthy kinde of life.

7 William de Bleys.

WIlliam de Bleys Chaunter and Canon of the Church of Lincolne, was elected Bishoppe of the same Church, the yeere 1201. but not consecrate til Bartholomew day, 1203. He died upon ascension euen, 1206. 1203 Iohn 5.

8 Hugh Wallys.

HVgh Archdeacon of Wels, and sometimes Chancellour of England, succeeded the yeare 1209. at what time king Iohn refusing to receiue Stephen Langton for Archbishop of Canterbury, (whereof see more in Canterbury) commaunded this the elect of Lincolne to repaire vnto the Archbishop of Roan for consecration. Notwithstanding this commandement of the king, he got vnto Stephen Langton, and of him was consecrate. The king hearing of it, seased vpon his temporalties, and kept him fasting from them, till the yeare 1213. at what time he was restored vnto them. Afterwards notwithstanding, the Pope and the king being reconciled, he cleaning first vnto the Barons part, and after vnto Lewis of France (that came to conquere the realm) was for his disloyalty vnto his natural Prince, worthily excommunicate, and might not bee absolued, before hee had paide vnto the Pope 1000. Markes, and to his Legate 100. For all these hinderances, he and Ioceline Bishop of Wels, laying their purses together, built a goodly Hospitall at Wels. See more thereof in the life of the said Ioceline. Moreouer hee erected a Chantry in his Church of Lincolne. I haue seene a copy of a will made by him, 1211. in which, beside many great legacies to his friends and kindred, hee bequeathed to good vses aboue 5000. marks. He liued long after, to wit, vntil Februarie 7. 1234. Dying then, hee was buried in his owne Church. 1209 Iohn 11.

10 Ro-

Robert Grosse-teste.

1235. Hen. 3. 20. IUne 11. following, to wit, the yéar 1235. Robert de Grosse-teste or Grosthead Archdeacon of Leycester, was consecrate Bishop of Lincolne. A man famous for his excellent learning and vertues otherwise. He was borne in Suffolke, of very meane, or rather base parentage, and had his education for a season in the Vniuersity of Oxford, vntill such time as (according vnto the manner of all students in those times) hée trauelled into France, partly to increase his knowledge in other learning, but especially to attaine the French tongue, which was then almost as common héere as the English. At his returne he was made Archdeacon of Leycester, and afterwards (as before is mentioned) Bishop of Lincolne. In his time, the tyranny of the Pope was now growne to the full height and ripenes. What for appeales vnto Rome & bribes at Rome, no iurisdiction here could punish any fault neuer so hainous. No benefice or other preferment was likely to fal, but the Popes reseruation would take it vp before hand, and bestow it at last vpon some stranger (happily a childe) that would neuer come néere it all his life long. The yéare 1252. notice being taken of this matter, the spirituall promotions of strangers within this Realme were found to amount vnto the summe of 70000. marks by the yéar, whereas the kings yéarely reuenues at that time came not to the third part of that summe. At these and other intollerable abuses, he repining very much, thought good in person to go to Rome, & acquaint the Pope with his grieues. He did so, was heard, and with fair promises dismissed. But whé at his return he found no maner of redresse of those things he complained of, he feared not to write vnto the Pope a very sharpe & satyricall letter, shewing how far he had degenerated from the holines of his predecessors, and exhorting him earnestly to reforme the monstrous enormities, that flying from Rome, as from a corrupt and poysoned fountaine infected the whole Church. This Epistle (if any man desire to sée it) is to bée founde in Matth. Paris. The Pope hauing read it, grew into great choller, and breathing out many threats, intended some ter-

rible

rible reuenge of this so intollerable a reproch (as he toke it) vntill such time as, one Gyles a Cardinall of Spain stepping vnto him, vsed these words; Holy father, it shall not be wel (in my opinion) to take any hardy extreame course against this man. It is but too true that he hath written. He is for religion a Catholike as well as we, but for life and conuersation so far before vs, as it is thought Christendome hath not his like. Againe, he is knowne to be a great learned man, an excellent Philosopher, well seene in the Greeke tongue as well as the Latine, a profound Diuine, and a diligent preacher: These things are well known to all the Clergie, both of Fraunce and England; We haue no iust matter against him we are not able to touch him, yea though wee ware, it were not wisdome. We shall do well to remember, how certaine it is, quod scitur, quia aliquando Discessio est ventura, that there shall one day bee a departure, and let vs take heed that we giue not the occasion. My aduice therefore is, that we be content to winke at this matter, and euen let him alone. Some say his counsell was followed, and the matter passed ouer in silence. Howbeit it is also reported (and both may be true) that afterwards (vpon some new quarrell peraduenture) he was suspended at Rome, excommunicate, and horribly persecuted. Yea Bale affirmeth, that he was deprined by the said Pope, and another appointed to his Bishoprick to wit, one Albertus sometimes Archbishop of Prussia, that had been driuen out of Liuonia by the people of the country. Howsoeuer, certaine it is, that he would neuer be induced to obey any of these monstrous and vnreasonable bulls: Of which, discoursing sometimes with his familiars, he would very confidently auouch, that the Pope was an Heretike, yea and Antichrist. So Matthew Paris deliuereth. Notwithstanding these broiles, he was a continuall and diligent Preacher, writ bookes to the number of almost 200. (the Catalogue whereof you may finde in Bale) and yet toke infinite paines in attending matters of gouernement and iurisdiction, so farre forth as by the Pope he was not hindred. He died at lak at his mannour of Buckden, Octo-ber 9. 1253. giuing all his bookes (an excellent Library) vnto the Frier Minors at Oxford. Hee lieth buried in the highest

South

South Isle of his Cathedrall Church, & hath a goodly tombe of marble, with an image of brasse vpon it. The Pope notcensing to persecute him after his death, was once of the mind to digge vp his body againe, vntill by the perswasion of some other his minde was altered. But for the iust iudgement of God vpon this wicked Pope (it was Innocent 4.) Lying at Naples in his way toward Sicill (the kingdome wherein he had now deuoured) this bishop appeared vnto him in the night, & strake him a great blow vpon the left side, which shewed all bloudy in the morning, and soone after the Pope died. This Bale reporteth out of Ranulfus, Fabian, & others. Mathew Paris ascribeth diuers miracles vnto him, and doubteth not to account him a Saint, although the Pope ought him not so much good will as to affoorde him Canonization. Doubtlesse he was an excellent man, and deserueth the commendation giuen vnto him by the consent of all writers. Not to trouble my self with any longer discourse concerning him, I will set downe this briefe Elogium of Matthew Paris: He was (saith he) *Domini Papæ & Regis redargutor manifestus, Prelatorum correptor, Monachorum correctior, Presbyterorum directior, Clericorum instructor, Scolarium sustentator, Populi predicator, incontinentium persecutor, scripturarum sedulus perscrutator, Romanorum mallens & contemptor. In mensa refectionis corporalis dapsilis, copiosus & ciuilis, hilaris & affabilis: In mẽsa verò spirituali denotus, lachrymosus & contritus: In officio Pontificali sedulus, venerabilis, & infatigabilis.* In regard of these great and manifold vertues, the common people of England beloe him for a Saint after his death: yea, the Vniuersity of Oxford (as Th. Gascoigne reporteth) writ their letters vnto Clem. the 4. for his Canonization; *& in illa litera testatur* (saith he) *quod propter magna & plura miracula, & propter emanationem olei ab eius tumbo, Sanctus Robertus in Anglia dicebatur.* He founded (as I finde deliuered) the Nunry at Grimsby, valued at the suppression in 12. pound, 3. shillings, seuen pence, yearely reuenue. Much more you may reade of him in Master Foxe.

10 Hen-

10 Henry Lexinton.

The king now was very earnest with the Chapter of Lincolne, to elect Peter d'Egueblank B. of Hereforde vnto their See. They alleadged he was a stranger, vnderstood not the English tong, & was moreouer an euill man, not gouerning well the charge already committed vnto him. In regard hereof they humbly besought the king to holde them excused, and made choice of Henry Lexinton their Dean. He was chosen Decemb. 30. 1253. consecrate May 17. following, died Aug. 8. 1258. & was buried at Lincolne in his own church. The yer before his death he offered som kind of hard measure vnto the Vniuersity of Oxford, by infringing certain liberties that of old belonged vnto it. Forredresse hereof, they were forced to make their complaint vnto the king, lying then at S. Albons, and sent nine Maisters of Art to the court for that purpose. Matth. Paris a Monke of S. Albons, was present at the deliuery of their petition, and (as himselfe writeth) was bold to step vnto the king, vsing these speeches vnto him in priuate. I beseech your Grace euen for Gods sake, to haue compassion vpon the Church, now tottering, and in great danger of vtter subuersion. The Vniuersity of Paris, the nurse of so many excellent and famous Prelates at this time present, is grieuously troubled. If the Vniuersity of Oxford be disquieted and molested also (especially at this time) being the second Vniuersity of Christendome, and euen an other foundation of the church; it is much to be feared, least it cause a generall confusion & vtter ruine of the whole Church. God forbid said the King that that should happen, especially in my time; I will indeuour to preuent it. I doubt not hee was as good as his word: For I find no more mention of any farther rites. This I haue thought good the rather to set down to shew, what was the reputation of our Vniuersity of Oxford in those daies. This man (as M. Camden hath noted) brought the way that before time was beneath Lame, thorow the very middle of the town, which since that time hath much the more flourished. 1254. Henr. 3. 39.

11 Be-

11 Benedictus Grauesend.

1258. Hen. 3.46. ANother Deane of Lincolne succéeded him, Benedictus Grauesend, whome I find called also Richard Grauesend. He was consecrate the third of Nouember, 1258. and died December 18. 1279.

12 Oliuer Sutton.

1280. Edw. 1.9. OLiuer Sutton (as Walsingham saith) was likewise Deane of Lincolne, a very good and vertuous man. He was elected Bishoppe, Februarie 6. consecrate May, 18. 1280. died in the middle of a deuout and feruent prayer, Nouember 13. 1299. and lieth buried in the North Isle of the vpper part of his Church, vnder a flat Marble stone neere the tombe of Bishop Flemming.

13 Iohn d' Aldarby.

1300. Edw. 1. 29. IOhn d'alderby, or D'aderly, Chancellour of Lincolne succéeded the next yéere, and died at Stow-Parke, Ianuarie, 5. 1319. He was buried at Lincolne in the lower south crosse Isle. But his tombe was taken away for that it was superstitiously frequented by the common people.

14 Thomas Beake.

1319. Edw. 2.13. IAnuary 27. following, the Chapter of Lincoln made choice of one Thomas Beake Chancellour of Lincolne, for their Bishop, who also was brother vnto Anthony Beake late B. of Durham, and Patriarke of Ierusalem. The Archbishop of Canterbury, vpon what quarrell I know not reiected the election so made: but at Rome (where all things were to bée had for money) he got it confirmed. This man (as one reporteth) procured Hugh his predecessor to be canonized a Saint at Rome. The yéere, 1273. one Thomas Beake Archdeacon of Dorchester was Lord Treasurer of England. It may be he

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was the man. And it should seeme he was very old, for he sate but a very short time, which I take to be the cause that some man make Burwash next successor to D' Alderby. Hee lyeth buried (as it seemeth by a note that I have seene) in the highest crosse North Isle.

15 Henry Burwash.

HEnry Burwash an Oxford man, and nephew vnto Sir Bartholomew Badlismer Baron of Ledes, a man of great estimation in the dayes of K. Edvv. the 2. The king by his meanes dealt earnestly for the preferment of the said Henry vnto the See of Lincolne, which he obtained and was enthronized thereabout Christmas 1320. within a yere or two after he fell into the kings displeasure so far, as that his temporalties were seased vpon and detained from him the space of two yeares. The yere 1324. they were restored vnto him againe, & he vnto the kings favour, but the grudge thereof stucke so in his stomacke, as the Queene rising against her husband, seeking to depose him (as afterward she did) a. 1326 no man was so forward to take her part as this Bishop, no man so eager against the king his vndoubted, true and naturall Prince. He was also a very couetous and miserable man (as Walsingham reporteth). Toward the latter end of his time, he made a new parke at Eyngburst, and inclosed within the same much ground that belonged to diuers poore men his tenãts, for the which he had many a bitter curse of them. After his death it is said he appeared vnto one that had beene one of his Gentlemen, in the likenes of a keeper, with bow & arrowes in his hand, a horn by his side, & a grẽn terkin on his backe, telling him, that for the iniurious inclosure of that parke, hee was appointed to the keeping of the same, and to be tormented there, till it were disparked and laid open againe. He therefore also besought him to entreate his brethren the Canons of Lincolne, that the wrong done by him, by their good meanes might be righted. They were so wise as to giue credit vnto this report, and sent one of their company named William Bachéler to see it performed. He did so, hurled about

1320. Edw. 2. 14.

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1320. Edw. 2. 14.

the

the pale, filled vp the ditches, and caused the poore tenants to be restored vnto their right againe. This Bishoppe died at Gaunt in the end of December, 1340. hauing beene successiuely Treasurer and Chancellour of England, and was buried in the East ende of his Cathedrall Church toward the North. At his feete lieth a brother of his named Robert, a Knight, a great Souldier, and a sonne of the said Robert called Bartholomew. They founded a Grammer schole in Lincolne, and left maintenance for fiue Priests and fiue poore Schollers.

16 Thomas le Becke.

1341 Edw. 3. 16. AFter Henry Burvvash, it is said that another Thomas Beake succeeded, called by some Thomas le Becke, and by others Thomas Weke, a famous and woorthy Clerke (as Walsingham reporteth.) He lieth buried in the lower crosse Ile. When he died, or what time hee sate I finde not.

17 Iohn Synvvell.

1351 Edw. 3. 21. IOhn Synvvell Archdeacon of Northampton, and sometimes a Student in Oxford succeeded, being confirmed, July 3. The yeere 1351. a great controuersie fell out betweene him and the Vniuersity of Oxford, about the election of their Chancellor. The discourse wherof you may see page 95. This onely I thinke good to note, that whereas some Writers report this controuersie to haue fallen out in the time of Bishop Buckingham, it must needes be they are mistaken, for that this Io. Synvvell died at Lidington, Aug. 5. 1362. and not before. This man (if I mistake not) built a great Chappel of Saint Mary Magdalene without the north wall of the Cathedrall Church, and lieth buried in the West part or body of the said Church.

18 Iohn

18 Iohn Bokingham.

IOhn Bokingham keeper of the Priuy Seale, by the help of his purse, and the kings instant request, with much adoe 1363. Edw. 3. 38.
shouldred into the Bishoprieke of Lincolne the yere, 1363. He is accounted of some very vnlearned, and peraduenture he was so. Howbeit certaine it is, that one Iohn Bokingham lined about those times a Doctor of Diuinity of Oxford, a great learned man in Scholastical Diuinity, as diuers workes of his yet extant may testifie: and for my part I thinke this Bishop to be the man. The yer, 1397. the Pope bearing him some grudge, translated him perforce from Lincolne vnto Lichfield, a Bishoprieke not halfe so good. For first hee would not take it, but as though he had rather haue no bread then halfe a loafe, forsoke both and became a Monke at Canterbury. He was one of the first founders of the Bridge at Rochester.

19 Henry Beaufort.

HEnry Beaufort became Bishop of Lincolne in his place. 1397.
This man was brother vnto K. Henry the 4. and is best Ric. 2. 22.
knowen by the name of the rich Cardinall. He sate here seuen yeres (being in the meane space (for one yere Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Oxford, to wit. ann. 1399.) and the yere 1404. was translated to Winchester. See more of him in Winchester.

20 Philip Repingdon.

PHilip Repingdon Doctor of Diuinity, Abbot of Leicester an Oxford man, and the yeare 1400. Chancellor of 1405. Hen. 4. 7.
that Vniuersity, was consecrate at Canterbury, Mart. 29. 1405. A man of great learning, and namely a good Poet. Alluding vnto the name of Neckam, he made these verses,

Et niger & nequam, cum sis cognomine Neckam,
Nigrior esse potes, nequior esse nequis.

But the other repayed him with this reallusion,

Phi nota fœtoris, lippus malus omnibus horis,
Phi malus & lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.

He was sometimes a great followr of Wickliffe, and defender of his doctrine; not onely by speech in preaching, and open disputation in the Universitty, but by writing also, to which purpose diuers of his bookes yet remaine to be seene. Afterwards, whether it were that time altered his iudgement, or that he was ouercome eyther with feare of trouble, or hope of aduancement; hee was content to recant his opinions at Paules Crosse. That done, the Clergy glad of gaining such a man vnto their party (for he was greatly reputed of for his learning) heaped vpon him all manner of preferment. Being now Bishop of Lincolne, the yere 1408. hee was made Cardinall of Saint Nereus and Achilleus. He continued in that See 15. years, and in the end resigned it, May 12. 1420. He lyeth buried vnder a flat stone neere Bishoppe Grosthead.

21. Richard Flemming.

1420 Hen. 5. 9. RIchard Flemming Doctor of Diuinity, and Canon of Lincolne, had the spirituall iurisdiction of Lincolne committed to him (hauing beene first appointed Bishoppe by the Pope,) May 24. 1420. The yeare 1424. hee was translated by the Pope to Yorke, but was forced backe to Lincolne againe by the King. Whereof see more in Yorke. For two things he is famous: one, that he caused the bones of Wickliffe to be taken vp and burnt the yeare 1425. being required by the counsell of Senato to doe; and the other, that he founded Lincolne Colledge in Oxford 1430. what time he died I find not. He was buried where we see a high tombe in the North Ile, in the vpper part of the Church, in the wall, in which place also Robert Flemming his kinsman Deane of Lincolne, lieth buried hard by the Bishop. They were both great learned men, brought vp in Oxford, both Doctors of Diuinity, and writ diuers learned workes.

22 William

22 William Gray.

MAy 26. 1426. William Gray was consecrate Bishops of London. Thence he was translated to Lincolne the yeere 1431. and liued there about the space of foure yeeres. He founded a Colledge at Thesle in Hertfordshire for a Master and foure Canons, and made it a Cell to Elsing Spittle in London. He had his education in Baylioll Colledge at Oxford, of which Vniuersity he was sometimes Chancellour. 1431. Hen. 6. 10.

23 William Alnewike.

THe yeere 1426. VVilliam Alnwike Doctor of Law, was consecrate Bishoppe of Norwich. He built there a great Window, and a goodly faire gate at the West end of the Church. The yeere 1436. hee was removed vnto Lincolne. He died in December, 1449. and was buried in the body of west end of his church. This Bishop was confessor to that vertuous king Henry the first. 1439 Hen. 6. 18.

24 Marmaduke Lumley.

MArmaduke Lumley Bishoppe of Carliell succeeded him in that See. He was sometimes Treasurer of England, consecrate vnto Carliell, 1430. late there twenty yeere, was translated hither 1450. and hauing continued here scarcely one yeere, died at London. Toward the building of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge (of which Vniuersity hee was sometimes Chancellour) he gaue 200. l. and bestowed vpon the Library of their Colledge a great many good bookes. 1450 Hen. 6. 29.

25 Iohn Chadworth.

IOhn Chadworth borne in Glocestershire, and brought vp for a time in Merton Colledge in Oxford, was chosen 1452. Hen. 6. 31.

ten fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, the second election of that foundation, and was the second Provost of the same, being admitted vnto that place vpon the displacing of William Millington, Nouember, 5. 1446. There he continued vntill his preferment to Lincolne, which was 1452. The yeare 1454. hee was ioyned in Commission with the Bishoppe of Winchester (Waintlet) for reforming the statutes of both the Colledges built by K. Henry the first at Eaton and Cambridge. He lieth buried vnder a flatte stone by Bishoppe Sutton, neare the Tombe of Bishop Flemming, and was Bishop (as I gather) about an 18. yeares.

26 Thomas Rotheram.

1471. Edw. 4.12. THomas Scot, alias Rotheram Bishop of Rochester, was remoued to Lincolne, anno 1471. and thence to Yorke nine yeares after. In the meane time, to wit, the 14. of Edward the fourth, he was made Lord Chancellour of England, and so continued during all the time of his raigne. He was then also Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Cambridge.

27. Iohn Russell.

1480 Edw. 4. 21. IN the See of Lincolne Iohn Russell Doctor of Diuinity, and Archdeacon of Barkeshire succeeded him, a wise man, and a good (saith Sir Thomas Moore) and of much experience, and one of the best learned men vndoubtedly that England had in his time, as also Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Oxford many yeares, being the first perpetuall Chancellour, for that till that time the office was wont to be annuall. A while hee was Chancellour of England by the appointment of Richard Duke of Glocester, that afterward vsurped the Crowne. He died at his Mannour of Kettleham, Ian. 30. 1490. and was laid in a reasonable faire tombe in a Chappell cast out of the vpper wall of the South part of the Church.

28. Wil-

28 William Smith.

THe yeere 1492. William Smith sometimes fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, was consecrate Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield. Hee ordained there (I meane at Lichfield) an Hospitall for a Master, two Priests, and ten poore men. He also founded a free Schoole there for the education of poore mens children, and found meanes that king Henry the seuenth bestowed vpon it an Hospital called Dunhall in Cheshire, with the lands belonging to it. At Farnworth where he was borne, he bestowed ten pound land for the maintenance of a Schoolemaster there. Lastly he became founder of a goodly Colledge (the Colledge of Brasennose in Oxford, of which Vniuersity for three yeeres he was Chancellour) anno 1513. but liued not to finish it in such sort as he intended. Hauing sate but onely foure yeeres at Lichfield, he was translated to Lincolne, an. 1495. and died the yeere before mentioned 1513. about Christmas. Hee lieth buried in the west part of the body of the church. This Bishop was the first President of Wales, and gouerned that Country from the 17. yeere of K. Henry the 7. vntill the 4. yeere of K. Henry the 8. at what time he died. 1495. Hen. 7. 11.

29 Thomas Woolsey.

A very little while, scarcely one whole yeere, Cardinall Woolsey (not yet Cardinall) was Bishop of Lincolne. He was consecrated March 26. 1514. and remoued to Yorke about the end of the same yeere. See more of him in Yorke. 1514. Hen. 8. 6.

30. William Atwater.

WIlliam Atwater that the yeere 1496. and diuers other yeeres following had beene Vicechancellour, or rather (as then the tearme was) Commissary of the Vniuersity of Oxford, was consecrate to Lincolne, Nouemb. 12. 1514. sate about 5. yeeres, died in the beginning of Feb. 1520. and lieth buried in the West end of Lincolne Minster. 1514. Hen. 8. 6.

31 Iohn Longland.

1521. Hen. 8. 13. IOhn Longland Doctor of Diuinity, in Oxford sonne of a Gardeiner Colledge there, and Confessor vnto King Henry the eight, vpon the death of William Atwater was aduanced vnto the Bishoprichoe of Lincolne, wherevnto he was consecrate, May 5. 1521. and enioyed the same a long time, being almost all that while Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Oxford. He died the yere 1547. and is buried there vnto Bishoppe Russell in a tombe very like vnto his.

32 Henry Holbech.

1547. Edw. 6. 1. HEnry Holbech a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, was first consecrate Suffragan of Wattall, made Bishop of Rochester the yere 1544. translated to Lincolne, 1547. and continuing there almost 5 yeares, died in the beginning of August, 1551.

33 Iohn Tayler.

1552 IOhn Tayler Doctor of Diuinity, and Master of Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate June, 26. 1552. and refusing to be present at a Masse, in the beginning of the Parliament the first yeere of Queene Mary, was like to haue been greatly troubled: but that fell after he fell sicke and died at Ankerwike.

34 Iohn White.

1533 Edw. 6. 6. IOhn White Doctor also of Diuinity, and brought vp in New Colledge at Oxford was appointed Bishop of Lincolne by Queene Mary. The yere 1557. He was remoued to Winchester. See more of him there.

35 Tho-

35 Thomas Watson.

VPon the remoue of Doctor White, the Bishoprike of Lincolne was bestowed vpon Thomas Watson Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes Deane of Durham, and Master of Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, a very auncient Diuine, a learned and churchly man. Hee was consecrate Aug. 15. 1557. and being but scarce warme in his seate, when Queene Mary died, hee was faine to leaue the same, because he would not conforme himselfe vnto reformation and religion established by Queene Elizabeth. Many yeares after he lined a priuate life, first in the houses of the Bishops of Ely and Rochester, but after (vpon suspition of practizing) committed a prisoner to the Ile of Ely, where (as I take it) he died about the yeare 1584. 1557. Mary 5.

36. Nicholas Bullingham.

NIcholas Bullingham Doctor of Law in Cambridge, but brought vp in All-Soules Colledge at Oxford, was consecrate Bishop of Lincolne, January 21. 1559. He sate there 11 yeres, and was translated to Worcester, January 16. 1570. See more of him in Worcester. 1559. Eliz. 2.

37. Thomas Cooper.

THomas Cooper Doctor of Diuinity, Deane of Christ-church in Oxford (but fellow sometimes of Magdalen Colledge) was consecrate Feb. 24. 1570. The yeare 1584. he was translated to Winchester. See more of him there. 1570. Eliz. 13.

38 William Wickham.

WIlliam Wickham succeeded Bishop Cooper immediately both in Lincolne and Winchester. Hee was consecrate Dec. 6. 1584. and translated in the end of March, 1594. See more of him in Winchester. 1584. Eliz. 27.

39 William Chaderton.

1594. Eliz. 22. WIlliam Chaderton Doctor of Diuinity, first fellow of Christs colledge in Cambridge, and after Master of Queenes Colledge there, was consecrate Bishoppe of Glest Chester, Nou. 9. 1579. continued there 15. yeres, and in the beginning of the yeare 1594. was removed to Lincolne. He deceased about the beginning of Aprill, 1608.

40 William Barlow.

1608. Iac. 6. WIlliam Barlow, sometimes fellow of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, was translated hither from Rochester June 27. 1608. and died somewhat sodainely, Septemb. 7. 1613.

41 Rich: Neile.

RIchard Neile Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield, was translated hither. 1613.

The Bishopricke of Lincolne is valued in the Kings bookes at 894. pound, 18. shillings, 1. penny ob. and paide to the Pope for first fruits 5000. ducates.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF *Couentry and Litchfield.*

1. Dwyna.

OSwy King of Nercia or this England erected an Epis- 656
copal See at Litchfield the yeare 656. and ordained one Diuma or Dwyna a Scot Bishop there. He sate two yeares, and dyed at Repping.

2. Cellach.

CEllach was the second Bishop of Litchfield. Hee was a Scot (as also his predecessor was.) After a few yeares, giuing ouer his Bishoppricke, hee returned into his owne countrie.

3. Trumhere.

TRumhere was an Englishman borne, but brought vp, 659
taught and ordered among the Scots. He had beene Abbot of Ingethling a monastery not far from Richmund built in the place where King Oswin was slaine, vnto whom this Trumhere was neere of kinne.

4. Iaruman

4. Iaruman.

664. HE conuerted the East Saxons vnto christianity again, hauing forsaken it vnder Sighere their king. In his time to wit, the yere 666. the Cathedrall Church of Lichfield was first founded.

5. Cedda.

669. THe yeare 666. Cedda was consecrate Archbishoppe of Yorke, in the absence of Wilfride. But Wilfride returning, he gaue place, and liuing a while a monasticall life at Lestingeag, accepted at last the Bishoprieke of Lichfield vnder Wulfhere king of Mercia anno. 669. He seemeth to haue beene a godly and very deuout man, as ye may read in Beda his Eccl. hist. lib. 4 cap. 3. where his life and death are at large reported. He died March 2. 672. hauing sate there two yeres and a halfe, and was buried at Litchfield.

6. Winfride.

672. WInfride a Chaplaine of Ceaddaes was then appointed Bishop of Litchfield, a man vertuous and deuout (as Beda witnesseth.) Yet it is saide that Theodore the Archbishop of Canterbury, deprined him for I know not what disobedience the yere 674. Hee returned vnto Barbarne a Monastery built by Cedda, vnder whom hee had liued in the same heretofore, and there lead a very holy life many yeres after.

7. Saxulf.

676. WInfride being displaced, it was thought good his Dioces should be diuided into two parts: One was allotted vnto Saxulf who continued his See at Lichfield still, the other was committed vnto Eadhead. He and his successors (of whom you may see a Catalogue Fol. 228. late at Winchester. This Saxulf was the first Abbat of Medumhampstead

stead, nowe called Peterborough, and perswaded Wolfere K. of Mercia to the foundation of that monastery. He died (saith Matth. Westm.) the yeare 705.

[St. Headda, alias Eathedus.

After Saxulf the Diocese was once more divided, and a Bishop placed at Leicester. His name was Wilfride. But hee being driven away thence after a short space, Headda that before was Bishop of Lichfield, recovered the Jurisdiction againe, and governed the same in sort as his predecessor had done. He died 721. 692.

9. Aldwyn.

After Headda succeeded Aldwyn, (otherwise called Wor) that lived in the time of Beda. Hee died the yeare 737. 721.

10. Witta.

The Country of Mercia was then againe divided and made three Bishoprickes. One was continued at Lichfield, another was appointed to sit at Leycester (as is before mentioned) and the third at Worcester. Lichfield was given to Witta, Leicester to Tota, and Worcester to Eadhead. See more of them in Lincolne. Witta and Tota were present at the Councel of Clyffe a. 747. 737.

After Witta succeeded these.

11. Hemel. He died ann. 764.
12. Cuthfrid.
13. Berthun. He died 785. 764.
Higbertus. Sig. M. West.
14. Aldulf.

Offa King of Mercia procured the Pope to make this Aldulf an Archbishop and gave him authority over the Sees of Win-

Winchester, Hereford, Leycester, Worcester, Helmham, and Dunwich. He lived anno 793. Jun.

15. Humbert.

795. Matth. Westm. saith this man died the yere 795, and calleth him Archbishop of Lichfield, as he doth also Higbert his successor. Howbeit I am out of doubt that Aldulf as he was the first, so he was the last Archbishop that ever sate there.

16. Herewin. He lived anno 833 as appeareth by a Charter in Ingulfus confirmed by him. Pag. 488.

17. Higbert.

18. Ethelwold. He died 858.

858. 19. Humberhtus. He died 864.

864. 20. Kenferth or rather Kinebert. He died 872.

872. 21. Cumbert,

22. Tunbriht or Bumfrith. He died 918.

By the way now it shall not bee amisse to remember that Florentius Wigorn: (from whom William of Malmsb. very little dissenteth) reporteth this order of succession, as neere as I can gather.

13. Berthun.
14. Higbert.
15. Aldulf.
16. Herewyn.
17. Ethelwald.
18. Hunberht.
19. Cineferth.
20. Tunbright.

That wherin I differ from them, I find in Matth. Westminster, whom I follow the rather, for that he setteth down not their bare names, but their times of consecration now and then, yea and their death also.

After Tunbright *without all controversie succeeded,*

918. 23 Ella.
24 Alfgar.
25 Kinsy. He lived anno 966. and 948.
26 Winsy.

27. Elseth

27. Elfeth or Ealfeage.
28. Godwyn.
29. Leofgar.
30. Brithmar. He died 1036.
31. Wlfius. He died 1054.
32. Leofwyn, Abbot of Couentry. 1039-1054

33. Peter.

THis man forſaking Lichfield, remoued his Epiſcopall Sée to Chefter the yére 1075. He was conſecrate 1067. died the yére 1086. and was buried at Chefter. 1067 W. Con. 1.

34. Robert de Limeſey.

HE was conſecrate the yére 1088. tranſlated his Sée from Chefter to Couentry 1095. died September 1. 1116. and was buried at Couentry. 1088 Wi. Ruf. 2.

35. Robert Peche, alias Peccam.

RObert, ſurnamed Peccatum or Peche, and ſometimes Peccam, Chaplaine vnto king Henry the firſt, was conſecrate 1117. died Auguſt 22. 1127. and was buried at Couentry. 1117 Hen. 1. 18.

36. Roger de Clinton.

THe king then beſtowed this Biſhopricke vpon Roger de Clinton that was Archdeacon of Buckingham and was nephew vnto Geoffry Lord Clinton, a man of great account and authority in his time. December 21. 1129. he was ordred Prieſt at Canterbury, and conſecrate Biſhop the day following. This man built a great part of the Church of Lichfield, increaſed the number of his prebends, fenſed the towne of Lichfield with a ditch, and beſtowed much vpon the caſtle there. No part of that Caſtle now ſtandeth, only the ditch remayneth to bee ſéene, and the place where it ſtood, retaineth the name of Caſtle-field. He tooke vpon him the croſſe at laſt, went 1129 Hen. 1. 30.

went to Jerusalem, and died at Antioch. Aprill 26. 1148. I find that one Roger Bishop of Chester (so the Bishops of Lichfield were sometimes called) was founder of the monastery of Wilde was for Cisterciens or blacke Monkes, the yearely reuenewes whereof at the suppression were valued to be 129. pound fiue shillings ten pence. In like sort I find that one Roger Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield, founded a Priory in Lichfield dedicated to S. John, the value whereof I find not. Whether this Roger de Chriton were the author of these foundations or some other of those Rogers that succeded him, I cannot say.

37. Walter Durdent.

1149 Steph. 15. WAlter Durdent Prior of Canterbury succeded him. He was consecrate 1149. died 1161. and was buried at Couentry.

38. Richard Peche.

1161. Hen. 2. 9. RIchard Peche was sonne vnto Robert Peche Bishop of Couentry. By him he was preferred vnto the Archdeaconry of Couentry, and the yere 1162. succeded him in his Bishoppicke. This man in his latter dayes, tooke on him the habite of a Chanon in the Church of Saint Thomas neere Stafford, of which house some name him the founder. He was buried there, dying the yere 1181. Houeden saith 1183.

39. Girardus Puella, or La pucelle.

1181 Hen. 2. 28. OF this man, Robertus Montensis writeth thus. Magister Girardus cognomento Puella, &c. Maister Gerard surnamed Puella, a man of great learning, and vertue, the yere 1181. was chosen Bishop of Chester in England. That Bishoppicke hath three Episcopall Seas, Chester, Couentry, and Lichfield. He died January 12. 1184. and was buried at Couentry.

40. Hugh

40. Hugh Nouant, or Nunant.

The yeare 1186. Hugh Nouaunt a Norman, but ſtudent ſometimes in the vniuerſity of Oxford, was conſecrate Biſhop of Lichfield. King Richard the firſt, being taken priſoner by the Archduke of Auſtrich, he ioyned with Iohn Earl of Poictayne the Kings brother that ſought to diſpoſſeſſe his ſaid brother of the kingdome, for which afterward himſelfe, and his friends, indured much trouble, the hiſtory whereof is related by R. Houeden, who ſaith he was fain to redeem the Kings ſeruice with the payment of 5000. markes. Of the King, before that time (as it ſeemes) hee bought the monaſtery of Couentry for 300. markes, intending to place ſecular prieſts in the ſame. Whither hee came with a power of armed men the yeare 1190. and when the monkes would not giue place, inuading them with fine force, chaſed away ſome, beat and lamed other, ſpoyled their houſe, burnt their Charters and euidences, &c. and then put in ſecular prieſts in their roomes. Bale reporteth that he could not carry this matter ſo cleere as that it coſt him not ſome ſtripes: In the conflict himſelfe was wounded, and that in the Church iuſt before the high altar. It ſeemeth he was a man learned, ſtout, and wiſe enough, but not ſo ſtraight and carefull a cenſurer of his own manners and conuerſation as hee ſhould bee. No doubt our monkes (that were the onely writers of thoſe times) ſpeake no better of him then he deſerues: yet for his religious and penitent end hee made they commende him much. Trauelling toward Rome, in his own country of Normandy he fell ſicke, and perceiuing his end to approach, ſent for diuers religious perſons, vnto whom he acknowledged the looſeneſſe of his life, and with continuall teares greatly lamented the ſame, heartily requeſted them to pray for him, gaue al his money & goods vnto the poore, and laſtly put on a monks cowle, thereby thinking to make the monkes amends for all the trouble and vexation he had wrought them. Hee died at Beccumer hill, or (as Roger Houeden reporteth) at Wetherlewin March 27 1199. and was buried at Cane in the 14. yeare of his troubleſome gouernment. The yeare 1193. hee was rob-

1186. Hen. 2. 33.

bed

bed of an infinite deale of treasure neere Canterbury trauelling toward king Richard that was then prisoner in Germany. And not long after, being banished the realme for taking part with king Iohn rebelling against his brother king Richard then prisoner in Germany, hee was faine to buy restitution vnto his place with the summe of 5000. markes.

41. Geffry de Muschamp.

1199. Ioan. 1. THe monks soone after the death of Bishop Hugh recouered their places againe, got them a new Prior, and proceeding to the election of a Bishop, made choice of one Geffry de Muschamp Archdeacon of Cheueland. He was consecrate at Westminster (saith one) March 15. 1199. But Matthew Paris (whom I rather beleeue) saith it was at Canterbury June 21. He died the yeare 1208. and was buried at Lichfield.

42. Walter de Gray.

1210. Ioan. 12. THe yeare 1210. Walter de Gray was elected vnto this See, translated to Worcester the yeare 1214. and afterwards to Yorke. See more of him there.

43. William de Cornehull.

1215 Ioan. 17. HE was consecrate January 25. 1215, died June 19. 1223. and was buried at Lichfield.

44. Alexander de Sauensby.

1224. Hen. 3. 9. ALexander de Sauensby (whom Bale calleth Alexander Wendocke) spent much time in diuers Vniuersities, as namely in Tholouse, Bononia and others, in which he had the reputation of a great Philosopher, and a profound Diuine. He writ diuers workes wel esteemed of in times past. In them hee maketh report of certaine visions and strange apparitions he had seene scarce credible. He was consecrate at Rome vpon Easter day 1224. In his time a great contro-

uersie

norſe long raiſed betwixt the Monkes of Couentry, & the Canons of Lichfield, about the election of their Biſhoppe, which euer ſince the remouing of the Sea from Cheſter, had belonged vnto the Monkes. After the ſpending of much money vpon this ſuit in the Court of Rome, the matter was ordered there by definitiue ſentence in this ſort. It was agreed that they ſhould chuſe alternis vicibus, the monkes one time, and the Canons of Lichfield the next: But in all elections as well at Lichfield, as at Couentry, the Prior of Couentry was alſo wont to giue a voice, and it muſt be the firſt voice. Of this Biſhop, the king (Henry the 3.) ſtood in great iealouſie, by reaſon of the great familiarity that was betwixt him and the Earle Marſhall that gallant rebell. Wherefore on a time, the King charged him as a party in the Earle conſpiracy, which tended (as hee ſayd) to the depoſing and diſplacing of him from the Kingdome. To cleare himſelfe from ſo hainous an imputation, he toke no other courſe but this; hee put on immediately his Epiſcopall roabes, and ſolemnly accuſed all thoſe that had but any thought of ſo wicked a practiſe. It was well accepted by the King, and gaue ſatiſfaction. Concerning this man, it is alſo to be remembred that hee was founder of a houſe for the Gray Friers, in the South weſt part of Lichfield, died at Ludeuer, December 26, 1238. and was buried at Lichfield.

45 Hugh de Pateſhull.

SOone after the death of the forenamed Alexander, the Monkes of Couentry with the good liking of the Canons of Lichfield, eleaged for their Biſhop one William Raleigh. About the ſame time the Conuent of Norwich (that Sea alſo being voyde) choſe him likewiſe, and he accepting the ſecond offer as the better of the two, left Lichfield. By reaſon hereof a new contrauerſie ariſe betweene the Monkes of Couentry and the chapter of Lichfield, whether the turn of Couentry were ſerued in this election or no. Each party ſtanding vpon their ſtile, Lichfield men elected their Deane, and the monkes one Nicholas Fernham that was afterwards Biſh. of Durham: Of more of him there. This Nicholas Fernham

1240. Hen. 3. 25.

hauing notice of the election, presently renounced the same. The Deane (that was a very good man) hearing great commendation of the said Fernham, and thinking hee refused to consent vnto the election because the title seemed doubtfull & litigious, neuer ceased importuning his chapter till they also had named him. This notwithstanding Nicholas Fernham persisting in his refusal, both parties through the kings intercession were induced to consent vnto the choice of Hugh Pateshull Treasurer of Pauls, that had bene Treasurer, and was at that time Chancellour of England. Hee was sonne vnto Simon Pateshull sometime Lord chiefe Iustice of England. Hee was consecrate July 1. 1241. Being yet in his best age and full strength, hee was taken away by vntimely death December 7. 1348. hauing sate not fully two yeres. A man for his life and conuersation vnblameable and not vnlearned; yet misliked in our histories because in that little time he gouerned, he shewed himselfe more fauourable vnto his cannons of Lichfield, then the monkes of Couentry.

46 Roger de Weseham.

1245. Hen. 3.30. The King now made earnest request for the election of Richard Abbot of Euesham and Keeper of the great Seale. Some chose him: but the greater part agreed vpon a Monke that was Chaunter of Couentry. The Abbot by the meanes of the king and his owne purse, notwithstanding the insufficiency of his election, had now obtained the Popes fauour for his consecration, at what time hee was taken away by death in Riola a City of Gascoigne, hauing first resigned the custody of the great seale into the Kings hand. After his death, with consent of all parties there was chosen one William de Monte Pessulano, a vertuous and learned man: him also the king misliked. Once more they proceeded to election, & by perswasion of Robert Grosthead Bishop of Lincolne, made choice of Robert de Weseham Dean of Lincolne, sometime a Franciscan Fryer of Oxford, a man very commendable (saith Mathew Paris) both for life and learning. There had bene much adoe in former times betweene the Deanes and the Bishops of Lincolne. This Bishop thinking the

the reuenu thereof to bee the greatnes of the Deanes liuing, endeauoured the more earnestly to preferr this man, that the Deanrie being voyde, hee might somewhat weaken the same by disposing elsewhere the parsonage of Alysbery that heretofore belonged vnto it. This Roger Weseham was allowed of by the Pope, and consecrate at Lyons, the yeare 1245. before the king euer heard of any such thing toward. For they had concealed it from him of purpose, thinking if he might once get notice of it, the busines was like neuer to be effected. Hauing sate about 11. yeres, & being now waxen old and very sickely, hee resigned his Bishoprick vpon Allhallowen day, 1269. Two yeres after hee died of a palsie, whereof he had laine sicke a long time.

47. Roger de Molend, alias Longespe.

VPon his resignation, the King laboured earnestly to preferr Philip Louel his Treasurer vnto this Bishoprick. The Monks of Couentry, that of al other men could not like of the said Louel (for what cause I know not) that they might be sure to auoide him, as also at the request of Richard Earle of Cornwall the kings brother, elected Roger Molend, one to whom the King and the sayd Earle were both vncles. Him the King readily accepted, & so March 10. 1257. he was admitted consecration. This man was borne and brought vp altogether beyond the seas: By reason whereof hee was vtterly ignorant of the English tong. Being therefore called vpon to be resident vpon his Bishoprick, the yere 1283. he made that his excuse: but it might not serue his turne, Iohn Pechham Archb. of Canterbury, not onely forced him to residence, but reprehended him exceeding sharply for his neglect & carelesnes of his charge. He sate long, and died a very olde man the yere, 1295. 1257. Hen: 3. 42.

47. Walter de Langton.

THe Pope meaning a good turne vnto Iohn Bokingham Bishop of Lincolne, of his absolute authority toke vpon him to translate him to this See from Lincolne, which was then worth 3. Lichfields. He chose rather to forsake all, and 1296. Edw. 1. 25.

and became a Chanon at Canterbury. Vpon his refuſal Walter Langton Treaſurer of England was preferred thereunto and conſecrate December 22. 1296. He liued in great authority vnder king Edward the firſt that ſo vowed him much. But his ſonne Edward the ſecond moleſted and diſgraced him all that euer he might. His father the ſayd Edward the firſt, dying in the North country, the young king commanded this Biſhop to conduct his corpſe vp to London, and when he had ſo done, for reward of his paines, hee cauſed Sr. Iohn Felton Conſtable of the Tower to arreſt him, ſeaſed vpon al his goods had impriſoned him, firſt in the Tower, then in the caſtle of Wallingford, of which impriſonment he was not releaſed in two yeares after. In his fathers life-time he had often reprehended the young Prince for his inſolent and diſſolute behauiour; which good admonitions he taking in euill part, wronged & diſgraced him many waies, namely one time, he brake down his parks, ſpoiled and droue away his deare, &c. The Biſhop complained of this outrage vnto the king his father, who being greatly diſpleaſed therwith, committed the Prince his ſonne for certaine daies. And this was the cauſe of the grudge betwéen the yong king and him. About the ſame time (or I thinke a little ſooner viz. the yer 1302.) he was accuſed of certain hainous crimes before the Pope, and compelled to anſwer the accuſation at Rome in his owne perſon. Though the proofes brought againſt him were either none or very ſlender; yet well knowing whom they had in hand (Nouerant ipſum præ multis bouem valde pinguem, ſayth Matth. Weſtm.) they were content to detaine him there ſo long, as it forced him to ſpend an infinite deale of money, and yet was neuer a whit the nearer in the end. For the Pope remitted the hearing of the cauſe to the Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury, before whom hee purged himſelfe Canonically and was adiudged cleare from thoſe imputations layde vppon him. His accuſer was a certaine Knight, that ſoone after committing a murther pleaded himſelfe to bee a Clearcy man (although then married) hauing beene made a Deacon in his youth. Whereupon hee was committed to the Biſhoppes priſon (as the manner then was) and liuing there onely ſixe dayes,

died

died miserably. Such is the end lightly of those men that delight in vexing and disgracing Gods Ministers. The tempests of those troubles being ourrblowne, the rest of his time this Bishop liued (for ought I finde) very quietly, and being happily dismissed from the Court, attended onely the gouernment of his charge. Vnto his Church of Lichfield he was a wonderfull great benefactor. He laid the first foundation of the Lady chappell there, and at his death left order with his Executors for the full finishing of it. He compassed the cloyster of Lichfield with a stone wall, and bestowed a sumptuous shrine vpon S. Cedda his predecessor with two thousand pound charge. He ditched and walled all the Cathedrall church round about, made one gate of great strength and maiestie at the west part of the close, and another (but a lesse) on the south part. Hee builded the great bridge beyond the Vineyard at Lichfield, ann. 1310. He gaue his owne house or pallace vnto the Vicars for their dwelling, and built a new for himselfe at the East end of the close. He built also (or reedified at least being altogether decayed) the castle of Eccleshall, the Mannour-place of Showbrough and Heywood, with the pallace by the Strand at London. He gaue vnto the high Altar at Lichfield one chalice, and two cruets of fine gold, worth twenty foure pounds, garnished about with precious stones to the value of 200. l. besides many copes and vestments of inestimable price. Hee bestowed vpon the Vicars a siluer cup of fiue marks weight, and a pension of twenty shillings by the yeere: And lastly, procured both vnto them and his Church many charters and notable priuiledges from the King. Hee died at London November 16. 1321. and was buried in the Lady Chappell which he built.

48 Roger Northborough.

THe yeere 1313. Roger Northbrough then Keeper of the great Seale, was taken prisoner by the Scots in the battle of Bannockshrough. Being afterwards Clerke of the Wardrobe (so I find him called) and Treasurer of England, by great sute and the Kings often commanding requests, he found meanes to shoulder into this Bishoprick. He was 1322. 16 Edw. 2.

consecrate June 27. 1322. sate almost 38 yeres (a very long time) and died (saith a record that I haue seene) 10 Cal. Dec. in fest. 5. Luciæ virg. I suppose it intendeth the tenth of Dec.

49 Robert Stretton.

1360. Edw. 3. 35. SOone after the death of the former Bishop, Robert Stretton a Canon of Lichfield, by the importunitie of the blacke Prince (to whom he was Chaplaine) was elected Bishop there. A man very vnlearned and vtterly vnworthy so high a preferment in all respects. The Pope hauing notice of his insufficiency, by speciall mandate prohibited his consecration. Hereupon the new elect was faine to make repaire vnto Rome. The Pope himselfe examined him, but was so earnestly requested by the blacke Prince to fauour his sute, as, though he could not with any honestly allow of him, yet hee was content to leaue him to the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who would by no meanes yeld to affoord him any testimonie of sufficiency. At last with much adoe, hee procured the Pope to authorise two other Bishops for the allowance or reiecting of him (who they were I cannot call to remembrance) and they by the exceeding great importunitie of the Prince admitted him to consecration, which hee receiued, September 26. 1360. See more of this matter in Thomas Lylde Bishop of Ely. Hee sate Bishop here 25 yeres.

50 Walter Skirlawe.

1385. Rich. 2. 9. WAlter Skirlawe Doctor of Law, was consecrate January 14. 1385. remoued to Bathe and Wels the yeere following, and sone after to Durham. See more of him in Durham.

51 Richard

51 Richard Scroope.

RIchard Scroope Doctor of Law, brother vnto William Scroope Earle of Wiltshire, and Treasurer of England, was consecrate August 6. 1386. Sate here ten yeres and was translated to Yorke. His life and lamentable death, you may see there more at large described. 1386. Ric. 2. 20.

52 Iohn Burghill.

IOhn Burghill a Frier preacher was first Bishop of Landaff, and Confessor vnto King Richard the second, translated to Lichfield in the month of September 1398. and dyed about Midsommer 1414. 1398. Ric. 2. 22.

53 Iohn Keterich.

IOhn Keterich a Notary of Rome, and Archdeacon of Surry, was consecrate Bishop of S. Dauids the yere 1414. and translated thence to this See in the month of May 1415 The yere 1417 he was at the Councell of Constance, and was one of the thirty electors that chose Martyn the fift, Pope, (authorised thereunto the Councill) together with the Cardinals. He sate almost 5 yeres, and was translated to Exceter. 1415. Hen. 5. 4.

54 Iames Cary.

A Very little while one Iames Cary was Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield. He happened to be at Florence with the Pope at what time newes was brought thither of the Bishop of Exceters death, and easily obtained that Bishoprick of him, being preferred vnto Lichfield but very lately. Hee enioyed neither of these places any long time. Neuer comming home to see either the one or the other, he died and was buried in Italy. 1419. Hen. 5. 8.

consecrate June 27. 1322. late almost 38 yeres (a very long time) and died (saith a record that I haue seene) 10 Cal. Dec. in fest. 5. Luciæ virg. I suppose it intendeth the tenth of Dec.

49 Robert Stretton.

1360. Edw. 3.35. SOone after the death of the former Bishop, Robert Stretton a Canon of Lichfield, by the importunitie of the blacke Prince (to whom he was Chaplaine) was elected Bishop there. A man very vnlearned and vtterly vnworthy so high a preferment in all respects. The Pope hauing notice of his insufficiency, by speciall mandate prohibited his consecration. Hereupon the new elect was faine to make repaire vnto Rome. The Pope himselfe examined him, but was so earnestly requested by the blacke Prince to fauour his sute, as, though he could not with any honestly allow of him, yet hee was content to leaue him to the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who would by no meanes yeeld to afford him any testimonie of sufficiency. At last with much adoe, hee procured the Pope to authorise two other Bishops for the allowance or reiecting of him (who they were I cannot call to remembrance) and they by the exceeding great importunitie of the Prince admitted him to consecration, which hee receiued, September 26. 1360. See more of this matter in Thomas Lylde Bishop of Ely. Hee sate Bishop here 25 yeres.

50 Walter Skirlawe.

1385. Rich. 2.9. WAlter Skirlawe Doctor of Law, was consecrate January 14. 1385. remoued to Bathe and Wels the yeere following, and soone after to Durham. See more of him in Durham.

51 Richard

51 Richard Scroope.

RIchard Scroope Doctor of Law, brother vnto William Scroope Earle of Wiltshire, and Treasurer of England, was consecrate August 6. 1386. Sate heere ten yeeres and was translated to Yorke. His life and lamentable death, you may see there more at large described. 1386. Ric. 2. 20.

52 Iohn Burghill.

IOhn Burghill a Frier preacher was first Bishop of Landaff, and Confessor vnto King Richard the second, translated to Lichfield in the month of September 1398. and dyed about Midsommer 1414. 1398. Ric. 2. 22.

53 Iohn Keterich.

IOhn Keterich a Notary of Rome, and Archdeacon of Surry, was consecrate Bishop of S. Dauids the yeere 1414. and translated thence to this See in the month of May 1415 The yeere 1417 he was at the Councell of Constance, and was one of the thirty electors that chose Martyn the fift, Pope, (authorised thereunto the Councill) together with the Cardinals. He sate almost 5 yeeres, and was translated to Exceter. 1415. Hen. 5. 4.

54 Iames Cary.

A Very little while one Iames Cary was Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield. He happened to be at Florence with the Pope at what time newes was brought thither of the Bishop of Exceters death, and easily obtained that Bishoprieke of him, being preferred vnto Lichfield but very lately. Hee enioyed neither of these places any long time. Neuer comming home to see either the one or the other, he died and was buried in Italy. 1419. Hen. 5. 8.

55 William Heiworth.

1420. Hen. 5. 9. WIlliam Heyworth Abbot of Saint Albons was consecrate November 28. 1420. and sate 27. yeeres.

56 William Boothe.

1447. Hen. 6. 26. WIlliam Boothe was consecrate July 9. 1447. sate fiue yeeres, and was translated to Yorke. See more of him there.

57 Nicholas Close.

1452. Hen. 6. 31. NIcholas Close was one of the first 6 Schollers appointed by K. Henry the 6. in the foundation of Kings Colledg in Cambridge, & was ỳ Master of his works there Afterwards he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity, became Chancellour of that Vniuersitie, was consecrated Bishop of Carlile 1450. translated hither 1452. and dyed the same yeere.

58 Reginald Butler.

1453 Hen. 6. 32. REginald Butler was consecrate Bishop of Herford the yere 1450. being Abbot of Glocester before. Hee was translated to Lichfield Aprill 3. 1453. and sate there six yeeres.

59 Iohn Halse, or Hales.

1459. Hen. 6. 38. IOhn Hales was consecrated in the moneth of November 1459. sate 31 yeeres, died September 30. 1490. and lieth buried at Lichfield. He was sometimes Provost of Oriall Colledge in Oxford, and a great benefactor of the same.

60 William Smith.

1492. Hen. 7. 8. WIlliam Smith was consecrate 1492. sate 4. yeeres, and was translated to Lincolne. See more there.

61 Iohn

61 Iohn Arundell.

IOhn Arundell an Oxford man was consecrate Nouember 6. 1496. and translated to Exceter 1502. See more in Exceter. 1496. Hen. 7. 12.

62 Geoffry Blithe.

GEoffry Blythe Doctor of Law, brought vp in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate September 7. 1503. The yeere 1512. hee became Lord President of Wales by the appointment of King Henry the eight, and continued in that place till the yeere 1524. at what time it seemes he died. He built a faire house for the Choristers of his church. The yeere 1523. he was attached for treason, but happily acquitted. He lieth buried at Lichfield. 1503. Hen: 7. 19.

63 Rowland Lee.

ROwland Leigh Doctor of Law, a Cambridge man, succeeded, being consecrate Aprill 19. 1534. A man famous for two things. He married King Henry the 8. vnto Queene Anne Bulleyn, 1533. Againe, it is to be remembred of him, that being made President of Wales, the yeere 1535. in the time of his gouernment (and peraduenture partly by his procurement) the countrey of Wales was by Parliament incorporated and vnited to the kingdome of England, the liberties, lawes, and other respects made common vnto the Welch with the naturall English. This Bishop died Lord President the yeere 1543. and was buried at Shrewsbury. 1524. Hen. 8. 17.

64 Richard Sampson.

AFter him Richard Sampson Bishop of Chichester became Bishop of Lichfield. Hee was translated March 16. 1543. This R. Sampson being a Doctor of Law, & Deane of the Chappell, writ somewhat for the Kings supremacy 1543. Hen. 8. 35.

macy and was answered by Cochlæus. Hee writ also commentaries vpon the Psalmes A and vpon the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians. Hee was consecrate Bishop of Chichester the yeere 1537. and the yeere 1539. was sent to the towre for retaining with money certaine prisoners that had denied the Kings supremacy. Presently vpon his remoue to this See, he was made President of Wales. In that office he continued till the second yeere of King Edward, at what time he began to shew himself a Papist, notwithstanding his former writings against the Pope. He died at Eccleshall, September 25. 1554.

65 Ralfe Bane.

1555. Mary 3. RAlfe Bayne, Doctor of Diuinity, borne in Yorkeshire, brought vp in S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, and sometimes reader or professor of the Hebrew tongue in Paris, was consecrate Bishop of Lichfield soon after the death of the other. Hee writ vpon the Prouerbs of Salomon, and dedicated his worke vnto Francis the French King. Hauing been Bishop almost fiue yeeres, hee was deprriued anno 1559. and soone after died of the stone at London, where hee was buried in S. Dunstans Church.

66 Thomas Bentham.

1559. Eliz: 3. THomas Bentham brought vp in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate March 24. 1559. and died February 21. 1578.

67 William Ouerton.

1573. Eliza. 22. WIlliam Ouerton Doctor of Diuinity succeeded. Hee likewise had his education in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, and died about the beginning of Aprill 1609.

68 George

68 George Abbot.

GEorge Abbot Doctor of Diuinitie and Deane of Winchester, was consecrated December 3. 1609. and remoued first to London before the end of the same yeare, and sone after to Canterbury. 1609. Iac. 7.

69 Richard Neyle.

RIchard Neile Bishop of Rochester succeeded, being translated to this See about Michaelmasse 1610. The yeere 1613. about Michaelmasse he was remoued to Lincolne. 1610. Iac. 8.

70 Iohn Ouerall.

IOhn Ouerall Doctor of Diuinitie and Deane of Paules, sometimes fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and then Master of Katherine Hall there, was consecrated April 3. 1614. 1614. Iac. 12.

This Bishopricke is valued in the Exchequer at 550 pounds, 17 shillings, two pence, ob. farthing, and in the Popes books at 1733 ducats or Florenes: or according to one report, 300.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF SALISBVRY.

1 Aldelm.

705 AFter the death of Headda the firſt Biſhop of Wincheſter, it pleaſed Iua King of the weſt Saxons to diuide his Dioces (which before contained all the countrey of the weſt Saxons) into two parts. The one of them hee committed vnto Daniel, allotting vnto him Wincheſter for his Sée, and that Dioces which now doth, and euer ſince hath belonged vnto the ſame: The other part, containing the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Wiltſhire, Deuon and Cornewall, hee ordained to be gouerned by a Biſhop, whoſe Sée hee eſtabliſhed at Sherborne, and appointed vnto the ſame one Aldhelm a neere kinſeman of his owne, being (as ſome ſay) the ſonne of Kenred his brother. Capgraue ſaith he was his owne ſonne. This Aldhelm ſpent all his youth in trauile, and hauing viſited the moſt famous Vniuerſities of Fraunce and Italy, became very learned: in Poetry eſpecially hee was excellent, and writ much in Greeke and Latine, proſe and verſe

voted his endeuors greatly to maintein and was very skilfull in the same. But his other study was chiefly in the knowledge of the holy scriptures, vnto which all his time was consecrated to him. After his returne, he became a Monke, and after Abbot of Malmsbury for the space of fower and thirty yeares. The yeare 703. he was consecrated Bishop of Sherborne, and that (as it seemeth vnto me) at Reims. For it is remembred that while hee stayed there for the Popes approbation, the same Pope (his name was Sergius) was charged with getting of a bastard, for which fact hee was bold to reprehend his holinesse sharply. He writ diuers learned workes mentioned by Beda lib. 4. c. 19. and vide the yeare 709. Num. 25.

2. Fordhere.

HE lined in the time of Beda, who saith, hee also was a man very well seene in the knowledge of the scriptures. The yeare 738. he attended the Mumme of the West Saxons vnto Rome. 709.

After him succeeded these.

3. Herewald, He was present at the Councel held by Cuthbert Archbishop of Canterbury. An. 747. He also confirmed a Charter of certain lands giuen to the Church of Wells by Kinewolfe king of the West Saxons. An. 766 737.
4. Ethelnold.
5. Denefrith.
6. Wilbert. He was at Rome with Wlfred Archbishop of Canterbury. An. 115.
7. Ealhstan. A famous warrier. He subdued vnto king Egbright the kingdomes of Kent and the East Saxons. He fought many battels with the Danes and euer lightly had the victory, namely at a place in Sommersetshire then called Wecredsmouth, now Comage, he slue a great number of them the yeare 845. King Ethelwlf being at Rome in pilgrimage, they set vp his sonne Ethelbald against him and to driue the father at his returne to deuide his kingdome with his sonne. He died the yeare 867. ha- 818.

ning

ning late Bishop at Sherborne 50. yéres and was buried in his owne Church. A man very wise, valiant, carefull for the good of his country, and passing liberall. He augmented the reuenues of his Bishoprick wonderfully.

868. 7. Edmund or Headmund, slaine in battell by the Danes the yeare 872. at Meredune.

872. 8. Etheleage.

9. Alfry.

10. Asser. This man writ a certaine Chronicle of Britaine (amongst diuers other works) wherein he reporteth of himselfe that hee was a disciple and scholler of that famous welchman Iohn, that hauing studied long in Athens, he perswaded King Alfrid, to institute (or rather to renew) a vniuersity at Oxford, and himselfe became the first publique reader there. He writeth furthermore that he was Scribe or Chancellor vnto Asser the Archbishop of Saint Dauids his néere kinsman, who both endured great veration and trouble at the hands of one Hemeyd a mighty man of those parts, that tyrannized intollerably over the Clergy there. By reason thereof waxing weary of his office, he left his country, and comming into England, to King Alfred, became schoolemaster of his children vntill such time as Alfsius Bishop of Sherborne dying, hee was preferred to his place. Ingulphus sayes that in the meane time he had bin Abbot of Bangor. Vnto this man the sayd King gaue the manors of Wellington, Buckland, and Lydyard in Sommersetshire, which since haue come vnto the Bishops of Wels, whereof one (Buckland) yet remaineth vnto that See. By his exhortation also that good King did much for the Vniuersity of Oxford, alotting diuers stipends vnto the readers and professors there. This Bishoppe died the yeare 883. and was buried at Sherborne.

883. 11. Swithelm or Sigelm trauelled into India to the place of Saint Thomas his buriall, carried thither the almes or offring of King Alfred, and brought home many pretious stones of great price.

12. Ethelwald

12. Ethelwald, or Ethelward, brought vp in Oxford was a yonger sonne vnto King Alfred. He died the yeare 898.

After Ethelwald the See of Sherborne stood void seuen yeares by reason of the Danish warres. The yeare 905. Pleg. mund by the commaundement of King Edward the elder consecrate seuen Bishops in one day as I haue before mentioned in Canterbury & elsewhere. Three of them were appointed to Sees newly erected all taken out of the Diocese of Sherborne. One had iurisdiction ouer Cornewall, another ouer Deuonshire, and a third ouer Sommersetshire. Some after that, a fourth was placed in Wiltshire, hauing his See some say at Ramsbery, others say at Dunnyng, and some other at Wilton. So Sherborne had now left vnto it onely Dorsetshire & Barkshire. Of the rest we shall speake God willing seuerally in their particular places. But these Bishoppes of Wiltshire, because there See at last returned backe againe whence it first sprang, I will deliuer them and their succession next after Sherborne.

Sherborne.

13. Werstane. He died 918. slaine by the Danes in battell. 918.
14. Ethelbald.
15. Sigelm. Florilegus mentioneth one Sigelm to haue bẽ slaine by the Danes the yeare 834. I beleeue he mistoke it for 934.
16. Alfred. He died 940.
17. Wlfsin. This man was made Abbot of Westminster by Dunstan then Bishop of London. Being preferred to the Bishopricke of Sherborne, hee displaced secular Priests and put in monks. In regard thereof, our monkish writers fauour him much, make him a very holy man, and report of him, that when he lay a dying, he cried out suddenly; I see the heauens open, and Iesus Christ standing at the right hand of God, immediately after those words giuing vp the ghost. an. 958. 940.
18. Alfwold. He died 978. and was buried at Sherborne. 958.
19. Ethelricke. 978.
20. Ethelsius.

21 Brith-

21. Brithwin al. Brithwicke. He died 1009.
1009. 22. Elmer.
23. Brinwin al. Birthwyn.
24. Elfwold, was brother vnto his predecessor, a man of great temperance and frugality, for the which in that luxurious age he was much admired. After his death, these two Sées were againe conioyned and made one.

Wiltshire.

1 Ethelstane, had his Sée at Ramsbury:
2 Odo that became Archbishop of Canterbury the yeere 934. was Bishop of Milton. He was his successor.
3 Osulf. He died 970. and was buried at Milton.
4 Alfstan. Hee died 981. and was buried at Abundun, where he had beene Abbot.
5 Alfgar al. Wolfgar.
6 Siricius, translated to Canterbury 989. See more of him there.
7. Alfricus al. Aluricius, hee succeeded his predecessour in Canterbury likewise the 995.
8 Brithwold, a monke of Glastonbury, a great benefactor of that Abbey, as also of the Abbey of Malmesbury. He died 1045. and was buried at Glastonbury. See somewhat concerning him in Brithwold of Milton.
9. Herman a Flemming Chaplaine vnto King Edward the Confessor, was the last Bishop of this petty Sée. He laboured to haue his Sée removed to Malmsbury, and had once obtained it of K. Edward the Confessor, but by a counterfait of the monkes there, hee was disappointed. Very angry with this repulse, he left this Bishoprick, and became a monke at Bertine in France. But hearing some after how that Elfwold Bishop of Sherborne was dead, hee returned home againe, and with much adoe obtained that Sherborne and his Diocesse might once more be united together againe. The yeere 1050. he was at Rome with Aldred Archbishop of Worke.

1. Her-

1. Herman.

The forenamed Herman liuing vnto the time of William Conquerour, when as he gaue commaundement that all Bishops should remoue their Sees from obscure townes to the fairest cities of their Diocies, made choice of Salisbury and there laid the foundation of a Church, which he lined not to finish. Salisbury (saith W. of Malmsbury) is a place built on the toppe of a hill, resembling rather a Castle then a towne, compassed about with a strong wall, and well prouided otherwise of al commodities, but wanteth water so vnreasonably, (as a strange kind of merchandise) it is there to be solde for money. This place we now call old Salisbury, whereof nothing remaineth at this time but certaine decert cottages. How it decaied, we shall haue cause hereafter to discourse.

2. Osmond.

OSmond being a knight, and a Norman by birth, came into England with King William the Conquerour. Hee had borne Captaine of Day in Normandy and by the foresaide king was made Chauncellor of England, Earle of Dorset, and after Hermans death, Bishop of Salisbury: he was a man well learned, and passing wise, in regard whereof hee was alwaies of the priuy councell and might seldome bee spared from the Court. He continued the building begun by his predecessor and at last finished the same, adding vnto it a library, which he furnished with many excellent bookes. This new Church at olde Salisbury was finished, and in an euill houre dedicated very solemnly by the foresaide Osmond together with Walkelin Bishop of winchester, & Iohn of Bath the yeare 1092. In an euill houre I say, for the very next day after, ỹ steple of the same was set on fire by lightning. That he afterwards repaired, and furnished his Church with all maner of ornaments. At last he departed this life Saturday. Decem. 3. 1099. and was buried in his owne Church His bones were after remoued to new Salisbury, where they now lye, in the middle of the Lady Chappell vnder a Marble

ſtone bearing this onely inſcription ANNO. MXCIX. Above any thing I may not forget, that amongeſt diuers bookes he writ (as the life of Saint Adelme the firſt Biſhop of Sherborne, not of S. Anſelme who liued tenne yeares after him, as Baronius miſtaking reporteth et.) hee was firſt Author of the ordinale ſecundum vſum Sarum. After his death he was canoniſed, and the aforeſaid third day of December appointed for his holyday.

3. Roger.

1107. Hen. 1. 8. KIng Henry the firſt beeing yet a priuate man, & ſeruing his brother in his wars in Normandy, it chaunced him and his troope to turne into a Church in the Suburbes of Caine to heare ſeruice. Roger that rich and mighty Biſhop of Saliſbury that was afterwards, attended the cure there at that time for ſome very poore ſalary. This crafty curate, well knowing how to fit the deuotion of ſoldiers, was ſo nimble at his buſineſſe, as he had made an ende of his worke before ſome of the company were aware he had begunne. They all cryed out he was the fitteſt chaplaine for ſoldiers that might be found. Whereupon halfe in ieſt, halfe in earneſt, the yong Prince bid him follow him. He did ſo; and albeit he was in a manner altogether vnlearned, yet being verie crafty, in a ſhort time he wound himſelfe ſo fait into the Princes liking, as he employed him in moſt of his affairs. Whileſt he remained a priuate man, hee had the managing of his money and houſhold buſineſſes, wherein hee did the Prince his Maiſter ſuch ſeruice (his meanes being then very ſmall, and requiring carefull attendance) as hee gained a ſpeciall truſt with him euer after; in ſo much as, ſome after his comming to the crowne, hauing preferred him to this Biſhopricke, hee gaue him alſo the title of Iuſticiarius totius Angliæ, and committed euer the whole gouernment of the Realme vnto him in his abſence, which fell out to be very often, and ſometime for the ſpace of 3. or 4. yeares together. Theſe employments gaue him opportunity, both to inrich himſelfe, and to prefer his friends euen as he liſted. Hee had a ſonne of his owne called Roger, ſurnamed Paupere-cenſu, whome hee made Chaun-

celour

celour of England. He had also two nephewes which by mans Bishops; Alexander, of Lincolne, and Nigellus of Ely. This Nigellus likewise had a sonne called Richard Fitz-Neale, that long after became Bishop of London. For there is great benefits he pinned not to thankfull to his Master as was to be expected. For he (King Henry the first) having left his only sonne and apparant heire prince William, by misfortune upon the sea, and having no issue lawfully begotten, left to inherit his Kingdome but onely Mawde the Empresse: yea I say thought good to take an oath of all the nobility, wherein they promised to yelde obedience to her after his death as their Soueraigne, and to none other. This oath though Roger our Bishop did not only take himselfe, but minister unto the rest of the nobility, for that hee was chauncellor: yet notwithstanding, forgetting all duties of religion toward God, of thankfulnesse toward his patrone, and loyalty to his Prince; hee was the first man (the king being dead) that fell to plotting for the aduancement of Stephen unto the kingdome, which by his perswasion hee first attempted, and much peale by his ingracious counsell at last obtained. At the time of king Henries death, it happened Maud the Empresse to be out of the realme in Normandy with her Father. Whereof Stephen Earle of Boloigne, taking aduantage thought to with this Bishop, & the Bishop of Winchester Stephens brother (that was then the Popes Legate) as they were content to set the crown upon his head who otherwise then by a kind of election which they procured, had no colour of right unto the same. For if they regarded neerenesse of blood, not onely Maud and her sonne were neerer, but Theobald alia Earle of Bloys that was Stephens elder brother. Howbeit these Clergymen that bare all the sway in those times, desirous to continue their owne greatnesse, would needes make choice of him; as perswaded belike, y in bestowing the crown upon such a one as had least reason to expect it, they should so farre oblige him unto them, as in all likelihood it must bee a meanes not onely to continue, but much to increase their greatnesse. As for the oath they had taken, this Bishop deuised an excuse, that king

king Henry after the time they had sworne to his daughter, marrying her out of the Realme without their consent, had therein discharged them of that oath. Howsoeuer this allegation might bleare the eyes of men, it could not deceiue God: that out of his iustice turned this deuice to the destruction of many, & the infinit trouble of al that had any finger in the same. K. Stephen in the beginning of his raigne, to secure himselfe the better against forrain inuasions (as he thought) graunted free licence vnto all that would, to build castles in any part of the Realme; by vertue of which grant in a short time after, there were erected no lesse than 1117. new castles. But the Bishoppes (and this of Salisbury) farre outwent the nobility and all the rest in magnificence, strength, and number of their erections. To leaue the rest vnto their owne places, the most cost that this man bestowed, was vpon the Castle of the deuises; the ruines whereof who so doth yet view, will not meruaile if in those dayes it were accounted the most stately and sumptuous building of all Europe. Besides it, he built also the castles of Sherborne and Waimbury, two places in strength and beauty little behinde the other: and lastly new walled and repaired the Castle of Salisbury. Somewhat then to excuse the vanity of this humor, he fell to repayring of his Church of olde Salisbury, which in a manner he built all a new. It is said also that he bestowed the foundation of two monasteries; but what they were I finde not. These Antidotes were of so small force against the poyson of enuy as there wanted not many to buzze daily into the Kings eares, that these castles no doubt were intended to intertaine the party of the Empresse his aduersary: and that it much behoued him to take them from the Priest, in whose hands to leaue them, were neither safe nor surely. Others put him in minde of his owne wants, which might no way they said, be better supplied; than by rifling the coffers of this rich Bishop. Whether it were feare, and a iealousie of the Bishops fidelity (which some deliuer,) or couetousnes & a desire of possessing himselfe of his wealth, which others affirme, or happily both; certain it is, that violently he despoiled at once both of his treasure and his castles

this

this Bishop, to whom he owed euen the crowne he bare, hauing lately obtained diuers victories, against the Scots, against the Empresse, the French and others, and thinking his throne now sufficiently established, he presumed so far of his owne strength, as casting all regard of his old friend, behind him, he doubted not to take the course before mentioned; which was very like in the end to haue proued his ouerthrow, as in his history the Chronicles may shew you. At Oxford a counsell is called by the King, whither the Bishops, and especially ours of Salisbury must needs come. He would faine haue excused himselfe by age and the indisposition of his body; but it might not serue his turne. Answer was made, his experience was such in affaires of the Realme and such his knowne fidelity, as the king must not want his aduice, whereon he meant principally to rely. And true it is indeed that hitherunto the king was wholly ruled by him, insomuch as he gaue him for himselfe or his friend, whatsoeuer he would aske. One of his nephewes he made Chancellor, another Treasurer, & bestowed vpon himselfe the burrough of Malmesbury; and sometimes he would not sticke to say, let this man beg while he will, for a while, I will giue him halfe the kingdome rather than say him nay, and sooner shall he be weary of craning than I of granting. Of late now he had somewhat withdrawne himselfe from the Court, pretending vnseruiceableneſſe by reason of his debility and many yeres. But the king it seems was disposed to haue it for an argument of alienation of his affections, whereunto a great emulation grown betwen him and Winchester the kings brother might giue some likelihood. And therefore vsing faire words as a baite to tell him into his net, seconding his kind messages with the like words, at their meeting, he gaue him all gratious entertainment; but secretly take order (as it seemeth) that a quarrell should be picked vnto some of his retinue. So when he least suspected any such matter, his people were set vpon by some of the kings officers, pretending that certain courtiers were by them disappointed of their lodgings. After a little resistance one or two of the Bishops men slaine and diuers wounded, the Bishops men fled, as did also the Bishop himselfe, his sonne and both his

nephewes. But the watch was made too faire before hand for them all to escape. For they were all taken, except the Bishop of Ely, that hasted him to the Castell of Deuises, which he found very well prouided, & determined to hold it against the king: who presently trauelled thither with all speed, carrying along with him his prisoners, who he caused to be very hardly vsed, shutting vp ye one Bishop in an Oxe-stal, the other in a filthy blacke roome more loathsome than the other. At his first comming, he summoned the castell, intending to proue all meanes, rather than he would let this occasion slip, of ridding the same. Therefore when no other practise would take successe (for he tryed many) he caused a paire of gallowes to be set vp, and sware he would hang Roger the Bishops son, if the castle were not presently deliuered vp vnto him. The Bishop of Ely continuing obstinate in his denial, though his vncle of Salisbury had intreated him earnestly to yelde: the halter was now about the young mans necke, and hee euen ready to be executed, when his father humbly besought the king, that he would accept his best endeuour for the effecting of his desire, & to saue his sons life, was content to sweare he would neither eat nor drinke before the castell were deliuered vnto him. Hereupon the execution of the sonne was staied, but it cost the Father his life. For the Bishop of Ely his nephew, notwithstanding what intreaty could be made, suffered his vncle to fast three whole daies before hee would giue ouer. The Bishop of Salisbury being now very aged, partly peraduenture through griefe, but partly also by reason of so long abstinence, fell sicke of a quartane ague, wherewith he languished from that time (being the moneth of July) vntill December following, and then died, raging and taking on like a man distract of his wittes certaine daies before his departure. There was found in that castell of his fortie thousand markes of siluer ready coyned, beside gold, plate & iewels of inestimable price. All that the king laide hands vpon, and with that money procured (as some deliuer) the marriage of his eldest sonne Eustace and Constantia the French kings sister. The Bishops sonne was kept long in prison, and dealt earnestly withall to renounce the Empresse and denote himselfe to the party of the K. which he most honestlie

ly and constantly refusing, with long suite obtained at last for a great fauour, that he might be banished the realme. To make an end now with this Bishop, hee was elected April 13. 1102. consecrate August 11. 1207. with diuers other, and died December 4. 1239. So he was Bishop (accounting the time from his first election) 37. yeares, flourishing al that while in wonderfull great prosperity, and yet had a miserable and most vnhappy end.

4. Ioceline.

ROger being dead, K. Stephen nominated vnto his place one Philip his Chancellor. But the Popes Legate and the clergy of Salisbury, vtterly refusing to receiue him, hee made suite for the Bishoprick of Bayon and obtained the same. After that, it saueth vnto mee one Galfridus became Bishop of Sarum. But because my proofes are not pregnant, and diuers affirme Ioceline to be the next successor of Roger except that same Philip (whom no man reckoneth amongst the Bishops of this See) I will passe him ouer in silence. Certaine it is that one Ioceline became Bishop of Salisbury, continued so many yeares, and died the yeare 1184. He was excommunicate together with the Bishop of London in the cause of Thomas Becket, and indured much trouble about him (as you may see more at large in the life of the saide Thomas.) He had a sonne named Reginald Bishop of Bath, and after Archbishop of Canterbury.

5. Hubert.

NOuember 1. 1189. Hubert surnamed Walter Deane of Poxe, was consecrate Bishop of Sarum. He attended King Richard Cœur-de-lion in his famous voyage to the holy land: Hereof see more in Canterbury, whither he was translated the yeare 1193. 1189. Ric. 1. 1.

6. Robert.

AFter him ſate one Robert, Archdeacon of Canterbuttle, whom Matth. Parker ſeemeth to call (by the name of his predeceſſor) Hubert. And Roger Houeden reckoneth him amongſt thoſe that attended the coronation of King Iohn the yeare 1199. by the name of Herbert, of him I finde nothing elſe recorded.

7. Richard Poore.

1217. Hen. 3. 1. RIchard Poore ſometimes Dean of Salisbury, was conſecrate Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1215. and removed to Salisbury the yeare 1217. This Biſhop conſidering the inconuenient ſituation of his Cathedrall Sée in a place ſo dry, and bleake, as alſo wearied with the often inſolencies and malapert demeanure of the ſoldiers that guarded the Earles Caſtle; reſolue the ſame, and ſending for diuers famous workemen from beyond the Seas, began the foundation of a new Church, in a place then called Merifield. Pandulph the Popes Legate laid the firſt ſtone, the firſt for the Pope, the ſecond for the King, the third for the Caſtle of Salisbury, the fourth for the Countrie, and the firſt for the Biſhop. In this worke, though hee had great helpe of the king, and diuers of the nobility, yet was he ſo farre from ending it, as 30. yeares after his departure, it was ſcarcely finiſhed. The Townſmen of olde Salisbury they likewiſe removed their habitation to the ſame place, and left the caſtle al alone, which hauing béene the ſeat of the Earles of Salisbury many yeres, was giuen ouer into the Biſhops hands about the yeare 1360. and in the time of king Henry the ſeuenth let downe, ſo as now except a broken tower or two, and ſome peices of walles, there is nothing of it remaining. This good Biſhop was tranſlated to Durham the yeare 1228. or as ſome deliuer 1225. See much more of him there.

8. Robert

8. Robert Bingham.

The Chapter of Salisbury elected then for their Bishoppe Robert Bingham one of their owne company, the yeare 1228. and the yeare following hee was consecrate at Shaftesbury. This man with great diligence set forward the worke begunne by his predecessor, yet was not able to finish the same, although he sate Bishop well neere 20 yeares. Hee died November 3. 1246. and left his Church indebted 1700. markes. A man of great yeares, great learning, and great vertue. He lieth buried upon one side of the Presbytery, and his successor on the other. 1219. Hen. 3. 14.

9. William of Yorke.

William of Yorke Provost of Beverley succeeded. A Countriseman his very childhood, and better knowne in the Lawes of the Realme (which he chiefly studied) then in the Lawes of God a great deale. Matthew Paris reporteth that hee first brought in the custome that Tenants should bee subject unto the Courts of their Landlords. He departed from these worldly cares the last day of March, 1256. having taken much paines in finishing the building of his Church, and was buried (as is above said) over-against his Predecessor. 1247. Edw. 3. 32.

10. Gyles de Brideport.

Gyles de Brideport or Bridlesford, Deane of Wells, was consecrate Bishop of Salisbury the yeare 1256. and had licence of the Pope to hold the said Deanry in Commendam still. The new Church of our Lady in new Salisbury being now quite finished, hee hallowed or dedicated the same with great solemnitie, September, 30. 1258. in the presence of the King, and a great number of Prelates, Nobles, & other great personages, at which he feasted very magnificently. He lieth entombed in a faire monument on the South side of the Quire. 1256. Hen. 3. 41.

11 Walter

11. Walter de la Wyle.

1263. Hen. 3. 47 WAlter de la Wyle Canon of Salisbury was restored to the temporalities of this See, Apr. 10. Henry 3. 47. 1264. and died 1270. Ian. 3.

12. Robert de Wikehampton.

1274. Edw. 1. 3. RObert de Wikehampton Deane of Salisbury was elect by the Chapter of Salisbury sone after the decease of his predecessor, and had his election confirmed by the Prior and Couent of Canterbury, the Archbishopricke being voide. The Bishops of the Realme thinking it an iniurie that the Couent should performe that which they perswaded themselues belonged vnto them, not onely refused to consecrate the elect, but also appealed against this confirmation (the Papacy being voide) vnto the Colledge of Cardinals. After three or foure yeers contention, iudgement was giuen for the elect, who thereupon was consecrate the yeere 1274. In his time, viz. the yeare 1280. vpon Machaelmas day the Cathedrall Church (vpon what occasion I cannot tell) was againe new hallowed by Boniface Archbishoppe of Canterbury. He died the yeare 1283.

13. Walter Scammell.

1284. Edw. 1. 13. WIthin the space of fiue yeeres, the Church of Salisbury about this time had fiue Bishops accounting the forenamed Robert for one, Walter Scammell Dean also of Salisbury was the second. He was consecrate the yeere 1284. and died within a yeere or two after.

14. Henry de Braundstone.

1286. Edw. 1. 15. THe third was Henry de Braundstone, Deane of Salisbury, who being consecrate the yeare 1286. sate onely one yeare, and then died.

15 Lau-

15. Laurence de Hawkeborne.

THe fourth, Laurence de Hawkborne being consecrate 1287.
1287. died within a few dayes after his consecration. Edw. 1. 16.

16. William de Comer.

LAstly, William de Comer became Bishop 1288. & sate 1288.
scarsely three yeares. Edw. 1. 17.

17. Nicholas de Longespe.

NIcholas de Longespe was sonne (I take it) vnto Wil- 1291.
liam Longespe base sonne of King Henry the second, Edw. 1. 20.
and Earle of Salisbury that lieth buried on the left hand of the entrance into the Lady Chappell. Vnto this Earle lying very sicke, the Bishop brought the Sacrament. Wee vnderstanding of the Bishops comming, met him at the chamber doore halfe naked, with a halter about his necke, threw himselfe downe prostrate at his feete, and would not be taken vp vntill having made confession of his sins with teares and other signes of wonderfull hearty and sincere repentance, he had received the Sacrament in most deuout manner. Some two or three dayes after hee liued, continually bewailing his sinnefull life with whole flouds of teares, and departed 1226. This Nicholas, his whether sonne or kinsman, was consecrate 1291. and dying 1297. was buried hard by him vnder a huge marble stone sometimes inlaide with brasse and adorned with the armes of their house.

18. Simon de Gaunt.

AFter him succeeded Simon de Gaunt a Londoner born. 1298.
Hee was a great Diuine, and made many good Statutes, Ed. 1. 27.
whereby the Church is yet gouerned.

19. Roger

19. Roger de Mortiuall.

1315. Edw. 20. ROger de Mortiuall Deane of Lincoln, consecrate 1315 died 1329.

20 Robert Wyuill.

1329. Edw. 3. 4. AT the request of the Queene, the Pope was content to bestow this Bishopricke vpon Robert Wyuill, a man not onely, not furnished with competent gifts of learning, but so vnpersonable (saith Walsingham) as if the Pope had but sene him, hee would neuer haue cast so high a dignity vpon him. He sate a long time, to wit, fiue and forty yeres & vpward, in which it were a great maruell hee should not performe some thing memorable. About the yeare 1355. he sued William Montacute Earle of Salisbury with a writ of right for the castle of Salisbury. The Earle pleaded that he would defend his title by combat. Whereupon at a time appointed, the Bishop was faine to bring his Champion vnto the lists prouided for this purpose. He was clothed all in white sauing that ouer the rest of his apparell was cast the coat armour of the Bishop. After him came one with a staffe, and another with his target. The Earle likewise brought in his Champion much in like sort, and all things were now ready for them to go together, when vpon a sodain, by commandement of the Kings letters, the matter was staid for a time. Before the second meeting, the parties fell to agreement. The Bishop gaue vnto the Earle 2500. marks to leaue the castle with his apurtenances vnto him and his successors for euer. Beside this, he also recouered the chase of Weare, & the castle of Sherborn which had been detained from his See euer since K. Stephen took it violently from Roger his predecessor, for the space of 200. yeres. Hee died the fift and forty yere of his consecration, Septemb. 4. 1375. and lieth buried vnder a faire marble stone in the middle of the quire neere the Bishops See. On the south side close by him lieth Bishop Iewell, who (as I haue heard) desired to lie beside him.

21 Ralfe

21. Rafe Erghum.

RAlfe Erghum Doctor of Law, was consecrate at Bruges in Flaunders, Decemb. 9. 1375. and was translated to Wels, September 14. 1388. See more there. He founded, (if I mistake not) the Hospitall of Saint Michael neere Salisbury, valued in the Kings bookes, at 25. l. 2. s. 2. d. 1375. Edw. 3. 49.

22. Iohn Waltham.

IOhn Waltham Master of the Rolles, and keper of the Privy Seale succeeded, being consecrate, Septemb. 20. 1388. The yeare 1391. he became Treasurer of England, and so continued till hee died: King Richard the second loued him entirely, and greatly bewailed his death: In token whereof he commanded that hee should bee buried in Westminster among the Kings (as in his Epitaph is yet to bee read:) many men much enuying him that honour. He died the yeare, 1395. and lieth iust beside King Edward the first, vnder a flat marble, the inscription whereof is (though partly defaced) not yet quite perished. How he resisted William Courtney Archbishoppe of Canterbury in his Visitation, and the successe thereof, see more in the said W. Courtney. 1388. Ric. 2. 12.

23. Richard Metford.

THe yeare 1388. in the Parliament called the Parliament that wrought wonders, the Barons apprehended so many of the Kings fauourites as they could come by, and committed them to Prison. The lay men for the most part they caused to bee executed. But the Clergy men lying by it a while, by the next turne of Fortunes wheele were not onely set as high as they were before, but som of them much higher. Amongst the rest, Richard Metford (a man of no eminent place, otherwise then by the kings fauour) was imprisoned a great while in the Castle of Wallow. Soone after his inlargement, the king found means first to aduance him to the Bishoppicke of Chichester, & then after Bishop Waltham's 1395. Ric. 2. 19.

thams death to translate him vnto Salisbury, where hee sate about 12. yeares and died, 1407.

24 Nicholas Bubwith.

1407. Hen. 4. 9. NIcholas Bubwith Bishoppe of London, and Treasurer of England, was translated to Salisbury the yeer 1407 and from thence to Wels, within the compasse of the same yeere. See more of him in Wels.

25. Robert Halam.

1408. Hen. 4. 10. VPon the remoue of Bishop of Bubwith, one Robert Halam Archdeacon of Canterbury, became Bishop of Sarum, an Oxford man, and the yeere 1403. Chancellour of the Vniuersity. June 6. 1411 hee was made Cardinall, and died in the Castle of Gotlieb, neere Constance, being at the Councell there, September 4. 1417.

26 Iohn Chaundler.

1417. Hen. 5. 6. AT what time Bishop Halam died, Martin the fift was not yet chosen Pope. By reason whereof, (the Papacy being after a sort voide, and the Popes tyrannous pretensions ceasing) the Chapter of Sarum had the libertie of a free election, and chose one Iohn Chaundler their Deane, who was consecrate Decemb. 12. 1417. and sate Bishoppe about ten yeeres. He was brought vp at Oxford in New Colledge.

27. Robert Neuill.

1427. Hen. 6. 6. RObert Neuil Prouost of Beuerley, was consecrate Oct. 26. 1427. and translated to Durham, 1438. I find it deliuered, that in the meane time he became a principall founder of a Monastery at Sonning in Wiltshire, valued at the suppression in 682. l. 14. s. 7. d. ob.

28 Wil-

28 William Ayscoth.

WIlliam Ayscoth, or (as I finde him called by one) Hachiffe, Doctor of Law, and Clerke of the Counsell, was consecrate in the Chappell of Blindor, July. 20. 1438. and soone after became the Kings Confessor, being ever first Bishop that had been knowne to bee employed in that office. He died the 29. of Nouember. 1450. It happened the Commons to arise in sundry parts of the Realme, by the stirring of Iacke Cade, naming himself Iohn Mortimer. A certaine number of leawde persons, (tenants for the most part to this Bishop) intending to ioyne themselues to the rest of that crew, came to Edendon, where hee was then saying of masse. What was their quarrell to him I finde not. But certaine it is, they drew him from the Altar in his albe with his stole about his necke to the toppe of an hill not farre off, and there as he kneeled on his knees praying, they cleft his head, spoiled him to the skinne, and renting his bloody shirt into a number of peices, toke euerie man a ragge to keepe for a monument of their worthy exploit. They say before, they had robbed his carriages of 1000. marks in ready money. This barbarous murther was committed Iune 29. the yere aforesaid. 1438. Hen. 6. 17.

29 Richard Beauchampe.

RIchard Beauchampe Bishoppe of Hereford, and Doctor of Law of Oxford, brother vnto Walter Lord of Aumond, succeeded. He built a beautifull and sumptuous Chappell on the South side of the Lady Chappell, and lieth buried in the same vnder a very faire tombe of marble. He was Chancellour of the order of the Garter. 1450 Hen. 6. 29.

30. Leonell Wooduill.

LEoncll Wooduil consecrate the yeare, 1482. was sonne to Richard Earle Riuers, and brother to Elizabeth the Queene of Edward the fourth, and was for a while Chancellour 1482. Edw. 4. 23.

lour of the Vniuersity of Oxford. A néere kinsman of this Bishoppe hath assured me, that Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, was begotten by him; who to couer his own fault, married his mother vnto one Gardiner, one of his meanest followers, and caused another of better sort to bring vp the childe, as it were of almes. When or how he left his Bishoprick I finde not. The yeare 1585. Henry Duke of Buckingham (who married a sister of this man) was beheaded at Salisbury, about which time it seemeth that of griefe and discontentment, to see the destruction of him, and many other friends, he died.

31. Thomas Langton.

1485. Ric. 3. 3. THomas Langton Doctor of Law, was consecrate Bishop of Saint Dauids, 1483. remoued hither, 1485. & hence to Winchester, 1493. See more of him there.

32. John Blythe.

1493. Hen. 7. 9. IOhn Blythe Master of the Rolles, was consecrate Februarie 23. 1493. and died August 23. 1499. The yeare 1494. he became Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Cambridge. He lyeth buried vpon the backe side of the high Altar, and hath a faire tombe, not standing after the manner of other tombes East and West, but ouerthwart the Church, North and South; for which cause some call him the ouerthwart Bishoppe.

33. Henry Deane.

1500. Hen. 7. 16. HEnry Deane Doctor of Diuinity, Abbot of Lanthony, sometimes Chancellour of Ireland, and then Bishop of Bangor, was translated to Salisbury, the yeare 1500. and within two yeares after to Canterbury. See more of him there.

34 Edmund Audeley.

THe yere 1480, Edmund Audeley, a Gentleman of the ancient and noble house of the Lord Audeleyes, became Bishop of Rochester. Thence he was translated 1493. to Hereford, and from Hereford the yere 1502. unto Salisbury. He built a Chapell over the Congregation house at Oxford (where sometime he had been brought up,) dyed at Remsbury, Aug. 23. 1524. and lieth buried in a goodly Chappell built for the purpose on the south side of the high Altar, where also it seemeth he founded a Chantry. 1502. Hen. 7. 18

35. Laurent. Campegius.

LAurentius Campegius born in Bononia, Bishop of Feltria, and one of the Auditors of the Rota in Rome, was made Cardinall of S. Thomas, (and after of Saint Anastasia) June 27. 1517. The yere 1524. he became Bishoppe of Salisbury, and was deprived of his Bishoppicke here by the Kings authority, the yeare, 1535. The yeare 1528. he with Cardinall Wolsey was a Commissioner from the Pope, for hearing the controversie about the Kinges divorce from Queene Katharine. Because they, wanting authority thereunto (as they alleadged) did not finally decide that cause according to the Kinges expectation and great desire, he conceived great displeasure against them both, turned this man not long after out of his Bishoppicke, and dealt with the other, as in his particular history you may reade more at large. Hee died Bishop Cardinall of Penestre at Rome in the moneth of August, 1539. & was buried in our Lady Church beyond Tyber. 1524. Hen. 8. 16.

36 Nicholas Shaxton.

NIcholas Shaxton Doctor of Divinity, and Master of Gonwell and Caius Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate unto this See, and sate Bishop 4. yeares. He resigned it July 1. 1539. the same day that Bishop Latimer resigned 1535. Hen. 8. 27.

Worcester, and for the same cause, but not retaining the same constancy, he afterwards preaching at the burning of Anne Askew and others, recanted the doctrine, for defence whereof he lost his Bishoprick.

37. Iohn Capon.

1539 Hen. 8. 31. IOhn Salcot, alias Capon, a Doctor of Law of Cambridge, and sometimes Abbot of Hyde, was consecrate Bishop of Bangor, April 19 1534. and translated to Salisbury, Aug. 14. 1539. He lieth buried upon the South side of the Quire almost behind the Bishops Se.

38. Iohn Iewell.

1559 Eliz. 2. POpe Paul the fourth bearing an olde grudge against Cardinall Poole, some after his advancement unto the Papacy, bestowed a Cardinals hat upon one Peter Peow a Franciscan Fryer, and a Gentleman of an ancient house, whom hee made also his Legate a latere ex plenitudine potestatis, gaue him the Bishoprick of Salisbury, and sent him into England to confront the said Cardinall Poole. But Queene Mary stood so stoutely in defence of her kinsman (& the rather for that shee knew this course to bee taken in despite of her, the Pope being altogether addicted unto the French party) as shee would not suffer this new Legate either to enter the Realme as Legate, or to enioy the Bishoprick the Pope had assigned him. While this matter hung thus in question, Fryer Peow died first, (to witte in April, 1558.) and Queene Mary soone after. It pleased then Queen Elizabeth to appoint unto the Bishoprick of Salisbury, one Iohn Iewell Bacheler of Diuinity. Hee was borne at Berynarber in Deuonshire, brought vp in Oxford, first in Merton Colledge, and then in Corpus Christi. Thence he fled the yeare 1554 into Germany, and after foure yeares exile returning, was consecrate Bishoppe of this Church, January 21. 1559. Hauing sate here well neare 12. yeares, he died at Monketon Farley, Septem. 23. 1571. in the 50. yeare of his age, and was buried almost in the middle of the quire.

A man

A man of great integrity of life and conuersation, & for learning (as well appeareth) apuicable. Who desireth to vnderstand more of him, may read the whole storie of his life, set before the peereles volume, containing his works. Here onely thus much, that hee builded cost in building a Library for his Cathedrall Church, which his next successor replenished with bookes, as is to be seen by this inscription there to be read. Hæc Bibliotheca extructa est sumptibus R. P. ac D. D. Iohannis Iewelli quondam Sarum Episcopi, instructa vero libris à R. in Christo P. D. Edm. Gheast, olim eiusdem Ecclesiæ Episcopo, quorum memoria in benedictione erit, A.D. 1578.

39. Edmund Gheast.

EDmund Gheast Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate Bish. of Rochester, Jan. 21. 1559. and made Almoner vnto the Queene the same time. Thence he was translated to Salisbury, Decemb. 24. 1571. died Febr. 28. 1578. the 63. yeare of his age, and was buried in the quier vpon the north side of Bishop Wiuyll. He writ diuers works mentioned by Bale in his Centuries. 1571. Eliz. 14.

40. Iohn Piers.

IOhn Piers Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Christchurch in Oxford, but brought vp in Magdalen Colledge, succeeded Bish. Gheast, both in Rochester, (whereunto he was consecrate Apr. 15. 1576.) and in Salisbury the yeere, 1577. There he sate 11. yeares (continuing all that while the Queenes Almoner) and was translated to Yorke, the yeare, 1588. 1577 Eliz. 20.

41 Iohn Coldwell.

THe See hauing then continued voide three yeares, Iohn Coldwell Doctor of Physicke and Deane of Rochester, brought vp in S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, was conse- Eliz. 34.

crate vnto the [illegible] 1596. and [illegible] had long since [illegible]

42. Henry Cotton.

1598. Eliz. 40. HEnry Cotton Chaplaine vnto Doctor Elmehurst late Consecrate together with the Bishops of Chrcster, Glocester, and Bangor, [illegible] was sonne bringing vp in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, sonne of Sir Richard Cotton Knight, Chancellor of the houshold vnto King Edward the 6. and one of his Priuy Councell.

The Bishopricke of Salisbury is valued at 1385. pound, 5. shillings, halfe penny, and paide to the Pope at euery exchange of the Incumbent, 4500. Ducats.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF Bathe and VVels

VVelles (that ſomtimes heretofore was called Kiddington) is not a town of any very great antiquity. It ſeemeth not to haue bẽ a place of extraordinary note vntil the yeer 704. at what time Ina King of the Weſt Saxons built a Church there, and dedicated the ſame vnto Saint Andrew. Somwhat more thẽ 60. yeers after, Kenulphus King alſo of the Weſt Saxons, gaue vnto the maintenance of the Miniſters belonging vnto that Church, all the lands neere adioyning. The very wordes of his Charter I haue thought good to ſet downe for the antiquity, and ſome other things in the ſame worthy conſideration.

In nomine Domini noſtri Ieſu Chriſti. Cum conſtet omnibus Catholicis & recte credẽtibus in Domino, quod tempora huius temporalis vitæ longe lateque per orbem incertis ac diuerſis cauſis quotidie tranſeunt, nec non homines ſubitanea ægritudine preuenti, ſtatim vitam finiendo deſerunt, ſimulque omnia fugitiua amittunt, beneficia domini ſine aliqua tarditate pauperibus hic tribuendo erogemus, vt illic

fructum mercedis in æterna patria ſine fine cum Domino fœliciter accipiamus. Quapropter, ego Cynewlphus occ. Saxonum Rex, aliquam terræ partem, pro amore Dei, & pro expiatione delictorum meorum, nec non (quod verbo dolendum eſt) pro aliqua vexatione inimicorum noſtrorum Corunbiorum gentis, cum conſenſu Epiſcorum atque ſatraparum meorum, Dei Apoſtolo atque miniſtro Sancto Andreæ humiliter aſcribendo donabo, hoc eſt 11. manentium prope fluuium qui dicitur Weluue, ad augmentum monaſterij quod ſitum eſt iuxta fontem magnum quem vocitant Wielea, (vt eo diligentius in Eccleſia Sancti Andreæ Apoſtoli, Deo ſoli deſeruiant) hijs territorijs circumſcriptam: A mendie de valle quæ dicitur Aſancumb, in occidentali plaga in vnum fontē qui appellatur Diernanwiel, deinde in collem quem incolæ appellant Dornhil, deinde in deſertū on picelon dorn, & tunc vltra flumen Weluue in fontem Holanwielle, & inde in deſertum in vnam foſſam quæ eſt iuxta fontem riuuli quem incolæ vocitant Sealtbroc, & tunc in eundem riuulum vſque flumen Welwe, deinde in ripam fluminis vſque vadum Welwe, & tunc in viam publicam vſque Sambucin quem vocitant Ellentrow, & inde in torrentem lutoſum in vadum orientalem, inde ſurſum per campeſtria inter duas petroſas vias ad ſupra nominatum vallem Aſancumb.

Si quis hæc infringere vel imminuere auſus ſit, ſciat ſe coram Chriſto, & Sanctis Angelis eius in vltimo examine rationem redditurum. Scripta eſt hæc Syngrapha ann. Dom. incarn. 766. Inductione 12.

† Ego Cynewlfus Gewiſorum Rex, hanc meam donationem cum ſignaculo ſanctæ crucis roboraui.

† Ego Herewaldus Epiſcopus, huius munificentiæ cartulam propria manu ſignaui.

† Ego Ernehardus Epiſcopus huic largitati conſenſi, & ſubſcripſi.

1. Plegmund.

905. All this while there was no Cathedrall Church there, but onely a Colledge. It happened then the yeare 905. that

that Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury by the commandement of the King, consecrated seuen Bishoppes in one day, whereof three were appointed vnto Sées newly erected: Amongst the rest Adelm Abbot of Glastonbury was ordained Bishop of Wels, and had Somersetshire allotted vnto him for his Diocee. He sate here 10. yeers, and after the death of Plegmund, was remoued to Canterbury. See there more of him and this new erection. After him followed these.

2 Wifelinus, or Vlfelmus, who succeeded Adelm both here and at Canterbury. He liued here nine yeares (William Malmsbury saith 13.) and there 14. a man (saith Pol. Virg.) famous as well for vertue as learning. See more of him in Canterbury.

3 Elfeth.

4 Wlfhelm.

5. Brithelm, Hee was a Monke of Glastonbury: became Bishop of Wels, the yeare 958, Hee gaue vnto the Abbey of Glastonbury his nurse, the iurisdiction of the Country adioyning, and made it an Archdeaconry annuall, to bee bestowed vpon a Monke of Glastonbury, and and he to be elected yearely by the Couent. This Brithelm the yeare 959. was elected Archbishop of Canterbury. Whereof see more in Dunstan of Canterbury. He continued Bishop here 15. yeares, and died 973.

6. Kinewardus or Kinewaldus Abbot of Middleton, became Bishop of Wels, the yeare following, sate 11. yeeres, and died 985. Fl. Wig. saith 975.

7. Sigar Hee was Abbot of Glastonbury, sate also 11. yeers and died ann. 995.

8. Alwyn, called by some Adelwyn, and by others Ealfwyn.

9. Burwold, His tombe is to bee seene with his name engrauen vpon the south side of the Quire at Wels.

10 Leoningus translated to Canterbury, the year 1012. See more of him there.

11 Ethelwyn expelled his Bishopricke by Brythwin, recouered the same againe from him, and shortly after his restitution died.

12 Brithwin, who entring into peaceable possession of this

he presently vpon the decease of Ethelwyn, within 13. dayes after died himselfe also.

13. Merewith Abbot of Glastonbury.

14. Dudoco whom some name Bodeca. Hee was a Baron of Germany, or (as some deliuer) borne in Larrayne. In his time King King Edward the Confessor gaue vnto this Church the mannors of Congresbury and Banwell. He was consecrate the yere 1031. sate 27. yeares, 7. months and seuen dayes, and was buried vpon the South side of the high Altar in Wels. It seemeth his tomb is the highest of those ancient monuments that we see vpon the south outside of the Quire.

15. Giso.

1059. GIso a Frenchman of Lorraine, borne in a village called Saint Trudo within the territory of Hasban, was sent Ambassadour to Rome by King Edward the Confessor, to be resolued there of certaine doubtes concerning matter of religion, about the time that Dudoco died. Being so absent, he was elected Bishop by the Chapter of Wels, and receiued consecration at Rome, April 4. being Easter day, 1059 together with Aldred Archbishop of Yorke, and Walter Bishop of Hereford. At his returne, hee found the estate of his Church very miserable; Harald the Queenes brother, that afterwards became for a while King of England, being yet a priuate man.

(Quid Domini facient, audent quit alia serui?)

Upon what occasion I know not, had spoiled the Church of all ornaments, chased away the Canons, and inuading al the possessions of the same, had conuerted them to his owne vse; so that the Canons remaining, which fled not for feare of this tyrant (they were onely fiue) they (I say) were faine to begge their bread. The Bishop complaining vnto the King of this outragious knocke, found cold comfort at his hands: For, whether it were for feare of Haralds power or his wiues displeasure, he caused no restitution at all to be made. Onely the Queene was content to giue of her owne, Parke and Modesty vnto the Church. After the death of King Edward,

Giso

Giſo was faine to flye the land, till ſuch time as Harold the ſacrilegious vſurper being vanquiſhed and ſlaine, William the Conqueror was a meane to reſtore not onely him to his place and country, but his Church alſo to all that the other had violently taken from it, except ſome ſmall parcels that, (I know not by what meanes) had beene conueighed vnto the Monaſtery of Gloceſter. Yet in ſtead of them alſo, hee was pleaſed to beſtow vpon the Church, the manno^r of Patton, with the Patronage of the benefice there; and moreouer cauſed one Ealſi to reſtore vnto ỹ ſame the manno^r of Winſham, which long ſince had been alienated from it, by ſome ſiniſter practiſe as it ſhould ſeeme. Giſo being thus ſetled, took great paines, in recouering ſuch other things as had bin imbeſilled from his Church, in procuring ſuch things as ſeemed to be wanting, and charters of confirmation for the better aſſurance of what already they had: Namely, of one Arſer a Courtier he found means to obtaine the manno^rs of Coomb-Nicolas, Wa^rmiſter and Lytton. Then ſeing the ſtate of his Church ſo wel amended, he thought good to augment the number of his Canons, and for their better intertainement built them a cloyſter, a hall, and a do^rter or place for their lodging. Laſtly hee appointed one Iſaac by the name of a Prouoſt to be their gouernour. Hauing beene Biſhop the ſpace of 28. yeares he departed this life, and was buried vppon the Northſide of that place where the high altar then ſtood. I take his to be the higheſt of thoſe olde tombes that lye vpon the outſide of the quier toward the North.

16. Iohn de Villula.

HE that ſucceeded (Iohn de Villula) was a Frenchman, 1088.
borne in Tours, a Phiſition heretofore by his profeſ- Wil.Ru. 2.
ſion, or rather I ſhould ſay an Empiricke; vſu, non literis medicus probatus, ſaith Malmsbury. Hee not content to doe nothing toward the amendment of ỹ ſtate of his church, vſed al the meanes he might to impaire & diminiſh the ſame. The cloyſter and other buildings erected by Giſo for his canons, he pulled downe, and in the place where they ſtood, built a pallace for himſelfe & his ſucceſſors, forcing them to ſeek dwellings

lings abroad in the towne. But the greatest wrong of all o-ther was, that neuer acquainting them with it, hee procured his Episcopall Sée, which hetherto had bin seated at Wels, to bee remoued to Bathe; and whereas all his predecessors had béene knowne by the names of the Bishops of Welles, he renouncing Welles, entituled himselfe Bishop of Bathe, which city he bought of the King for fiue hundreth markes, and founded in the same a monastery for the receipt of his new remoued Episcopall throne. This monastery was first built by Offa king of Mercia ann. 775. and beeing destroyed by the Danes (who burnt and razed to the ground almost all the monasteries of England) was afterwards an. 1010. re-edified by Elphegus that at last was Archbishop of Canterbury. His building stood no long time: For the yeare 1087. both it, and in a manner al the city was consumed and vtterly destroyed by fire; in such sort, as this Bishop building it a new from the ground, & augmenting the reuenues (which before were little or nothing) vnto a competent proportion; may not vnworthily séeme to bee the founder and author of the same. Yée had scarcely (or indéed not) finished it, when being a very aged man, hee was taken away by death, to witte, Dec. 29. 1122. hauing sate 34. yéres. Hee was buried in the Church himselfe had built.

17. Godfry.

1123. Hen. 1. 24 ONe Godfry a Dutchman and chaplain vnto the Quéen, was then by her meanes preferred to this Sée, and consecrate August 26. 1123. He was also for a time Chancelour of England vnder King Henry the first. Hauing continued héere 12. yeres, he died Aug. 16. 1135. and was buried at Bathe.

18. Robert.

1136. Steph. 1. AFter him succéeded one Robert a monke of Lewes; borne in Normandy, but by parentage a Flemming. In the beginning of his time, to witte, July 29. 1137 the Church of Bathe lately built by Iohn de Villula was a-gaine

gaine consumed by fire. He ratified it, and added whatsoeuer might seeme to haue been left vnperfect by the other. In the stirres betweene Maud the Empresse and king Stephen, he indured much trouble, being taken prisoner at Bathe and held in captiuity a long time by the king. The continuer of Florent. Wig. setteth downe the history thereof at large. After his deliuerance, he toke great paines in labouring an agreement betweene the Churches of Wels & Bathe who had now many yeeres contended which of them should bee honoured with the Episcopall See. At last with the good liking of both parties, he set downe this order, that the Bishops hereafter should be called, Bishops of Bath & Wels; that each of them should by commission appoint electors (the See being void) by whose voyces the Bishop should be chosen; and that he should be installed in both of these churches. Then, whereas a kinsman of Iohn de Villula being appointed by him Steward, by vertue of that office had withdrawn and conuerted vnto his owne vse, in a manner all the reuennes of old, belonging to the canons, with great labour & cost at last he procured, all that had appertained vnto them to bee restored againe. And to take away all occasion of the like vsurpation, he thought good to diuide the lands of the Church into two parts, whereof the one he alligned vnto the chapter in common; out of the rest he allotted to euery cannon a portion, by the name of a Prebend. He also it was that first constituted a Deane to be the President of the Chapter, and a Subdeane to supply his place in absence; a Chaunter to gouerne the quier, and a Subchaunter vnder him; a Chauncellour to instruct the yonger sort of Canons; and lastly, a Treasurer to take to the ornaments of the Church. The Subchauntership, together with the Provostship an. 1547. were taken away and suppressed by act of Parliament, to patch vp a Deanry, the lands and reuenewes of the Deanry being deuoured by sacrilegious cormorants. Moreouer, and beyond all this, whereas our Church of Welles at this time was exceeding ruinous, and likely euery day to fall to the ground, he pulled downe a great part of it, and repaired it. At last he died, having sate 29. yeares, and 4. moneths, and was buried at Bathe.

19. Regi-

19. Reginald Fitzioceline.

1174. Hen. 2. 21. The See was then voide eight yéres, eight moneths, and fiftéene daies. At last Reginald Fitzioceline a Lombard, sonne vnto Ioceline Bishop of Salisburie, and by his gift Archdeacon of Salisbury was appointed thereunto, being but 33. yeeres of age (as one deliuereth but 24.) He was consecrate at S. Iohns in Sauoy by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, as they returned from Rome together, where Richard himselfe had bene newly consecrate. This man by suite obtained for the Chapter of king Richard the first, at what time he set forward in his voyage toward the holy land, the mannors of Curry, Wizentish and Yatch. He founded the Hospitall of Saint Iohns in Bath, valued at 22. pound, 19. shillings fiue pence halfepenny yearely rent, and certaine Prebends in the Church of Welles. Moreouer, he graunted vnto the city of Welles a corporation and many priuiledges which by his gift they enioy to this day. The yéere 1191. hee was translated to Canterbury. See more of him there.

20. Sauaricus.

1192. Ric. 1. 4. KIng Richard the first being taken prisoner in Germany by Leopold Duke of Austria; The Emperor tooke order with him, that besides other conditions to be required of the king for his deliuerance, he should make him promise to preferre a kinsman of his (the Emperors) called Sauarike (then Archdeacon of Northampton) vnto the Bishoprieke of Bath and Wels, and moreouer to annexe vnto the same Bishoprieke the Abbotship of Glastonbury. For the better effecting of which purpose, Sauarike was content to returne vnto the king the possession of the City of Bath, which his predecessor Iohn de Villula had bought of K. William Rufus. These things being brought to passe according to his desire, he altered his stile and would needs bee called Bishop of Glastonbury. He was consecrate on Michaelmas day 1192. at Rome and returning into England by Germany, was there stayed and

[illegible] Emperor [illegible] England, to re-
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nages of Ainstre and Longtoton, making them Prebends
appointing the one of them alwaies to be alloted unto the
Abbot of Pucheiney, & the other to the Abbot of Athelney,
for the time being. The Prebend of Ainstre is vanished
together with the Abbey of Pucheiney: Longtoton parso-
nage by the piety of Queen Mary was restored to the church
of [illegible] a great part of our possessions.
[illegible] buried at Bathe
[illegible] indebted, who
so till [illegible] Dialogues of Greg. lib. 3,
tit. 9. cap. Nonnullos.

31. Ioceline de Welles.

After Archbishop Hubert was dead, the monkes of Glastonbury made importunate suite at Rome to be restored unto their olde government under an Abbot. Their importunity gaue occasion of setting before a hearing in the Court of Rome, Vacante sede, nihilum Episcopale innouandum esse, That a Seat being void, nothing is to be altered in the state of the same. Before the end of the yeare, 1205. Ioceline a Canon of Wells borne also and brought vp in Welles (at leastwise as to me by diuers arguments it seemeth) was consecrate vnto this See at Reading. The Monkes of Glastonbury were by this doing with him, and afterwards by intention preuailed, but so, as they were forced to buy their victory at a deare rate, al- [illegible] out of their possessi-
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and

and Cranmer, and the patronage of the benefices of Winscombe, Pucklechurch, Ashbery, Christ Malford, Buckland and Blackford. Some after this composition made, he was faine to flye the realme & continued in banishment the space of fiue yeares. The cause and manner thereof you may see in Stephen Langton of Canterbury. After his returne he gaue himselfe altogether to adorning and increasing the state of his Church. He founded diuers Prebends, impropriated diuers Parsonages to the behoofe of his Chapter, and gaue them the mannour of Winscombe. He allotted reasonable reuenewes to euery of the dignities, which before that time had small profite by their places. He appointed vicars to assist the Prebends in doing the seruice of the Church: and laide vnto the Bishopricke the mannors of Congresbury, Cheddar and Axebridge. He also and Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, laying their purses together, founded the Hospitall of S. Iohns in Welles, which being suppressed by act of Parliament & giuen to the Earle of Southampton, he exchanged it with Bishop Clarke for Wogunerstield. Howsoeuer in building hee bestowed ineftimable sums of money. He built a stately Chappel in his Pallace at Wels, & an other at Dwiny, as also many other edifices in the same houses: And lastly, the Church of Welles it selfe being now ready to fall to the ground, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed vpon it by Bishop Robert; he pulled downe the greatest part of it, to witte, al the West end, built it a new from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it October 23. 1239. Hauing continued in this Bishoprick 37. yeeres, he died at last November 19. 1242. and was buried in the middle of the Quier that he had built, vnder a marble tomb of late yeers shamefully defaced.

22. Roger.

1244. Hen. 3. 29 NOtwithstanding the composition lately made by Bishop Robert for the order of election, the monkes of Bathe refusing to ioyne with the Chapter of Welles, elected of themselues one Roger the Chaunter of Salisburie for Bishop, who (for that a kinsman of the Popes had the aduouson of his liuing) obtained easily consecration by the Popes

Popes meanes September 11. 1244. After long ſuit in law betwene the two Churches for the righting of this wrong; the end was, that Welles men muſt put vp the wrong, and they of Bath yeild aſſurance of performing the compoſition for the time to come, which was done accordingly. The Biſhop (by whoſe meanes this accord was made) not liuing long after, departed this life, January 13. 1247. hauing ſate not paſt foure moneths aboue three yeares. Hee onely of all the Biſhops of this Church for the ſpace of almoſt 600. yeers died within the compaſſe of 6 yeres after his comming hither, which in ſo long ſpace hath yet neuer happened to any other. Hee is the laſt of our Biſhoppes that was buried at Bathe.

23. William Bitton, or Button.

THe Conuent of Bath, according to their promiſe, notwithſtanding at laſt ioyning with the Chapter of Welles, William Button, firſt Subdeane, and then Archdeacon of Welles, was with one conſent elected. This man had much to do with the monkes of Glaſtonbury, concerning thoſe lands which by compoſition they had yeilded to the See of Welles: And although the Biſhop had ſuſtained great charge in diuers of the kings ſeruices, namely and eſpecially in trauelling into the furthermoſt part of Spaine about his affaires, yet he fauoured altogether the part of the monkes, and gaue them his vttermoſt aſſiſtance in their ſuites. They were ended at laſt by the Biſhops death, who deceaſed in the beginning of the yeer 1264. hauing firſt poſſeſſed his brethren and kinſfolks of all the principall places in our Church of Welles. For I finde that about this time there was another William Button, his brothers ſonne, Archdeacon of Welles, and after Biſhop; ante Richard Button Chaunter, Nicolas Button a brother of the Biſhops Treaſurer, Iohn Button mother brother of his Prouoſt of Combe and Perſon of Ashbery, after whoſe death one Thomas Button ſucceeded in the Prouoſtſhip, and that one Thomas Button (whether the ſame man or no I can not tell) was firſt Archdeacon after William Button aforeſaide, then Deane of Welles, and laſtly, the yeere 1292. Biſhop of Exceter. 1247. Hen. 3. 32.

Exeter. This Thomas Button it was that for the soule of this William Button our Bishop, gaue to our church the bell commonly called the sermon bell, as in a French inscription vpon the same bell is yet to be seene. He lieth buried in the middle of our Lady Chappell vnder a Marble tombe.

24. Walter Giffard.

1264. Hen. 3. 49. WAlter Giffard Canon of Wells and a Chaplaine of the Popes, was elected May 22. 1264. and soone after consecrate by the Bishop of Paris, in the absence of Boniface the Archbishop: hauing sate two yeres hee was translated to Yorke. See Yorke.

25. William Button or Bitton.

1267. Hen. 3. 52. WIlliam Button Archdeacon of Welles and nephew to the former William Button, obtained this Bishoprieke the yeere 1267. and was consecred to the temporalities of the same March. 4. Hen. 3. 52. A man so greatly accounted of for his holinesse (saith Matthew Paris) as when Robert Killwardby Archbishop of Canterbury had licence of the Pope to take consecration at the hand of any Catholike Bishop, he made choice of him, only in respect of his holines. He made many good statutes by which our Church is yet governed: Amongst other things hee ordained foure generall Chapter daies in the yeare, at which onely times, such things should be ordered as might pati moram. It were greatly to be wished, that all other Churches were to obserue the same order. He deceased in the moneth of November 1274. Many superstitious people (especially such as were troubled with the toth ake) were wont (euen of late yeres) to frequent much the place of his buriall, being betweene the South Ile of the Quier, where we see a Marble stone hauing a pontificall image grauen vpon it. Hee gaue vnto our Church the mannor of Wicknalter.

26. Robert

26. Robert Burnell.

IN the moneth of Januarie following Robert Burnel Archdeacon of Yorke and Canon of Welles (son of Robert, & brother of Hugh, both Lords Burnell) was elected: A man of great power and authority in those daies, being first Treasurer, then Chancellor of England and alwaies of the priuy counsell vnder K. Edward the first. That gaue him meanes of gathering great wealth, which hee imployed, partly in building his houses (as namely that goodly hall of the pallace at Welles, pulled downe some fifty yeres since by Sir Iohn Gates, that for a like reward of his sacrilege, soone after lost his head). But his principall care was, to inrich his brethren and kinred, whom he greatly aduanced. He was much imployed in Welch affaires, from which he could be so ill spared, as the king was content for a while to let him keep his court of Chauncery at Bristoll. Some there be suppose the castle of Acton-burnell in Shropshire to haue bene built by him, at what time he was occasioned to liue in those parts. Hee sate eighteene yeres, and lieth buried in the middle of the body of his Church, vnder a marble stone, somewhat below the pulpit. 1274. Edw. 1.3.

27. William de Marchia.

THe same yere that Burnell died, William de Marchia, then Treasurer of England succeeded, and was restored to the temporalties of this See March. 19. Edw. 1. 21. I haue seene, amongst the records of our church of Welles, the copies of diuers letters vnto the Pope and Cardinals from the King, from diuers of the nobility and the clergy of that Church, commending this man so far forth for his holines, testified (as they write) by many miracles, as they intreated very earnestly for his Canonisation. I marueil much at it: For Matthew of Westminster and Polydor Virgil, complain grieuously of him, as the author of a haynous sacrilege, in causing the King to spoile all the Churches & Monasteries of England, of such plate and mony as lay hoorded vp in them, for the payment of his souldiers. It was Edward the first, a prince, that wanted neither wit to deuise, nor courage to execute such an exploit, and to lay the fault vpon another at last. 1293. Edw. 1. 22.

Yet likely enough it is, that such a fault stamped vpon him (how vndeseruedly soeuer) might bar him out of the Popes Calender, who otherwise was not wont to be ouer-dainty in affoording that kind of honour, where fees might be readily paid in for it. He sate ten yeares, and lieth intombed in the South wall neere the Cloister doore. In this mans time, the Chapter house was built, by the contribution of well disposed people; a stately and sumptuous worke.

28. Walter Haselshaw.

1302. Edw. 1. 31. WAlter Haselshaw, Deane of Welles, had his election approued by the kings royall assent, Aug. 13. Edw. 1.30. He sate 9. yeares, and lieth buried vnder a huge marble, in the body of the Church toward the North, almost ouer against the pulpit. This Bishop made many Statutes.

29. Iohn Drokensford.

1309. Edw. 2. 3. IOhn Drokensford keper of the kings Ward-robe succeeded being consecrated (as I finde) before, May. 17. Edw. 1.3. Following the steps of his predecessor Burnell, he bestowed somewhat in increasing the buildings and liberties of his See, but much more vpon his kinred. He had much contention with his Chapter (the story whereof is to be seene in the Statute booke) sate 19 yeares, and lieth buried vnder a reasonable formely tombe of free stone in the chappell of S. Katherine, which is vpon the right hand going toward the Lady chappell.

30. Ralfe of Shrewsbury.

1329. Edw. 3. 4. WIth one consent of the chapter of Wells and the conuent of Bathe, Ralfe of Shrewsbury was then elected, and dared to bee consecrate (a great venture in those dales) before the Pope had allowed of him. His approbation (saith Walsingham) cost him at last a huge summe of money. This man is famous for the first foundation of our Vicars close in Wels. The memory of which benefit is to bee seene expressed in a

picture

picture vpon the the wall at the fote of the hall-staires. In it the Vicars kneeling, seeme to request the Bishop in these wordes:

Per vicos positi villæ, pater alme rogamus,
Vt simul vniti, te dante domos maneamus.
Dispersi about the towne, we humbly pray,
Together, through thy bounty, dwell we may.

He answereth them thus:

Vestra petunt merita, quod sint concessa petita,
Vt maneatis ita, loca fecimus hic stabilita.
For your demaund, deserts do plead, I will do that you craue,
To this purpose established, heere dwellings shall you haue.

This picture being now almost worne out; at what time of late yeres, the Vicars by the gracious fauour of her Maiesty had their reuenues confirmed to them, being in danger to bee spoyled of them by certaine sacrilegious vsurpants, they likewise caused a picture of excellent workmanship to be drawen, containing a memorial of both the one and the other. These buildings being erected; toward the maintainance of some hospitality in them, hee gaue vnto that new Colledge, the manner of Wellesleigh, and allotted them twenty nobles yearly to be paid out of the vicarage of Chew. He built moreouer a house for the Quiristers and their maister: Hee built likewise the Church of Winscombe and the court-house at Clauerton, a great chamber at Euercrich; and much other edifices in other of his houses. His pallace of Wels he inclosed with an exceeding strong wall & a large mote, into which he turned the riuer running hard by. He gaue vnto his church many things, of which nothing now remaineth (I think) but a great cheft bound with iron, in which the Chapter-seale is kept. Lastly, it is to bee remembred, that with great cost hee procured the forrest of Mendip to be disparked. Hauing performed these and many other things deseruing perpetuall memory; hee departed this life at Wiuelescomb Aug. 14. 1363. hauing continued Bishop 34. yeres. His body was buried before the high alter vnder a goodly monument of Alablaster, compassed about with grates of iron. About a 60.

yeeres since (for what cause I know not) it was remoued to the Northside of the presbytery, but left his grates by the way. The image of Alabaster that lieth vpon it, is said to be very like him.

31. Iohn Barnet.

1363. Edw.3.38. IOhn Barnet remoued from Worcester succeeded him, sate two yeares, and was translated to Ely. See Ely.

32. Iohn Harewell.

1366. Edw.3.41. EDward surnamed the Blacke Prince, obtained then of the Pope this Bishoprieke for Iohn Harewell, a chaplaine of his that was Chancellour of Gascoigne. He was consecrate at Burdeaux March 7. 1366. by the Archbishop there. Hee contributed the third penny toward the building of the south west tower at the end of the Church, the Chapter bearing the rest of the charge. Hee paide an hundred markes for glasing the window at the West ende of the church, and gaue two great bels, the biggest of which beeing cast lower times since I was of this church, now at last serueth for the greatest of a ring, the goodliest for that number (beeing but fiue) (I thinke) in England. He died in the beginning of July. 1386. hauing sate 19. yeeres, and was interred ouer against Burwold, where we see a toombe of Alabaster, that seemeth to haue beene a sumptuous peece of worke, but is now much defaced. The author of the booke called Antiq. Britannicæ affirmeth that he was treasurer of England.

33. Walter Skirlaw.

1386. Ric.2.10. WAlter Skirlaw was translated from Lichfield hither, and after two yeares from hence to Durham. See Durham.

34. Ralfe

34. Ralph Erghum.

RAlph Erghum Doctor of lawe was consecrate Bishop of Salisbury at Bruges in Flanders December 9. 1375. From thence he was translated hither, September 14. 1388. and died Aprill 10. 1401. Hee impropried to the chapter of Welles the parsonage of Puklechurch, and gaue vnto them a certaine house, called the George, beside certain plate and Church ornaments to the value of 140. li. Moreouer, hee built a Colledge at Wells for fowerténe priests, at the end of the lane now called College-lane. He lieth buried in the body of the Church, vpon the Northside of that chappell that ioyneth to the great pulpit. 1388. Ric. 2. 12.

35. Henry Bowet.

THe Bishopricke so voide, was conferred by the Pope vpon Richard Clifford Archdeacon of Canterbury who being denied his temporalities by the king, was shine, notwithstanding the Popes prouisory Bulles, to giue place vnto Henry Bowet Doctor of law and Canon of Welles, that with the kings fauour was lawfully elect thersunto. See more hereof in Richard Clifford of London. To Welles he was consecrate Nouemb. 16. 1401. in Saint Pauls church in London, the king and all the Nobility being present; and was translated to Yorke December 1. 1407. as the records of Wells testifie. But the records of the Archbishop affirme Nic. Buckwith to haue béene translated to Wels in this mans place October the 5. the yeare aforesaide. The yeare before his translation he attended the Kings daughter into Denmarke that was then married to the king there. The third and fourth of Henry the fourth, I finde hee was Treasurer of England. 1401. Hen. 4. 2.

36. Nicholas Bubwith.

NIcolas Bubwith being Bishop of London and treasurer of England, left both those places for Salisbury, which also he was content to forsake to accept Welles, within the compasse 1408. Hen. 4. 9.

compasse of one yeare after he was first consecrat to London. This man being at the Counsell of Constance, was appointed one of those thirty persons that were ioyned with the Cardinalls in the election of Pope Martin the fifth. He built an almes-house vpon the Northside of S. Cuthberts Church, endowing it with good possessions for the reliefe of many poore persons: They were much increased afterwards by one Scorthwayt, somewhat also by Bishop Bourne, and lately by the now Bishop D. Montague, so that now it maintaineth 24. poore people. He impropried vnto our Church the parsonage of Buckland Abbatis: Hee built our Library ouer the Cloysters, and a little Chappell for morrow masse ouer against the great pulpit. In that Chappell (built belike for the place of his buriall) he founded a Chauntry, and dying October 27. 1424. was there enterred. It is supposed hee was a great benefactor and contributor toward the building of the Northwest tower at the West ende of the Church: which, his armes fixed vpon diuers places of the same, doe partly shew. It is deliuered also, that he gaue Bicknaller vnto the Church, which I find to be the gift of William Button the second, and not his, as before is declared. See more of him in London.

57. John Stafford.

1425. Hen. 6. 4. BY the Popes gift, John Stafford, a man very noble and no lesse learned, became Bishop of Wells after Bubwith in the beginning of the yeare 1425. August 23. 1443. he was aduanced to Canterbury. See Canterbury.

58. Thomas Bekinton.

1443 Hen. 6. 22. THomas de Bekinton Doctor of Law and Deane of the Arches, with a very learned discourse in confutation of the Law Salique of the Frenchmen; (An argument very necessary for those times) and being as well taken by other, as handled by himselfe, got him such fauour with that vertuous king Henry the first, as it was a meanes to aduance him, first, vnto the place of principall Secretary, then to the keeping

ping of the privy seale, & then to this See, whereunto he was consecrat in the chappell of Eaton, October 13. 1443. at what time, the foundations of that chappell being but newly laid, it was hallowed, and hee sung the first masse in the same. This man built the ranke of houses on the North side of the market place at Wells, called the new workes. Hee made a conduit in the market place, bringing the water from S. Andrews well. He built (as to me it leastwise seemeth) the west side of the cloyster. Hee was a great benefactor to Lincolne Colledge in Oxford, and a great builder of his owne houses, upon the repayring and beautifying of which, he spent first & last (as himselfe professeth in his wil) 6000. markes. Perceiuing himselfe sickly and not like long to continue, hee made his will: & doubting least K. Edward the fourth should make it void by picking some quarrel of treason vnto him, (a thing no doubt easie to be done, for that this bishop had beene alwaies a constant follower of the house of Lancaster) with great cost he procured from the saide king a confirmation of his wil, dated November 3. 1464. In it he bequeathed to the Church of Wels 20. l. in money, fower very sumptuous vestments, 400. l. to buy copes, a vessell for holy water of siluer waighing 10. l. Troy. a crosse of siluer parcell gilt of the same waight, a chaire for the Bishop to vse in the Church (which yet remaineth) and certaine cushions with other ornaments. To the Church of Bathe he bequeathed a cup, a censor and a pare of siluer, all waighing 30. ounces, beside 30. coapes and other vestments. To New colledge in Oxford (where hee was brought vp although by a note I haue seene it should appeare he had his education in Merton Colledge) a siluer crosse of ten pound waight, a faire bible in foure volumes, a siluer bason of 10. l. waight, certaine coapes and other trifles. To Winchester Colledge a siluer crosse double guilt, waighing 9. pound and ten ounces, two siluer candlesticks of the same waight, and a number of vestments. To the hospitall of S. Katherines in London (whereof hee had bin master) many vestments & 50. shillings in money. To the church of Sutton Courtney (a benefice of his) hee gaue many vestments, beside 5. l. in money to bee diuided to the poore of the parish; as also the like summe to the poore of Bedwyn, of

which Church it is saide hée was Prebendary: and so much more (beside certaine vestments) to the poore of Wekington, of which place (as being borne there) most men suppose he toke his name. For my part I thinke not so: for I perswade my selfe, his liberality in that case (I meane to the place of his nativity) could not haue béene contained within so narrow a scantling. But (to proceed) vnto the Austin Fryers of Brikoll he gaue 20. s. and to the Fryer Minors of Bridgewater 20, s. To ten prieks that should study at Oxford, and daily say masse for the soules of himselfe, his parents & benefactors, especially of Humfrey Duke of Glocester, William Wickam Bishop of Winchester Iohn Elmer and Walter Thurston 5, l. a péece: and to tenne poore scollers of the same vniuersity for fiue yeares 10, l. a wéeke. To his seruingmen of the better sort he bequeathed 5, l. a péece; to his meaner yeomen fiue markes; to euery boy of his household 40, s. and to so many of his seruants as were not prouided of abiding places, meate, drinke and wonted wages for three moneths after his decease. To his successor hee gaue 100, l. vpon condition he would accept it in lieu of all dilapidations, otherwise willing his executors to spend it in lawe against him: and lastly vnto his executors he left onely 20, l. a piece, requiring them to imploy all the rest of his goods to good vses at their discretion. They answered very iustly, the trust repoſed in them, & that with such discretion as well as fidelity, that I should do them wrong not to remember them. The one was Richard Swanne, Pronoſt of Welles, and parson of Pewelton, that heretofore had béene executor after the same sort vnto Richard Praty Bishop of Chichester (this man dwelt in the canonicall house that is neere the market place.) Another was, Hugh Sugar Doctor of lawe and Treasurer of Welles (hée built the chappell all of free stone, which was of wood before, adioyning to the great pulpit, and dwelt where I now do, in the middle house of the three that ioyne vpon the Cambray.) And the third was Iohn Pope Doctor of Diuinity Prebendary of Saint Decumans and parson of Shyre. These three (as I haue béene told by old men) lye buried in a ranke together, ouer against the great pulpit, vnder three Marble stones of one fashion. The Bishops goods that

remai-

remained vnbequeathed, they bestowed for the most part, in building the Vicars close at Wels, which han been begun by Bishop Ralfe long before; a sumptuous and beautifull worke. This great Benefactor of our Church departed this life, January 14. 1464. and was buried in a goodly tombe built by himselfe, long before his death, situate vpon the South side of the Presbytery. In his life time hee made a graunt (as appeareth by a deede which I haue seene) of certaine lands belonging to the Bishoprick, called Greene castle, Forsbutts, Gatllade, Bolehurst, and Frogmer. vnto one Thomas Dawbridgecourt Esquier, that had maried one Beatrix a kinswoman of his, signifying in the same deed that Agnes Raby the sister of Ralfe Erghum his predecessor, had formerly held them, as also Emma had done, that was mother, and Agnes Bradley the sister of Iohn Strafford, whom he immediately succeeded.

39. Robert Stillington.

I Finde then that one Io. Phreas was elected Bishoppe of this See, but died before consecration. In the moneth of July next after his death, Robert Stillington, a Doctor of Law of Oxford, Archdeacon of Taunton, first Keeper of the Priuy Seale, and then Chancellour of England, was elected, and consecrate in Aprill following. A man greatly in fauour with King Edward the fourth, vnder whom hee alwayes flourished in great authority; being imployed by him in sundry Ambassages, as namely vnto the Duke of Britaine, for apprehending the Earle of Richmond, that afterward was King Henry the seuenth, in which busines hee so bestirred himselfe, as that his double diligence therein pro∣ued afterwards his ouerthrow. With Richard the 3. he temporized, and was a man specially imployed in his Coronation. With King Henry the seuenth hee forted not so well: for the yeare 1487. about the time that Stokefields was fought, in which Lambert was apprehended (the counterfeit Earle of Warwicke) I finde that this Bishop was accused of treason, for yeilding (as we may suppose) some assistance 1465. Edw. 4. 6.

ſtance vnto the ſaid Lambert. If therein hee ſought to aduance Edward the true Earle of Warwicke, and to remoue from the poſſeſſion of the Crowne, the iſſue of his ſo bountifull a Patrone King Edward, whoſe eldeſt daughter K. Henry had married; hee was carried but with the ſame humour that poſſeſſed Margaret Dutcheſſe of Burgundy King Edwards owne ſiſter, who ſet vp not onely this counterfeite, but after him alſo Perkin Warbecke, vſing all her poſſible meanes to diſplace King Henry, as eſteeming the houſe of Yorke quite deſpoiled of the Kingdome, except ſome one of the iſſue maile of that Family were ſeated in the ſame. But whatſoeuer the particular fault of this Biſhop were, it ſeemeth, that hauing a guilty conſcience, hee betooke himſelfe vnto the Vniuerſity of Oxford, as hoping that the priuiledges of the ſame might bee ſome ſhelter and defence vnto him. Whereof the King hauing aduertiſement, ſent vnto the Chancellour of the Vniuerſity, one Edward Willough. by his Chaplaine, to require that the Biſhop might bee deliuered vnto his officers, as being one, vnto whom (he being at the time no Student there) the priuiledges of the Vniuerſity could not extend, ſo farre at leaſt, as to protect him in a matter of treaſon, vnto which no priuiledge ought to yeeld any patrociny. After two or three refuſals, at laſt by permiſſion and conniuence of the Chancellour, he was arreſted and committed priſoner to the caſtle of Windſor, to wit, in the moneth of October, 1487. where he lay and continued vntill his deceaſe, which happened about Midſommer in the yeare 1491. He built that goodly Lady Chappell in the Cloyſters, that was afterward pulled downe by Sir Iohn Gates, who deſtroyed alſo the great Hall of the Pallace, mentioned in Rob. Burnwell, p. 299. In that Chappell his body reſted but a ſhort time. For it is reported, that diuers olde men, who in their youth had not onely ſeene the celebration of his funerals, but alſo the building of his tombe, Chappell and all, did alſo ſee, tombe and Chappell deſtroyed, and the bones of the Biſhop that built them turned out of the lead, in which they were interred.

40. Richard

40 Richard Foxe.

SDone after the death of Bishop Stillington, Richard Foxe Bishoppe of Exceter was appointed his Successor, viz. in Feb. 1491. and so continuing for three yeres, was translated first to Durham, and after to Winchester. See Winchester. 1491 Hen. 7. 7.

41 Oliuer King.

OLiuer King Doctor of Law, brought vp in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, was principall Secretary to the King, became Bishop of Exceter, the yere 1492. and succeeded Richard Foxe in this Church, as well as Exceter, was translated hither, Nouember 6. 1495. He pulling down the olde Church of the Abbey of Bathe, began the foundation of a faire and sumptuous building, but at the time of his death left it very vnperfect. His successor bestowed some cost on it, and William Bird the last Prior there, endeuouring what hee might by himselfe, and other to see it finished, had euen brought it to perfection, when the dissolution of the Abbey had almost ouerthrown what before was set vp. The couering of lead was taken away, and the whole fabricke like in few yeares to fall to the ground, but that it pleased God to stirre vp at seuerall times diuers good men (and especially the now Bishoppe) who out of a pious and charitable disposition, imploying liberally great summes of money vpon the same, haue not onely preserued what had bene before finished, but perfected what might seeme to be wanting, whereof, more hereafter. This man sate Bishop eight yeres, dyed January 24. 1503. and is thought to lie buried at Windsor, in a little Chappell vpon the South side of the quire, ouer against which place, vpon the enterclose of the Quier, I finde written, (vnder the pictures of King Henry the first and his sonne King Edward the fourth, and Henry the seuenth) this that followeth, Orate pro Domino Oliuero King iuris professore, ac illustris Edwardi (primogeniti Henrici Sexti) & serenissimorum Regum Edwardi quarti, Edw. 1495. Hen. 7. 11.

Edw. quinti, & Henrici ſeptimi, principali Secretario, digniſſimi ordinis Garterij Regiſtrario, et huius Sancti Collegij Canonico, anno Dom. 1489. et poſtea per dictum illuſtriſſimum Regem Henrici 7. anno 1492. ad ſedem Exon. commendato.

42. Hadrian de Caſtello.

1505 Hen. 7. 21. POpe Innocent the eight, hearing of a certain dangerous ſedition raiſed vp againſt Iames the third K. of Scots: thought good to ſend into Scotland one Hadrian de Caſtello, as a man for his wiſdome and other good parts likelie to appeaſe thoſe tumults, hee being as farre as London on his way, was certified of the King of Scots death, whom his owne ſubiects had ſlaine in battell. So reſting himſelfe a while there, hee grew into acquaintance with Iohn Moorton Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who being much delighted with his learning, and diſcreete carriage; commended him ſo effectually vnto the King (Henry the ſeuenth) as he thought good to conſtitute him his Proctor for the diſpatch of all his cauſes at Rome; where hee ſo well behaued himſelfe, as the King at laſt in reward of his paines and fidelity, was a meanes of his preferment vnto the Biſhoprick of Hereford firſt, the yeare 1503. and then, the yeare following, of this See. Pope Alexander the ſixt in the meane time, a little before his tranſlation hither, had made him Cardinal: being before that time the Popes generall Treaſurer, and principall Secretary. In thoſe places hauing gathered exceeding great wealth; Cæſar Borgia the Popes ſonne hoping to make a prey of the ſame, determined to poyſon him, and accordingly prouided certaine flagons of poyſoned wine to bee brought vnto the Cardinals vineyard, where the Pope had appointed to ſup; giuing great charge vnto the meſſenger, that no body ſhould meddle with the wine before himſelfe came. Howbeit the Pope comming in very hote, and weary, ſooner then hee was expected, and calling for drinke, when as yet no prouiſion was brought to the place; the meſſenger thinking the wine brought by him to bee but ſome excellent and choice ſtuffe reſerued for the Popes own cup,

cup, filled out of the same vnto him. While he was yet drinking, in came his sonne, who not perceiuing the error, pledged his father. The Pope (as being thirsty) tooke a great draught, and moreouer being very aged, died the next day. His sonne being yong, and happily not taking so much, applying also conuenient remedies, recouered; but lay sicke very long, which was the cause of his vtter ouerthrow at the last. Thus died that monster of his age Alexander the 6. And thus by his owne diuelish deuice came this Borgia to his destruction, whom Machiauel in his workes so much magnifieth. Guicciardine (that writeth this story) sayeth, that by the like practise, he and his Father had made away diuers other before that time: as namely, the Cardinals of Capua and Mutina, men very louing and faithfull vnto them. At last it pleased God in this sort to serue them of their owne sauce, and to bring them into the pitte they had digged for other. Now to returne to Hadrian, he continued here 12. yeares, vntill that the yeare 1518. hee was depriued of this and all other promotions, and that vpon this occasion. A Cardinall of Rome called Alfonso Petruccio conspired with certaine other Cardinals, the death of Pope Leo 10. Amongst them, this our Hadrian was content to make one, moued thereunto, (as P. Iouius affirmeth) not by any grudge or priuate displeasure, but onely by an ambitious conceit, that surely hee should be Pope, if Leo were once dead. A certaine Witch or wise woman (as wee call them) hauing heretofore foretold him very strangely diuers things that had happened to himself & others of his friendes: tolde vpon her to allure him, that after the death of Pope Leo, it should come to passe, that a certaine olde man named Hadrian, borne of meane parentage, preferred onely for his learning, wisdome, and other good parts, should bee aduanced vnto the Papacy. These particularities, Hadrian was perswaded could agree to none other but himselfe: for he being borne at Corneto, a poore Fisher towne of Hetruria, of mean (or rather very base) parentage; onely through vertue and good deserts, rose by many degrées vnto the preferments before mentioned. The witches prediction fell out true, but in an other: For Hadrian a Dutchman, the sonne of a

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Wezel of Utrecht, that had bin Scholemaster to Charles the fift Emperour, was the man that succeeded Leo, by the name of Hadrian the first. This conspiracy being come to the Popes knowledge; hee caused Cardinall Petruccius to bee apprehended, and shortly after executed. Comming then to the Consistory, hee openly signified, that hee was not ignorant, how diuers other Cardinals were to blame in that businesse, which so nearely concerning him, hee was neuertheless content freely to giue pardon vnto so many as should then immediately confesse the fault. Hereupon Hadrian and some other falling downe vpon their knees, before him, acknowledged what they had done, and humbly besought him of mercy. Hee promised to bee as good as his word, and indeede so was. Howbeit Hadrian, either fearing the worst, or ashamed to shew his face, shortly after stale secretly away, and was neuer either seene or heard of afterward.

43. Thomas Woolsey.

1518. Hen. 8. 10. VPon the deprivation of Hadrian, Cardinall Woolsey held this Bishoprike in Commendam foure yeares, euen till that resigning it, hee tooke Durham. See more of this man in Yorke.

44. Iohn Clerke.

1523. Hen. 8. 15. IOhn Clerke Doctor of Diuinity, and Maister of the Rols, brought vp in Cambridge, was consecrate the yeare, 1523. A man much imployed in Ambassages. Hee died in the end of the yeare 1540. being poysoned (as it was supposed) in Germany, when hee went Ambassadour to the Duke of Cleue, to render a reason of the Kinges diuorce from the Lady Anne of Cleue his sister. Hee is buried in the Mineries at London.

45 Wil-

45 William Knight.

WIlliam Knight Doctor of Law and Archdeacon of Richmund brought vp in New colledge in Oxford, a man likewise much imployed in Ambassages by K. Henry the eight, was consecrate May 29. 1541. sate somewhat aboue fiue yeres, died September 29. 1547. and was buried vnder the great Pulpit, which he caused to be built for his tombe. In the market place of Wels, there is a goodly crosse erected partly by this man, the inscription whereof importing so much, is as followeth. Ad honorem Dei omnipotentis, et commodum pauperum mercatum Wellię frequentantium, impensis Gulielmi Knight Episcopi, & Richardi Wooleman huius Ecclesię Cathedralis olim Decani, hic locus erectus est. Laus Deo, pax viuis, requies defunctis. Amen. Ann. Dom. 1542. 1541 Hen. 8. 33.

46. William Barlow.

WIlliam Barlowe Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes a Canon of Saint Osythes, was consecrate Bishoppe of Saint Asaph in the end of the yeare, 1535. remoued to Saint Dauids, within a few monethes after, viz. in April, 1536. sate there about 13. yeares, was then translated hither to succeede Bishop Knight, and continued here all the dayes of King Edward. In the beginning of Queene Mary, he was forced to leaue his Country, Bishoppicke and all, and to liue exiled in Germany, vntill that by her death, and the most happy aduancement of our late Soueraigne Queene Elizabeth, he was at once restored to to his Country, and preferred to the Bishoppicke of Chichester. There he liued about the space of tenne yeares, and dying the yeare 1569. was buried in his owne Church. 1549. Edw. 6. 3.

47 Gil-

47. Gilbert Bourne.

1554. Mary 2. BIshop Barlow being forced to forsake his Bishoppicke here, Gilbert Bourne Doctor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of London, Fellow sometimes of all-Soules Colledge in Oxford, was appointed thereunto by Q. Mary. The ronage of that good King Edward the 6. giuing opportunity to those horrible Sacrileges, that robbed the Cathedrall Churches of England of (I dare say) the one halfe of that they possessed, had beene an occasion of the vtter ruine and destruction of this See, if Bishop Barlow taking aduantage of the death of some men in the latter end of K. Edward and Bishop Bourn making vse of the zeale of Q. Mary in tendring the state of the Church, had not beene the means of recouering what is now left vnto the same, euen the lands of the Bishoppricke, in a manner euery whit, all the land belonging to the Archdeacon of Wels, and some land of the Chapter, to wit, the parsonages of Dulnerton and Longsutton. And it is supposed that this man (had hee liued but a little while longer) had recouered diuers other possessions to his See, that now are thought to bee lost irrecouerably. He was a benefactor vnto the Vicars close, and to the almshouse, and beganne the foundation of a certaine Colledge in the Canonicall house that standeth neere the market place; but was hindred by the death of Queene Mary and his deprivation, from finishing it. Being displaced for not subscribing according to order, hee was committed to the custody of Doctor Carey Deane of her Maiesties Chappell, lined with him many yeares, and died at Syllerton in Deuonshire (where he lieth buried) September 16. 1569.

48. Gilbert Barkeley.

1560. Eliz. 3. IT pleased then the Queenes Maiesty, in the beginning of her raigne, to nominate vnto this See one Gilbert Barkeley, borne in Norfolke, but descended of the ancient and most honourable house of the Lord Barkley, at least wise as the Armes assigned vnto him by the Heraulds doe seeme to testifie

ſiſſe. He was conſecrate March 24. 1559. ſate almoſt 22. yeares, and growing into a Lethargy (which diminiſhed much of the vigor and ſtrength, as well of his mind, as his body certaine moneths before his deceaſe) at laſt departed this world, Nou. 2. 1581. being 80. yeers of age, and was buried vpon the North ſide of the high Altar in his own church, where was ſet a handſome monument of free ſtone built ouer him.

49. Thomas Godwyn.

THomas Godwyn my déere and moſt reuerend Father, was borne at Okingham in Barkeſhire, and brought vp firſt in the free Schole there, then for a little while vnder one Doctor Lauton Deane of Yorke, who ſent him to Oxford, and ſo long as he liued (which was not paſt a two or three yéere) exhibited vnto him there. Yée being taken away, it pleaſed God to prouide for him otherwiſe, by raiſing vp friends, that procured him to be choſen fellow of Magdalene College. Towards the latter end of King Edwards raigne forſaking that place, hée toke on him the teaching of a free Schole at Brackley, directing his ſtudies partly to diuinity, and partly alſo to phyſicke, the practiſe whereof in Q. Maries time (when hee might not bée ſuffered to teach any longer) maintained him, his wife and children honeſtly. He receiued orders, & his firſt ſpirituall preferments at the hand of Biſhop Bullingham, then of Lincolne, after of Worceſter, in the beginning of the raigne of Q. Elizabeth. By her appointment he became firſt Deane of Chriſtchurch in Oxford, in the 7. then of Canterbury in the 9. yéere of her raign, and laſtly, Biſhop of Bathe and Wels, being conſecrate thereunto, Sept. 13. 1584. Hauing ſate 6. yéeres, two moneths, and fiue dayes, he departed this mortall life, being about 73. yeres of age, Nouemb. 19. 1590. at Okingham, the place where he was borne, and there lieth buried vpon the South ſide of the Chancell, vnder a marble, and néere vnto a monument (fixed in the wall) far more anſwerable vnto the ability of him that ſet it vp, then vnto the vertues & deſerts of him, to whoſe memory it was erected. On it are engraued 1584 Eliz. 26.

these words following. *Mem. S.*

Parentis charissi: Patris vere reuerendi Th. Godwyni, S. Theol. Doctoris, ædis Christi Oxon. primum, ac deinde Cantuarien. Decani, Bathonum demum ac Wellinum Epis. qui hoc in oppido natus, hic etiam (dum Valetudinis recuperandæ gratia, ex medicorum consilio huc secedit) quartana febre confectus, mortalitatem exuit, Nou. 19. 1590 consc. suæ, anno 7. & hic iacet, expectans aduentum magni Dei.

Posuit

Fil. Franc. Godwyn. Exonum Subdecanus.

50. Iohn Styll.

1592 Eliz. 29. THe Sée haning continued void two yéres and somwhat more, Iohn Styll Doctor of Diuinity, and Maister of Trinity College in Cambridge, was consecrate therunto in Febr. 1592. He deceased Febr. 26. 1607. and gaue in his Testament 500. l. to the almes house in Wells.

51. Iames Mountague.

1608. Iac. 6. IAmes Mountague Doctor of Diuinity, Deane of Worcester, as also of his Maiesties Chap. sonne vnto Sir Edw. Mountague of Bowghton in the County of Northamp. Kn. consecrated Bishop of Bathe and Wels, Aprill 17. 1608. His first education he had in Christs Colledge in Cambridge, to witte, till vpon the erection of Sidney Colledge, hée was appointed the first Maister of the same. Beside great paines hée toke in ouerséeing the buildinges of it, hée gaue vnto it twenty markes per annum. By his meanes chiefly, the Watercourse was brought to the towne of Cambridge, and through that Colledge. That businesse cost him 100. l. He waynscotted the lower part of the Chappell there, and sundry other wayes was beneficiall to that Colledge. After his comming to Welles, he bestowed great sums of money in repayring and beautifying of his house there, especially the chappell and gallery. He hath increased the meanes of the Almesmen: Hee gaue one thousand pounds towards the reparation

paration of the Abbey church at Bathe: and moreouer built a faire Pulpit of free stone in the same.

This Bishopricke is valued in the Kings bookes at 533. pound, and 15. pence, and paid to the Pope for an Income, onely 430. florens, although in those daies it were one of the richest Sees of England.

The Deanry of Welles was first erected in the time of King Stephen, about the yeare 1150. as before is delivered, and one Iuo made the first Dean, after whom haue succeded these:

2	Richard de Spakeston.	1160
3	Alexander.	
4	Leonius.	1205
5	Ralfe de Lechlade.	
6	Peter de Ciceter.	
7	William de Merton.	1236
8	Ioannes Sarracenus.	1241
9	Gyles de Bride port, 1225. *Bishop of Salisbury.* after, viz.	1256
10	Edward de la Knoll.	1256
11	Thomas de Button, 1292. *B. of Exceter*	1292
12	William Burnell.	1292
13	Walter de Haselshaw, 1295 *B. of Bathe and Wels*	1302.
14	Henry Husee.	1302
15	Iohn de Godeley.	1303
16	Richard de Bury, *Bishop of Durham.*	1333
17	Wibert de Luttleton *elect, died before installation.*	1334
18	Walter de London.	1336
19	Iohn de Carlton.	1353
	William de Gamell *elect, refused the place.*	1361
20	Stephen de Penpell.	1361
21	Iohn Fordham, *Bishop of Durham,*	1379
22	Thomas de Sudbury.	1381
23	Nicholas Slake.	1396

24 Thomas Stanley. 1402
25 Richard Courtney. 1409
26 Walter Metford. 1413
27 Iohn Stafford, *Bishop of Bathe and Wels, and after Archbishop of Canterbury*, 1425
28 Iohn Forest, 1425
29 Ioh. Delauere, *Men. Ep.* 1447
30 Nicholas Carent. 1448
31 William Witham. 1467
32 Iohn Gunthorpe. 1472
33 William Cosyn. 1498
34 Thomas Winter. 1525
35 Richard Woolman.
36 Thomas Cromwell. 1537
37 William Fitz-Williams. 1540
38 Iohn Goodman. 1548
39 William Turner. 1550
40 Robert Weston. 1566
41 Valentine Dale. 1574
42 Iohn Herbert. 1589
43 Beniamin Heyde. 1602
44 Richard Meredith. 1607

The

THE BISHOPPES OF EXCETER.

This discourse following is taken (for the most part) *verbatim* out of Master *Iohn Hookers* Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exceter*.

THe countries of Deuonshire and Cornewall, after their conuersion vnto Christian Religion, were a while vnder the iurisdiction of the Bishoppe of the West Saxons, whose See was established at Dorchester. Afterwardes Winchester being appointed a Cathedrall See, about the yere 660. All the West Country was allotted to the gouernement of the Bishop of that Church, and so continued vnder him till that the yere 705. Sherborne was made a Cathedrall Church. Two hundred yeres they were subiect vnto the Bishoppe of Sherborne, to witte, vntill the yere 905. At what time Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury, by the commaundement of the King (as elsewhere I haue declared more at large) erected diuers new Sees, namely at Wels in Somersetshire one, in Cornewall another, & a third in Deuonshire. The See of Athelstan the Bishoppe

of Tewinstal, sometyme while he was Saint Petrockes in Bodmyn, and afterwards Saint Germanes, Meriton, Bishop of Dewnshire made Bishop of Exceter, but was after removed to Crediton, & called Bishop of Exceter. The names of Athelstan in the Diocese of Cornwall (as I find) were these:

Conanus.
Ruydocus.
Aldredus.
Britwyn.
Athelstan, he lived the yeare 966.
Wolfi.
Woronus.
Wolocus.
Stidio.
Adelredus.
Burwoldus.

About the yeare 1040. (or some after) Saint Peters church in Exceter was appointed the See for both Devonshire, and Cornwall. And hath ever since that time so continued.

NOw to come vnto the particular historye of this Church you shall vnderstand, that amongst many religious houses erected heretofore in and about the City of Exceter, there were two sometimes within the scite and circuite of that place, which now is called the close of S. Peters. The first of these was a house of Nunnes where the Deanes house and the Calender Hay or Vicars close doe now stand: The second was a Monastery for Monkes supposed to bee built by King Ethelred, the third some of King Ethelwolph, about the yeare 868. And the third was also for Monkes, to witte, of the Order of S. Benet, founded by King Athelstan, the yere 932. therabout where the East parte of the church now called the Lady Chappell, standeth. Of this foundation thus one writeth.

Hanc vrbē primus Rex Athelstanus, inpotestatem Anglorum effugatis Britonibus redactam, turribus muniuit & muro ex quadratis lapidibus cinxit, ac antiquitus vocatum Muncketon, nunc Exeter vocari voluit; ac ibi sedens, mansum quoddam dedit ad fundandum monasterium pro monachis

such his Deed & Sanctio Petro sanctæ ecclesiæ, & ipsi bellonæ the great charges he must at in building: He gave also sufficient lands and revenues for their living, whereof Woghton and Crealton-hacta, be yet remaining, and are appertaining to the Treasurer of the said Church. But after the time of K. Athelstane, the Danes with great hostility and cruelty having overrun this land, this City and Church was much infested and troubled: for with no less cruelty did the Danes pursue the Englishmen and Saxons, then did the Saxons before pursue the Britainers. And then the Monks not able to endure the time, fled and forsoke their house, seeking places of refuge and better safety. And so was this Monastery left destitute, & forsaken for sundry yeres, untill the time of King Edgar. He making a progresse into these West partes to visite Ordogarus Earle of Devon, (whose daughter he had married) came to this City, ann. 686. and pitying their distressed state, restored them their house & livelihoods: And appointed Sydemannus (who afterwards was Bishop) To be their Abbot. After that, they continued together (although in great troubles) untill the time of King Swanus the Dane. He with a great troupe and Army of his Danes came to this City, ann. 1019 besieged it, and strongly having taken the same, spoyled, destroyed and burnt both City and Monastery. But yet shortly after it was againe restored: For King Canutus being advertised of the great cruelties done by his Father Swanus, did at the request of one of his Dukes named Athelredus, make restitution unto Atheluoldus then Abbot, both of lands, livings and priviledges, as appeareth by his Charter, dated an. 1019. About 30. yeres after this, K. Edward the Confessor comming to Exeter, by the advise of Leophricus Bishop of Crediton, sometimes Lord Chancellour of England, and of his privy Councel, partly for the better safety of the Bishop and his successors, and partly to provide a more apt place for the Monks, translated the Bishops See from Crediton to Exeter, & sent the Monks to Westminster. The Bishop then thus removed from the old, and placed in the new minded with his mother with the lands and livelihoods of his former Church, pulled downe the two monasteries here adioyning, the one of Nunnes, the other of

Monks, and added them to his owne Church. After Leophricus his successors following his example, vsed some of them for the most part indeuour the augmentation and increase of their Church, some in liuelyhoods, some in liberties and priuiledges, some in buildings, and some in one thing, some in another.

ANno 1112. William Warwest the third Bishop of Exceter beganne to enlarge his Cathedrall church (which at that time was no bigger then that part which incloseth the Lady Chappell) and laied the foundation of that which is now the quier. Ann. 1235. or thereabouts. William Brewer Bishop appointed a Deane, whose name was Serlo, and a Chapter of fower and twenty prebendaries. Hee appropriated to the Deanrie Crampton and Colliton Rawleigh: For the Prebendaries he purchased lands, allotting to euery of them, the like portion of foure pound by the yeare. Anno 1284. Peter Quiuill Bishoppe, finding the Chauncel of his Church to be builded & finished to his hands, built the lower part or body of his church from the quier westwards: hee also appointed a Chanter and a Subdeane in the Church: to the one he impropriated Painton and Cudleigh, and to the other the parsonage of Eglosshalle in Cornwall. Moreouer he impropriated the Parsonage of Saint Newlin in Cornwall, & of Stoke Gabriel in Deuonshire to the Chancellour of the Church, for reading of a Diuinity Lecture. Ann. 1340. John Grandisson Bishop, did increase the length of his Church from the Font Westward, & vaulted the rose of the whole Church, so ending, and fully finishing the same.

ABout the yeare of our Lord, 1450. Edmund Lacy began to build the Chapter house, and George Neuill finished it. The Cloisters were built by the Deane and Chapter.

Hereby it appeareth, that from the first foundation of this church vnder K. Athelstane, vntill the time that Bishoppe Graundsone perfected the building thereof, it was about 400. yeres, which notwithstanding, so vniuersely the same is compact, as if by one and the same man it had been plotted, begun, continued and ended.

A Ca-

A Catalogue of the Bishops of Deuonshire.

WErstanus (called by some Adulphus) the first Bishop of Deuonshire was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese an. 905. and had his See at Bishops Tawton. In the yeare following, viz. 906. hee died and was buried in his owne Church.

PVrro after the death of Werstanus, was elected and consecrate Bishop, and had his See at Tawton. Hee taking his iourney towards Crediton to see the king, (or as some say, Vffa the kings lieutenant) was by the said Vffas men slaine. Vpon his death the See was remoued to Crediton.

EAdulphus brother to Alfus Duke of Deuonshire and Cornewall, and founder of Launceston, was consecrated Bishop of Deuonshire, but installed at Crediton where he had his See, and continued Bishop 22. yeares. Hee died the yeare 932. and was buried in his owne Church. In his time K. Edward the elder, gaue vnto the Bishop of Crediton three mannors, to witte, Polton, Cœling and Lanwitham, e that (as the history of the Church of Winchester reporteth) Vtinde singulis annis Visitaret gentem cornubiensem ad exprimendos eorum errores: Nam antea in quantum potuerunt (saith the writer) Veritati resistebant, & non decretis Apostolicis obediebant.

ETHelgarus an. 932. succeeded Eadulphus This Ethelgarus after he had beene Bishop ten years; he died and was buried in his owne Church.

ALgarus an. 942. after Ethelgarus was constituted and installed Bishop at Crediton. And hauing beene Bishop about ten yeares died and was buried in his owne Church.

Alfwoldus,

ALfwoldus, as Matthew of Weſtminſter writeth, was next Biſhop after Algarus, and conſecrated by the aduiſe of Dunſtane ann. 952. He died 972. and was buried in his owne Church.

ALwolfus ſate nine yeares after Alfwoldus, and was buried in his owne Church.

SYdemanus Abbot of S. Peters incroched. In this meane time the Danes ouerranne and ſpoyled the whole countries of Deuonſhire and Cornewall, burned the towne of Bodwyn, and the Cathedrall Church of Saint Petrokes, with the Biſhops houſe. Whereupon the Biſhops ſeat was remoued from thence to Saint Germans, in which place it continued vntill the remouing and vnitting thereof vnto Crediton. Sydemannus anno. 977. died and was buried at Crediton in his owne Church.

ALfredus (whom Diceetus calleth Affricus) abbot of Glaſtenbury, was conſecrated Biſhop, and inſtalled at Crediton. Hee was taken for a learned man, and wrote two bookes, the one intituled de rebus cœnobij ſui, and the other de rerum naturis. In his time king Ethelred endowed the Biſhoprickes of Saint Germans with lands, liberties, and priuiledges. The Danes made a freſh inuaſion vpon all Deuonſhire and Cornewall, burned & ſpoyled the Abbey of Odolphus at Tauiſtocke, beſieged Exceter, and being remoued from thence, were fought withall at Pynhow about 3. miles from the city and ouerthrowen. Alfredus after hee had beene Biſhop about 9. yeeres, died an. 699. and was buried in his owne Church.

ALwolfus (as Diocetus writeth) was the next Biſhop. In his time Sweno king of Denmark by inticement of one Hugh then Earle of Deuonſhire, came with a great hoſt and beſieged the city of Exceter, tooke it and burned it, and with great cruelty vſed the people, vntil in the end Alnaruus Earle of Deuonſhire, and the gentlemen did yeelde & ſubmit themſelues, and ſo obtained peace. This Alwolfus about the 15.

yeare

yeare of his Bishoprike 1030. died and was buried in his owne Church.

Alwyngus upon the death of Burwoldus Bishop of Corn-wall his Uncle (whom William of Malmsbury calleth Brichwoldus) procured the county of Cornwall to bee added unto his Dioces, being first a monke of Winchester and after Abbot of Tauistoke, he was consecrate 1032. and after became Bishop of Worcester. See more there.

THE BISHOPS OF *EXCETER.*

THe first Bishop of Exceter, was Leofricus, a man (saith mine Authour) descended from the bloud and line of Butus, brought vp in Lorreine, who was so well commended not only for his nobility, but much more for his wisedome and learning; that King Edward the Confessor had him in great fauour, and made him first one of the priuy Councell, then Chancelour of England, and lastly (the Bishopricke of this Dioces being void) he was preferred thereunto. By his meanes the Bishops See was remoued from Crediton to Exceter, the yeare 1049. (or thereabout) K. Edward the Confessor comming to Exceter, together with his Queene, tooke order that the monks of S. Peters should be placed at Westminster (as before is mentioned) and remoued the Episcopall See from Crediton to this citie. It is remembred, that himselfe taking the Bishop by the right hand, and Edeth his Queene by the left, ledde him vp vnto the Altar of his new Church

Church, and there placed him in a seate appointed for him. This Bishop obtained of the same king much good land, and many notable priuiledges for his Church. Hee made diuers Statutes, and amongst other things, hee ordained, that all his Canons or Prebendaries should lodge in one Chamber, and take their diet at one table. Hee appointed them likewise a Steward that should prouide them dictuals daily, and once in the yere deliuered them new clothes. This kind of gouernment (saith William Malmesbury) hee learned in Lorraine, and it is (saith he) continued by the posterity, although by the corruption and luxury of our time somewhat altered and decaied. After that he had well and worthily ruled his Church and Diocese, by the space of three and twenty yeres, he ended his daies in peace Anno 1073. and was buried in the Cemitory or church-yard of his owne Church vnder a simple and a broken marble stone, which place by the sithence enlarging of his Church is now within the South Tower of the same, whereof of late Anno. 1568. A new monument was erected in the memory of so worthy a personage, at the charges of the Deane and Chapter.

1074. W.Con. 9. 2 OSbertus or Osbernus a Normane borne, and brother to an Earl named William, was preferred to this Bishoprick the yeare 1074. Hee was Bishop 30. yeares, toward his latter end waxed blind, died 1103. and was buried in his owne Church. H. Huntingdon, and others that follow him, make mention of one Gaufridus Bishop of Exceter about this time; but they are mistaken. It is Gaufridus or Goffridus Bishop of Constantia that ioyned with Odo Earle of Kent, &c.

1107. Hen. 1, 8. 3 WIlliam Warewest a Normane born, and Chaplaine both to the Conqueror and his two sonnes, William and Henry; a very graue and a wise man, hauing beene much imployed in sundry Ambassages, was preferred at last vnto this Bishoprick by king Henry the first, and consecrate thereunto in August 1107. together with diuers other. Hee first began to enlarge his Church (as aboue I haue mentioned) and obtained from the King Plympton, Brampton,

ton, and Saint Stephens in Exceter. Wrampton he gaue to his Cathedrall Church, and it was afterwards allotted vnto the Deane for a part of the corps of his Deanery. Saint Stephens with the Fee belonging to the same hee reserued to himselfe and his successors, who thereby are Barons and Lords in the Parliament. As for Plympton, hee gaue it vnto a Monastery which hee built there for regular Canons. In his latter dates he became blind: which imperfection notwithstanding, the king thought good to send him Embassador vnto Pope Paschalis the second, and hee dispatched the businesse commended vnto him, to the Kings great contentment. Not long after his returne; hauing small loy of the world, he gaue ouer his Bishoprick & became one of the regular Canons of his owne house at Plympton, where hee died 1127. and was buried. He was Bishop about 20. yeares.

4 RObert Chichester Deane of Sarisbury, was consecrate Bishop an. 1128. Hee was a Gentleman borne, very zealous and deuout in his religion according to the manner of those daies. Hee went often in Pilgrimage, sometime to Rome, sometime to one place, sometime to another, and euer would bring with him some reliques or other. Hee was also a liberal Contributer to the buildings of his Church. After that he had continued two and twenty yeares, hee died the yere 1150. and was buried in his owne Church. 1128. Hen. 1, 29.

5 RObert Warweſt nephew to William Warweſt his predecessor and Deane of Salisbury, was consecrate Bishop by Theobaldus Archbishop of Canterbury anno. 1150. After that he had occupied this See nine yeares or therabout, hee died anno. 1159. and was buried at Plympton by his vncle. 1150. Steph. 16.

6 BArtholomeus Iscanus, otherwise Bartholomew of Exceter, was consecrated Bishop of Exceter, an. 1159. or rather (as it seemeth to mee) 1161. Hee was called Iscanus of Isca, which is one of the ancientest names of this City: a meane Citizens sonne, but very well learned; & wrote sundry bookes, as of Predestination, Freewill, Penance, and others. 1159. Hen. 2, 6.

others. He was eſteemed alſo very deuout, holy, and a paineſull Preacher. Matthew Paris in his report of the yeare 1161. telleth a long tale, of a certaine ſtrange apparition or reuelation which happened vnto him in the countrey as hee viſited his Dioces. He was a great aduerſary of Thomas Becket. I maruell that any ſuch thing might bee credibly reported of him. After he had beene Biſhop about fourteene yeares, ann. 1184. he died, but where hee died or was buried it appeareth not.

7 1186. Hen. 2. 33. IOhn the Chaunter of the Cathedrall Church of this City, and Subdeane of Sarum, was conſecrate Biſhop of this Church ann. 1186. He was well reported of for his liberality, in continuing the buildings of this Church, wherein he was nothing inferior to his predeceſſors. Hauing beene Biſhop about fiue yeares, he died ann. 1191.

1191. Ric. 1. 3. 8 HEnry Marſhall ſometimes a ſtudent in the Vniuerſity of Oxford, Archdeacon of Stafford and Deane of Yorke, brother to William Earle Marſhal of England, was conſecrated Biſhop by Hubert Archbiſhop of Canterbury anno 1191. he finiſhed the building of his Church according to the plat and foundation which his predeceſſors had laide, and that done, hee purchaſed the patronage and Lordſhip of Modbery of one Albemarly, which he gaue and impropriated vnto the Vicars choyall of his Church. After that he had liued 12. yeares in his Biſhoprieke, he died an. 1206. and lieth buried in the Northſide of the preſbytery of his Church in a very faire toombe of Marble.

1206. Ioan. 8. 9 SImon de Apulia Deane of Yorke was conſecrate Biſhop of this See 1206. Of him there remaineth no memoriall at all but this, that hauing beene Biſhop 18. yeares, he died an. 1224. and was buried in his owne Church. In this mans time, to witte, the yeare 1222. the city of Exceter was diuided into pariſhes.

1224. Hen. 3. 8. 10. WIlliam Brewer, very ſhortly after the death of the foreſaid Simon was elected Biſhop, and conſecrate

sente vpon Easter day an. 1224. A man very well borne, being brother to Sir William Brewer Knight, the husband of the eldest daughter, and one of the heyres to William de Verona Earle of Deuonshire, founder of the Abbeyes of Lox, Hartland, and other monasteries. He was of the priuy Councell vnder king Henry the third, and greatly in fauour with him. The yere 1235. he trauelled into Germany, to conduct thither the Lady Isabel the kings sister, to be married vnto Fredericke the Emperor: and not long after, the said Emperor making a voyage into the holy land, he attended him thither. Being returned home, and minding (as his predecessors had done) to leaue some good memoriall behind him, hee made a Deane, and constituted 24. Prebendaries within his Church. To the one he impropriated Brampton and Colyton Rawleigh; for the others he purchased so much land, as out whereof he assigned to euery prebendary fower pound by the yere, and of these he ordained his chapter. After that he had continued here 19. yeeres, he died an. 1244. and lieth buried in his owne Church vnder a plaine marble stone in the middle of the presbytery, not farre from the Bishops Se.

11 RIchard Blondy was consecrate 1245. This Richard was a man of a milde spirit, but very stout against such as in his time did offer any iniurie to the Church. In his old yeres being but a weake man, he was much carried and ruled by such as were about him. They taking the opportunitie of time, vsed all the meanes they might to inrich themselues. His chiefest officers were one Lodosewell his chancellor, Sutton his register, Fitzherbert his officiall, & Ermestow the keper of his seale: these, with other of the household, compacted amongst themselues, whilest the Bishop was yet liuing (who then lay sicke and very weak in his bed) to make vnto themselues conueyances of such liuelihods as then lay in the Bishops disposition: and accordingly made out aduoulons and other such graunts, as to them seemed best: all which were forthwith sealed and deliuered according to the orders among them concluded. These their subtill dealings were not so closely cõueyed, but that the next Bishop follo-

1245. Hen. 3. 30.

wing,

others. He was esteemed also very devout, holy, and a painfull Preacher. Matthew Paris in his report of the yeare 1161. telleth a long tale, of a certaine strange apparition or revelation which happened unto him in the countrey as hee visited his Dioces. He was a great adversary of Thomas Becket. I marvell that any such thing might bee credibly reported of him. After he had beene Bishop about fourteene yeares, ann. 1184. he died, but where hee died or was buried it appeareth not.

7 1186. Hen. 2. 33. IOhn the Chaunter of the Cathedrall Church of this City, and Subdeane of Sarum, was consecrate Bishop of this Church ann. 1186. He was well reported of for his liberality, in continuing the buildings of this Church, wherein he was nothing inferior to his predecessors. Having beene Bishop about five yeares, he died ann. 1191.

1191. Ric. 1. 3. 8 HEnry Marshall sometimes a Student in the University of Oxford, Archdeacon of Stafford and Deane of Yorke, brother to William Earle Marshal of England, was consecrated Bishop by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury anno 1191. he finished the building of his Church according to the plat and foundation which his predecessors had laide, and that done, hee purchased the patronage and Lordship of Modbery of one Albemarly, which he gaue and impropriated unto the Vicars choyall of his Church. After that he had lived 12. yeares in his Bishopricke, he died an. 1206. and lieth buried in the Northside of the presbytery of his Church in a very faire toombe of Marble.

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ing, boulte and found the same out; and did not onely reuerse all their doings, but also excommunicate them; neither were they absolued vntill they had done penance for the same at Saint Peters Church openly vpon Palme Sunday being the 19. day of March 1267. This Bishop in the twelfe yeare of his Bishoprick died, to wit, an. 1257. and was buried in his own church.

1257. Hen. 3. 42. 12 WAlter Broneſcome Archdeacon of Surry, was conſecrate vpon Paſſion Sunday March 10. 1257. He was borne in the city of Exceter of poore and very meane parentage. At the time of his election he was not preſt, and therefore not capable of any ſuch dignity: but immediately, he take that order vpon him, and forthwith was conſecrated Biſhop: all which was done within fifteen daies. So many dignities to bee caſt vpon one man in ſo ſhort a time, had not beene lightly ſeene. He founded the colledge of Glaſeney in Perin in Cornewall, and endowed the ſame with faire poſſeſſions and reuenewes, being induced thereunto by a viſion or dreame as himſelfe reporteth in the foundation of the ſame. He purchaſed the Barton of Rokeſdone and Cliſt, and gaue it to the Hoſpitall of S. Iohns within the Eaſtgate of the city of Exceter. He inſtituted in his owne church the feaſt called Gabriels feaſt, and gaue a peece of land for the maintenance thereof. Hee alſo did by a policy purchaſe the Lordſhip and houſe of Cliſt Sachfield, and enlarged the Barton thereof by gaining of Cornish wood from his Deane and Chapter fraudulently: building then a very faire and ſumptuous houſe there; he called it Biſhops Cliſt, and left the ſame to his ſucceſſors. Likewiſe he got the patronage of Cliſt Fomeſone now called Sowton, and annexed the ſame to his new lordſhip, which (as it was ſaid) he procured by this meanes. He had a Fryer to bee his chaplaine and confeſſor, which died in his ſaide houſe of Cliſt, and ſhould haue beene buried at the pariſh church of Farryngdon, becauſe the ſaide houſe was and is in that pariſh: but becauſe the pariſh church was ſomewhat farre of, the waies foule, and the weather rainy, or for ſome other cauſes, the Biſhop commaunded the corps to be carried to the pariſh Church of Sowton, then

then called Clift Fomeſon, which is very néere and boꝛdereth vpon the Biſhops Lordſhip. the two pariſhes there being diuided by a little lake called Clift. At this time one Fomeſon a gentleman was Lord and patrone of Clift Fomeſon: and hée being aduertiſed of ſuch a buriall towards in his pariſh, and a láeh way to bes made ouer his land, without his leaue oꝛ conſent required therein; calleth his tenants together, goeth to the bꝛidge ouer the lake betwéene the Biſhops land and his, there meeteth the Biſhops men bꝛinging the ſaid coꝛpes, and foꝛbiddeth them to come ouer the water. The Biſhops men nothing regarding this pꝛohibition, doe pꝛeſſe foꝛwards to come ouer the water, and the others doe withſtand ſo long, that in the end my Lords fryer is fallen into the water. The Biſhop taketh this matter in ſuch griefe, that a holy Fryer, a religious man, his owne chaplaine and confeſſoꝛ, ſhould ſo vnreuerently be caſt into the water, that he falleth out with the gentleman, and vpon what occaſion I know not, he ſueth him in the law, and ſo vexeth and tormenteth him, that in the end he was faine to yéeld himſelfe to the Biſhops deuotion, and ſéeketh all the waies he could to curry the Biſhops good will, which he could not obtaine, vntill foꝛ redemption, hee had giuen and ſurrendꝛed vp his patronage of Sowton, with a péece of land: All which the ſaide Biſhop annexeth to his new Lordſhip. Thus by policy he purchaſeth the manno: of Biſhops Clift, by a deuiſe gaineth Coꝛnith wood, and by poꝛwer wꝛeſteth the patronage of Sowton from the true owno:. This Biſhop after hee had occupied this Sée about 23. yéeres, died July 22. 1280. and was buried in his owne Church, in a ſumptuous tombe of Alabaſter ſtanding vpon the South ſide of the entrance into the Lady chappell. Vpon it this Epitaph following is yet to be ſéene.

Olim ſyncerus pater, omni dignus amore,
Primus Walterus magno iacet hic in honore.
Edidit hic plura digniſſima laude ſtatuta,
Quæ tanquam iura ſeruant hic omnia tuta.
Atque hoc collegium quod Glaſeney plebs vocat omnis,
Condidit egregium, pro voce data ſibi ſomnis.
Quot loca conſtruxit, pietatis quot bona fecit,

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Quot loca conſtruxit, pietatis quot bona fecit,

Quam ſanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere quæ ſcit?
Laudibus immenſis iubilet gens Exonienſis,
Et chorus & turbæ, quod natus in hac fuit vrbe.
Plus ſi ſcire velis, feſtum ſtatuit Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in cœlis igitur pater iſte fidelis.

13 PEter Quiuil a Canon of Exceter, ann. 1281. was conſecrate Biſhop of Exceter. He firſt inſtituted a Chanter & a Subdeane in this Church. To the one he impropriated Painton, and Chidleigh, and to the other the rectory of Egloſhepl in Cornewall. He was a liberall & a ſpeciall Benefactor to the Hoſpitall of S. Iohns in Exceter, as well in goods as in lineliheods. He firſt began to enlarge and encreaſe his Church from the Chauncell downewards, and layed the foundation thereof. In his time anno. 1285. Walter Lichlade the firſt Chaunter, was ſlaine in a morning as he came from the morning ſeruice then called the Mattens which was wont to be ſaide ſhortly after midnight; vpon which occaſion the King came vnto this City, and kept his Chriſtmas in the ſame, together with Elinor the Quéene, and vpon diligent inquiſition for the authors of the ſaid murther, finding diuers culpable, he ſeuerely puniſhed the ſame (as the Chronicles of Bruton report, but miſtaking Oxon: for Exon:) cauſing Alfride the Maior of the city and 4. other to be hanged, beſide one Pikot and others that were long impriſoned for that offence. Moreouer an order was ſet downe for incloſing of the church yard, and building of certaine gates there, as appeareth by a compoſition betwéene the Biſhop and the citie, bearing date, in feſto annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ, 1286. The king at the ſuite of the Earle of Hereford, (who at his being heere, was lodged in the houſe of the Gray Friers, which then was néere the houſe of Saint Nicholas) obtained of the Biſhop, that they ſhould bée remooued from thence to a more wholeſome place without South gate; whereof after the kings departure grew ſome controuerſie, becauſe the Biſhop refuſed to performe his promiſe made to the king. This man alſo impropriated the pariſh of Saint Newlin, and the Pariſh of Stoke Gabriell, and vnited the ſame to the office of the Chauncellor of the Cathedrall Church; that the ſaid Chauncellor

celloꝛ ſhould continually read a lecture within the ſaid Citie of Diuinity, oꝛ of the Decretals. In the eleuenth yéere of his Biſhoprick he died, being choked in dꝛinking of a Sirrope. and. 1292. Hee was buried in the middle of the Lady Chappell. Vpon his toombe is wꝛitten, Petra tegit Petrum, nihil officiat ſibi terrum. The Franciſcanes oꝛ Gꝛay Friers of this City, imputed his death to his hard dealing with them. Foꝛ whereas hee had pꝛomiſed the King to pꝛouide a conuenient place foꝛ them to build their houſe in, and had willed their warden, named Deodatus to ſéeke out and make inquiry foꝛ the ſame; yet notwithſtanding when he had ſo done, becauſe the ſame was within his Fée, ſwarming from his ſaid pꝛomiſe hee vtterly denied to perfoꝛme the ſame, beeing diſſwaded by Peter Kenefield, a Dominicane oꝛ a blacke Frier, and Confeſſoꝛ vnto him the ſaid Biſhop: Foꝛ he enuying the good ſucceſſe of the Franciſcanes, aduiſed the Biſhop, in no wiſe to permit them to enioy the place which they had gotten. Foꝛ (ſaith hee) as vnder colour of ſimplicity, they créepe into the harts of the people, and hinder vs poꝛe Pꝛeachers from our gaines and liuings; ſo bee ye ſure that if they put ſote within your Liberties, they will in time find meanes to be exempted from out of your Liberty and iuriſdiction. The Biſhop being ſone diſſwaded, vtterly foꝛbiddeth them to build, oꝛ to do any thing within his Fée oꝛ liberty. About two yéeres after, the Biſhop kept a great feaſt vpon the Sunday next befoꝛe S. Francis day; And among others, Walter Winborne, one of the Kings chiefe Iuſtices of the bench, was inuited, who had béene pꝛeſent when the Biſhop at the requeſt of the King made pꝛomiſe to further and helpe the Franciſcanes. He now in their behalfe, did put the Biſhop in minde theꝛof, and requeſted him to haue conſideration both of his owne pꝛomiſe, and their diſtreſſe. The Biſhop miſliking this motion, waxed angry, and did not onely denye to yéelde thereunto, but wiſhed himſelfe to be choked what day ſoeuer he did conſent vnto it. It foꝛtuned that the ſame waéke, and vpon Saint Francis eue, the Biſhop toke a certaine Sirope to dꝛinke, & in too haſty ſwallowing theꝛeof, his bꝛeath was ſtopped, and hee foꝛthwith died. The Franciſcanes hearing

thereof, made no little adw about this matter, but blased it abroad, that Saint Francis wrought this miracle vpon the Bishop, because he was so hard against them.

1293. Edw. 1. 22. 14 THomas Bitton Deane of Wells, the yeare following was elected Bishop, and the See of Canterbury being void, he was consecrate by I. Roman Archbishop of York. Hee left no memorials of any great things done by him, saving that he continued the building of his Church. After that he had occupied this See 14 yeares, he died September 21. 1307. and was buried vnder a faire Marble inlayed with brasse before the high aultar.

1307. Edw. 2. 1. 15 WAlter Stapledon, a man learned, wise, and of great parentage, was consecrate Bishop of Exceter, March 18. 1307. The inthronization or installation of Bishops was a Ceremony of great solemnity in those daies; the particularity whereof it shall not be amisse once for all to describe in this man. At Eastgate he alighted from his horse, and went on foot to S. Peters Church. All the way where he should passe being laid and couered with black cloth, on each hand he was conducted by a gentleman of great worship, Sir Hugh Courtney (who claimed to be Steward of his feast) going next before him. At broade gate he was receiued by his Chapter and Quier in their ornaments, with Te Deum, and so carried into the Church. The vsual Ceremonies being performed there, at his pallace a great feast was prepared, for the entertainement of such noblemen and other personages of account as repaired hither at that time. It is incredible how many oxen, tunnes of Ale, and Wine, are saide to haue beene vsually spent at this kind of solemnity. Euen so much, as the whole yearely reuenue at this time would not suffice to pay for. This Bishop was greatly in fauour with king Edward the second, who made him first of his priuy Councell, then Lord Treasurer of England, & employed him in diuers Embassages of great importance. The yere 1329. he was sent Embassador to the French king, and ioyned in commission with the Queene, for the conclusion of a peace betweene these two Princes. That being ordered and brought to passe according

according to his desire, he returned home; leauing the Quéen with the French king her brother, to perfect and finish the agreement already made. She whether weary of her husband or prouoked by the insolency of the Spencers and other fauorites about the king; had long since determined to depose her husband from the kingdome, if possibly she might; and to set vp her sonne Prince Edward. Hauing therefore ridde away this Bishop, whose loyalty and faithfulnesse to his soueraign she well knew was vnmoueable; she began to put in practise the execution of this long-plotted designement, & in the ende (to be short) erplotted the same. While these matters were a brewing, it happened the king to take his iourney to Bristow; and he thought good to commit the gouernement and custody of the city of London to the fidelity of this Bishop. At what time therefore the Quéne began to approach néere vnto the city with her power, he required the Maior to send vnto him the keies of the gates. The Commons (who altogether fauoured the Quénes party) hearing this, and perceauing the Bishop purposed to withstand her; set vpon him violently, drew him into Cheapeside, and beheaded him there, together with Sir Richard Stapleton a Knight his brother. Then they caried his body to his house without Templebar, (now called Eller house) & buried it basely in a heape of sand, in the backside of the same house. In this sorte did this worthy prelate lose his life, in defence of his Prince; and that by their meanes, who of all other, were bound in the strongest bands of duty & alleageance to haue done as he did, I meane the Quéen & the Prince her son. They shortly after, whether regarding his calling, or desiring to make semblance of disliking the maner of his death, or happily moued with some remorse of conscience; commanded his body to bee taken from the place where it was first laied, & being conueighed to Exceter, with all funerall pompe there to be solemnly enterred. He lieth buried vpon the north side of the high Altar, in a faire tombe of free stone: And his brother before mentioned lieth ouergainst him in the North wall of the North Isle. This murther was committed Octob. 15. 1326. And his funerals were solemnised at Exceter March. 28. following. The yére 1316. he erected two houses in Oxford for the better increase

and aduancement of learning; the one named Hart hall, the other Stapledons Inne, now called Exetercollege; in which he placed thirteene fellowes, and a Rector, whom he appointed to be chosen annually. This foundation is much encreased of late yeares, by the liberality of Sir William Peter, late principall Secretary, and others. Moreouer it is to be remembred, that he was a speciall benefactor vnto the hospitall of Saint Johns in Exeter; to which he impropriated for the releeuing of certaine poore children, the Rectory or personage of Ernscombe.

1326. Edw. 3. 1. 16. IAmes Barkley descended of the noble house of the Lord Burkley, was consecrate March 15 an. 1326. by Walter Reynold Archbishop of Cant. at the commandement of Isabell the Quéene. The Pope very angry herewithal, did so reuile the Archbishop, as he died for griefe and anger soone after. Neither did the new consecrate Bishop stay long behinde him: for he died also the 24. of June following. A man reputed very godly and wise. He was buried (as some say) in his own church, but others deliuer that he neuer came hither at all.

1327. Edw. 3. 1. 17. AFter the death of Burkley, the chapter of Exeter, authorized by the Kings Conge de'lire, proceeded to an election, and made choice of one Iohn Godley a Canon of their Church, who was also Deane of Wells. This election was confirmed by the Kings royall assent (as I finde by a record in the Tower. Howbeit, Iohn Grandesson being in Italy with Pope Iohn the two and twentieth, his friends found meanes to haue a stay made of the consecration of Godley, till they might deale with the Pope for disanulling of the same, as also for conferring the Bishopricke by way of prouision vpon the said Grandesson, the which thing they effected, and caused him to bee consecrate at Rome Octo. 18. 1327. He was borne and descended of the auncient house of the Grandessons Dukes of Burgundy. His father was named Gilbert, the brother of Otho, the great Lord Grandesson; which Gilbert comming into this land, was well esteemed by

by the king and nobility. By meanes of Henry Earle of Lancaster (with whom he came) he maried the Lady Sibil, daughter and one of the heires to Iohn Tregos Lord of the Castle of Ewias neere Hereford East, and by her had issue fiue sons and four daughters of which this Bishop was one, who was borne in the parish of Kilpertone in the Diocesse of Hereford. He was from his childhood very studious, became learned, and wrote diuers bookes, one intituled Pontificales maiores, an other Pontificales minores, & a third de vitis sanctorum. He was also very graue, wise, and politike. And thereby grew into such credit with Pope Iohn, that hee was not onely of his priuy counsell, but also his Nuntio or Embassadour in matters of great waight and importance, to the Emperor, to the king of Spaine, Fraunce, England, and other the mightiest Princes of Christendome. Being on a time sent in an Embassage to king Edward the third, he so behaued himselfe, that the king neuer ceased vntill he had procured him from the Pope, & then hee gaue him the Archdeaconry of Nothingam and other great liuings; hee made him one of the priuy councell, and in the end preferred him to this Bishopricke. After this, some matter of dislike falling out betweene Pope Clement the first, and the King, he for his approued wisedome, was sent in Ambassage to the Pope, ann. 1343. for an intreaty of a peace, and an amity betwen them to be had; and with such wisedome he did his message, that he obtained his purpose, and made a reconciliation. After his returne home to his Bishopricke, hee spent his time altogether in adorning and beautifying of his Church, or building and erecting some good monument or other. He founded the Colledge of S. Mary Otrey, and endowed the same with great and godly liuelihods; Hee was a liberall Benefactor to the Vicars Choral of his owne Church, as also to the Colledge of Glaseney in Peryn: he builded the two last Arches in the West end of his Church, vaulted the rose of all the Church, and fully ended the buildings of the same. Leaning it in such sort, as we see it at this day. The also he inriched it with plate & other ornaments of inestimable value. Moreouer hee built a faire house at Bishops Taington which hee left full furni-

shed vnto his successors, and did impropriate vnto the same the parsonage of Radway, to the end (as he setteth downe in his Testament) Vt haberent Episcepi locum vbi caput suum reclinarent, si forte in manu regis eorum temporalia caperentur. Before his death he made his last Will, wherein he gaue such large and bounteous legacies, to the Pope, Emperour, King, Quéene, Archbishop, Bishops, Colledges, Churches, and to sundry persons of high estates & callings; that a man would marueil considering his great and chargeable buildings and workes otherwise, how and by what meanes he could haue attained to such a masse of wealth and riches. He was alwaies very frugall, kept no more men or horses about him then necessary, and euer despised the vanity of al outward pomp. But this it was not that enabled him to performe these great works, and yet to leaue so much money behind him. He procured an order to be taken, that all Ecclesiasticall persons of his Diocese, at the time of their deaths, should leaue and bequeath their goods to him, or to some other in trust towards his chargeable buildings, or otherwise to be bestowed in pios vsus at his discretion. This was the meanes whereby he grew to this infinite wealth & riches. He died July 15. 1369. hauing sate Bishop heere almost 42. yeares, and was buried in a Chappell which he built in the wall of the West end of his Church. His funerals by his owne commaundement were performed without any manner of pompe or extraordinary solemnity. In so much as he allowed not either his seruants, executors or nearest kinsfolkes any mourning clothes at al. See more of him in Simon Mepham of Canterbury.

18 1370. Edw. 3. 44. THomas Brentingham the kings treasurer in the countries of Guynes, Perkes & Calis, was at one instant chosen B. of Exceter & Hereford. He accepted Exceter, and was consecrate vnto the same vpon the 31. of Mar. an. 1370. After that, in the first of Rich. the 2. he was appointed Treasurer of England, in which place hee continued till the 14. of the said R. & being then displaced, was restored the 12. yeare, but the next year he was displaced. He was a man very well learned, expert as wel in politick gouernmēt, as ecclesiasticall matters, & in both these respects greatly reuerenced and esteemed

tued. For which cause, at the parliament holden at Westminster in the tenth yere of K. Richard the second, he was chosen to be one of the twelue Peres of the Realme vnder the King. He was a benefactor to the collendership of the Vicars choral of his owne Church, supplied in buildings, and otherwise what his predecessors had left vndone, and hauing bene Bishop 24 yeres, died at Clist the 3 of December, ann. 1394. and was buried in the North side of the body of his owne Church, in a little Chappell standing betwen two pillers.

19 EDmund Stafford, brother to Ralfe Earle of Stafford, was consecrate Bishop of Exceter, June 20. 1395. He was Chancellour of England vnder King Richard the second, and king Henry the fourth. For the furtherance of good letters, he did increase 2. fellowships in the College of Stapledons Inne in Oxford, reformed the statutes of the house, and altered the name of it, calling it Exceter colledge. After that he had continued Bishoppe in much honour about three and twenty yeares, he died the fourth of September, being the seuenth yere of K. Henry the fift, and lyeth buried in his owne Church in a very faire tombe of Alabaster, vpon the North side of the entrance into the Lady Chappell. 1395 Ric. 2. 19

20 IOhn Ketterich Bishoppe of Lichfield, and before that of Saint Dauids, was then translated to this Church, as diuers antiquities which I haue seen do testifie, although M. Hooker haue omitted him. He sate but a verie short time.

21 IAmes Cary Bishop of Lichfield, being at Florence when newes was brought to Pope Martyn the 5. of the auoidance of this Bishoprick: was then and there made Bishop of this Church an. 1419. Hee enioyed not long this place, for he died and was buried there. 1419. Hen. 5. 8.

22 EDmund Lacy, Doctor of Diuinity, Bishop of Hereford, and brought vp in Vniuersity College at Oxford, was translated vnto this church about Easter, anno, 1420. A man very deuout and religious, but subiect to flatterers, 1420 Hen. 5. 9.

terers, who carried him to their pleasure. Great contentions were betweene him and the City for liberties, which by arbitrement were compounded. He built the Chapter house in his owne Church, and was a liberall benefactor vnto the Vicars of Calendorhay. Having continued in this See 35. yeares, hee died 1455. and lyeth buried in the North wall of the Presbytery, vnder a plaine marble tombe, where many miracles are said to haue beene wrought, and are ascribed to his holines.

1455. Hen. 6.34

23 GEorge Neuill was consecrate Nouem. 26. an. 1455 He was brother vnto the great Earle of Warwick by whose helpe especially, King Edward the fourth obtained the Crowne. March 4. 1460. After a very solemne procession, this Bishop preached at Paules Crosse, where hee toke vpon him by manifold euidences to proue the title of Prince Edward to be iust and lawfull, answearing all obiections that might be made to the contrary. Whereupon the said Prince accompanied with the Lords spirituall and temporall & great numbers of the common people, rode the same day to Westminster hall, & there by the consent and approbation of them all, toke possession of the kingdome. This man finished the Chapter house which his predecessor had begun; And after hee had continued Bishoppe here about tenne yeares, was removed to Yorke. See more of him in Yorke.

1466. Edw. 4.5.

24. IOhn Boothe Bacheler of the ciuill Law, was consecrate vpon the two and twentith day of February, anno 1466. Hee governed his Church very well, and builded (as some suppose) the Bishoppes See in the Minster: but being weary of the great troubles which were in this Country, betweene King Edward the fourth, and the Earle of Warwicke, he removed from hence to his house of Horsleigh in Hampshire, where he died vpon the first day of Aprill, anno 1478. and lieth buried at S. Clements in London.

25 Peter

25 PEter Courtney Archdeacon of Exceter, was consecrate Bishoppe there in November 1477. in Saint Stephens Chappell at Westminster. Hee was translated from this Church vnto Winchester in the ninth yeare of his being Bishop heere. See more in Winchester. 1477. Edw. 4. 17.

26 RIchard Foxe succeeded him, and hauing continued Bishop here 6. yeares, hee was translated first to Welles, and after to Winchester. See more in Winchester. 1486. Hen. 7. 2.

27 OLiuer King was consecrate Bishop of this church in Februarie 1492. Hee also was removed to Bathe, hauing sate here three yeares. See more in Bathe. 1492. Hen. 7. 8.

28 RIchard Redman Doctor of Diuinity, and Bishop of S. Asaph became Bishop of this Church, 1495. From whence he was remoued to Ely in September 1501. See more in Ely. 1495. Hen. 7. 11.

29 IOhn Arundel descended of the ancient and most worshipfull house of the Arundels of Lanherne in Cornewall, was translated from Lichfield to this Church in the end of the yeare 1501 Died at London. March 15. 1503. and was buried in Saint Clements church without Temple Barre, vpon the South side of the high Altar, vnder a toombe of marble inlaid with brasse. 1501. Hen. 7. 17.

30 HVgh Oldham a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, was preferred vnto this Bishoprick by the meanes of the Lady MCountesse of Richmond, whose Chaplaine hee was. A man of more deuotion then learning, somewhat rough in speech, but in deed and action friendly. Hee was carefull in the saning and defending of his liberties, for which continuall sutes were betweene him and the Abbot of Lancelocke. He was also liberall to the Vicars Choral of his Church, and reduced them to the keeping of Commons: 1504. Hen. 7. 20.

Towards

Towards the maintenance whereof, hee gaue them certaine reuenues, and impropriated vnto them the rectory of Cornwood. Albeit he were not very well learned, yet a great fauourer and a furtherer of learning hee was. Hee founded a goodly free Schoole at Manchester. Once hee had intended to haue enlarged Exceter Colledge in Oxford, as well in building as in reuenewes; but being denied a fellowshippe there, which hee had earnestly requested in the behalfe of one Atkins, he altered his determination, and contributed largely toward the foundation of Corpus Christi Colledge whereof he is esteemed (and worthily) the principall Benefactor. He chanced to die excommunicate at the suite of the Abbot of Tauistocke, June 15. 1519. and might not bee buried vntill an absolution was procured from Rome. He lieth in a Chappell of his owne building, cast out of the vppermost end of the South wall of the Church, where hee hath a sumptuous and faire monument.

1520 Hen. 8. 12. 31 IOhn Voysei, otherwise Harman (a Magdalen colledge man of Oxford) succeeded Oldham by the preferment of K. Henry the 8. (whose Chaplaine he then was, & Deane of his Chappell, as also of this church) being consecrat Dec. 6. 1519. He was Doctor of the lawes very wel learned, wise & in great fauour with the King, who sent him sundry times in Ambassages to forraine Princes. Hee was also L. President of Wales, and had the gouernment of the Kings onely daughter the Lady Mary. Of all the Bishops in the land, hee was accounted the best Courtier, and although he were wel reported of for his learning, yet better liked for his courtlike behauiour, which in the end turned not so much to his credite, as to the vtter ruine and spoile of the Church. For of two and twenty Lordships and Mannours which his Predecessors had left vnto him of a goodly yearely reuenew, hee left but 7. or 8. and them also leased out: And where hee found 14. houses well furnished, he left onely one house bare and without furniture, and yet charged with sundry fees and annuities. By these meanes this Bishoprick which sometimes was counted one of the best, is now become in temporall lands one of the meanest. Hee was a great fauou-

rer

ter of learned men, and especially of Diuines, whom he preferred in his Church aboue others. He was very bounteous and liberall vnto all men, but especially vnto Courtiers, vnto his owne kindred and countrimen. He bestowed much also, as well paines as cost, in building Sutton Coltshull, (the townes where hee was borne) in procuring the same to bee incorporate, and endeauouring to set vp the making of Kersies there, all which proued to little purpose as I haue heard. In his time after the death of K. Henry the 8. there was an alteration of religion by K. Edward the 6. whereof ensued rebellion and a commotion in this Dioces, which in some part was imputed to this Bishop, because he lay farre from his Diocesse, and dwelled in his owne Country. Whereupon he resigned the Bishoprick into the kings hands, after hee had beene Bishop about thirty yeares, and liued by the rents of the temporalty of the Bishoprick, which when he alienated he did reserue vnto himselfe for terme of his owne life. After the deprination of Miles Couerdale in Queene Maries time, he was restored to his Church, and for the better setling of the Romish religion, did here stay for a while: but his minde was so addicted to his owne Country, that hee returned thither shortly after, and made his onely abode there, practising what he could, to settle there the making of Kersies. But whether it were that that kind of trade fitteth not that country, or that God would not bleſſe a practiſe founded vpon ſuch horrible ſacrilege, it fell out in triall to bee more chargeable then profitable, & ſo was ſone giuen ouer. This man being very olde, died in a pang at Sutton Coltshull before mentioned, the yere 1555. and was buried there.

32 Miles Couerdale (a Yorkshire man borne, & ſomtimes heretofore an Auguſtine fryer, made Doctor of Diuinity at Tubinga in Germany, but incorporate at Cambridge,) after the reſignation of Voyſye, was by K. Edward made Bishop of this City, and conſecrate Aug. 30. 1551. After that he had beene Bishoppe about two yeres K. Edward died, and then Queene Mary hauing the crowne, the religion was altered, and he deprined. For a further diſcourſe of his life, and eſpecially his deliuerance out of priſon at the ſute and

1551. Edw. 6.

and importunate request of the King of Denmarke, I commend the Reader vnto Master Foxe. Of his death onely thus much, that not caring to returne to his Bishopricke, in the beginning of Quæne Elizabeth, he setled himselfe at London, and there lead a priuate life. He died at last a very olde man, and was buried in the Parish Church of S. Bartholomew.

1556. Mar. 4. 33 IAmes Turbeuill a Gentleman well borne, a Monke sometimes of New Colledge in Oxford (Bishop Voysey being dead) was consecrate, anno 1556. Hee was very carefull to recouer some part of the lands of his Bishopricke which his predecessor wasted, and did obtaine of Q. Mary to him and his successors the fee-farme of the Mannour of Crediton. After that he had bene Bishop about two yeres, Q. Mary dyed, hee was displaced, and after lead a priuate life.

1560. Eliz. 2. 34 WIlliam Alley Doctor of Diuinity, and Reader of the same, in the Cathedrall Church of S. Paul, brought vp at first in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate Bishop of Exceter, July 14. 1560. He lieth buried vnder a large marble towards the South side of the Presbytery.

1570. Eliz. 13. 35 WIllam Bradbridge Doctor of Diuinity, and Dean of Salisbury, brought vp in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate March 18. 1570. Hee died in a manner suddenly at Newton Ferries, June 27. 1578. and was buried on the North side of the high altar, neere Bishop Lacy, in which place there is a seemely monument of free-stone built ouer him.

1579 Eliz. 22. 36 IOhn Wolton my most reuerend father in law, being a Canon residensary of the church of Exceter, was consecrate in the beginning of Aug. 1579. He was borne at Wiggen in Lancashire, and hauing stayed in Oxford but a few yeares, in the beginning of Quæne Mary attended into Germany his vncle. the thrice reuerend Alexander Nowell after Deane of Powles, his mothers brother, with whom hee

hee kayed there all Q. Maries time. He sate Bishop almost 15. yeares, dyed March, 13. 1593. being 57. yeares of age, and lieth buried toward the South side of the Presbytery, neere the place where was sée a Monument of touch and fréestone erected vnto the memory of him.

37 Gervase Babington Doctor of Diuinity, and Bishop of Landaffe, fellow sometimes of Trinity College in Cambridge, was translated to this Church in February, 1594. and hence to Worceter, Octob. 4. 1597. 1594. Eliz. 37.

38 William Cotton Doctor of Diuinity, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Canon resident of Paules, borne in the City of London, and brought vp for the most part in Queenes Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate Nouemb. 12. 1598. 1598 Eliz. 40.

This Bishopricke by a new valuation rated in the daies of King Edward the sixt, is now esteemed in the Exchequer, but at fiue hundred pound, yet paide heretofore vnto the Pope after 6000. ducats.

ACA-

A CATALOGVE of the Biſhoppes of NORVVICH.

Collected (for the moſt part) out of M. ALEXANDER NEVILL his Norwicus, by R. T.

SIgebert King of the Eaſt Angles, after the death of Copwald, returning out of France (where hee liued in baniſhment) and obtaining his kingdome, brought with him one Fœlix a Burgundian (with whom hee had liued familiarly during the time of his exile) and made him Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, which conuerting the people to the faith of Chriſt, had his See at Dunwich. When he had been Biſhop 17. yeeres, he died anno 647. March 8. and was buried at Soham, now called Some, a Monaſtery, afterward deſtroyed by the Danes: his body was then remoued to Ramſey.

After him ſucceeded Thomas, which ſate fiue yeeres.

Bregilſus ſurnamed Bonifacius, ſate 17. yeeres.

Biſus after the death of Bonifacius was preferred to this Biſhoppricke. He waxing olde and very ſickly diuided the ſame

same into two parts, whereof the one he appointed to bee the iurisdiction of a Bishop, that should haue his Sée at Elmham, in the other he continued, as also did diuers of his successors.

The Bishops of Elmham, were

1. Bedwyne.
2. Northbertus.
3. Headulacus.
4. Edelfridus.
5. Lanferthus.
6. Athelwolph.
7. Humferthus.
8. Sybba.
9. Alherdus.
10. Humbyrctus.

The Bishops of Dunwich, were

1. Acca.
2. Astwolphus.
3. Eadfarthus, consecrate 734.
4. Cuthwinus.
5. Aldberthus.
6. Eglafius, *alias* Elgarus.
7. Heardredus, peraduenture the same man, of whom we finde mention in the Councell of Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterb. 747. by the name of Hardulfus.
8. Aelphunus.
9. Tydferthus, *alias* Tedfridus.
10. Weremundus.
11. Wyredus.

For these, by reason of the great troubles of those times in the Danish warres, these Sées stood voide almost an hundred yéres. At Canterbury, to wit, the yeare 955. in the

time of King Edwyns Archbishop and ouerlooker Bishopp of the East Angles, and had his seate at Elmham. After him succeeded these,

2. Alfridus.
3. Theodredus.
4. Theodredus.
5. Athelstanus.
6. Algarus, he died, 1021.
7. Alwynus.
8. Alfricus, he died, 1038.
9. Alyfreius.

10. Stigandus.

After that Alfreius was dead, Stigandus succéded him. Hee enioying the place but a short time, was depriued.

11. Grinketellus.

The like happened to Grinketellus, which being conuicted to haue vsed vnlawfull meanes in obtaining this dignity, was likewise depriued & Stigandus restored vnto it againe. This Stigandus was after Bishop of Winchester, & Archbishop of Canterbury. See more of him in Canterbury.

12. Egelmare.

STigandus being so preferred, found a meanes also to procure the Bishoprick of the East Saxons vnto Egelmare his brother. All these vntill the time of William the Conquerour had their Sées at Elmham.

Arfastus the first Bishop of Thetford.

KIng William the first substituted his chaplein Arfastus in the place of Egelmarus, by whose aduise the Sée was tran-

translated from Elsham to Thetford, a man very unlearned, and of no extraordinary parts at all. William Malmsbury reporteth, that being Chaplaine to the Conqueror, who was then but Duke of Normandy, hee would needes make a journey to Becco where Lanfranke was then Abbot, as also where Arfastus had beene a Monke, and well esteemed of for his learning, because that before Lanfranks comming hee was Lucus inter Strabones amongst a number of drones merely unlearned, a little smattering of learning he had, made a faire shew. But now by this time by Lanfrankes meanes, that Monastery was become euen a very Vniuersity, flourishing with all knowledge of good letters. Hether Arfastus comming after a pompous and bragging manner, attended with a great troupe: Lanfranke who at the first blush, by and by espied the fellowes ignorance, caused an Abece to be laide before him, ferociam hominis Italica facetia illudens. This iest Arfastus so take to heart, as hee neuer lynne till hee had caused the Duke to banish Lanfranke out of Normandy. Howbeit when Lanfranke came to take his leaue of the Duke, hapning to ride vpon a lame iade, the Duke fell into such a great laughter at the halting of his horse, as in that merry mood, by meanes of some friends hee was quickly reconciled to him againe.

William Herbert last of Thetford, and first Bishoppe of Norwich.

VVIlliam surnamed Galfagus succeeded him in Thetford, a man very famous for his excellent learning. He was borne at Orford. His father was Robertus de Losinge Abbot of Winchester. This Herbertus being Prior of the Monastery of Fiscanum in Normandy, came into England at the request of William Rufus, and living in the Court for a time, behaued himselfe in such sort, that hee was much fauoured of the king, and obtained diuers great preferments at his hands, whereby it came to passe, that within the space of three yeares, he had so feathered his nest, as hee could buy for his father, the Abbacy of Winchester, and for him-

himselfe this Bishopricke, paying to the king for the same as it is reported the summe of 1000. l. For satisfaction of which Symony this pennance was enioyned him by Paschalis the Pope, that he should build certaine Churches and Monasteries as afterwards he did. Hee translated the See from Thetford to Norwich, & built there the Cathedrall Church at his owne charges, laying the first stone of the foundation with his owne hands, as this elogium declareth, which hee caused to bee engraven vpon the wall: Hunc primum huius templi lapidem, dominus Herebertus posuit in nomine patris & filij & spiritus sancti, Amen. This Church he dedicated to the blessed Trinity, endowing it with great landes and possessions, bookes and all other necessaries. Hauing finished it according to his mind, he thē determined to build an house for himself (for as yet he had none in Norwich, the See being so lately removed from Thetford) and therefore on the north side of the Church he founded a stately pallace. Againe, hee built fiue Churches one ouer against the Cathedrall church on the other side of the riuer called S. Leonards, another at Norwich also, another at Elmham, a fourth at Linne, and a fift at Yarmouth. He departed this life, July 22. in the yeare of our Lord, 1119. And was buried in his Cathedrall church of Norwich by the high Aultar.

2. Euerard.

1121 Hen. 1. 21

HErbert being dead, Euerard Archdeacon of Salisbury was consecrate Bishop of Norwich, June 12. 1121. which dignity although he enioied a long space, yet time the deuourer of al things, hath left nothing of him to our remembrance, but that when he had gouerned his Church 29. yeares he ended this life, Oct. 15. 1150.

3. William Turbus.

1151 Steph. 17

AFter him succeeded William Turbus, a Norman by birth, being in his youth a Monke in Norwich, and afterwards Prior there. In his time the Cathedrall Church of Norwich was burned by casuall fire. Hee died in the 25. yeare of his consecration the 17. of January.

4 Iohan-

4 Iohannes Oxonienſes.

In the yeare of our Lord 1175. Iohn of Oxford Deane of Salisbury became Biſhop of Norwich, Bale ſaith he was firſt Biſhop of Chicheſter: but that appeareth to bee otherwiſe, This man finiſhed the Church, which Herbert (being preuented by death) had left vnperfected, and repaired that which by fire was latelie defaced. He builded diuers Hoſpitals for impotent and diſeaſed people. He founded Trinity Church at Gypwich, and reedified diuers houſes which were by fire decayed. He died the 26. yeare of his conſecration, June 2. 1200. and was buried neare to the high Aulter. The ſame yeare he died the Cathedrall Church was againe defaced with fire in the ſecond yeare of King Iohn. 1175. Hen. 2. 22.

5. Iohn de Grey.

Iohn de Grey by the appointment of the King, was then conſecrate to this See. He was a man wel ſeen in the lawes of the Realme, wiſe and of great integrity. In regard hereof King Iohn was very deſirous to haue made him Archbiſhop of Canterbury. See more of that matter in Stephen Langton of Canterbury. He built that goodly hall at Eaywood, and the reſt of the houſing adioyning: Sate about 14. yeers, dyed neer Poytiers in his return from Rome, Nouem. 1. 1214. and was buried in his owne Church. 1200. Iohn 2.

6. Pandulfus.

After the death of Iohn de Grey, the See was voide for the ſpace of ſeuen yeares, after which time, Pandulfus the Popes Legats was elected to the ſame by the Conuent. Hee was conſecrate at Rome by Honorius the Pope, ann. 1222. and died the fift yeare of his conſecration, the 17. of Auguſt. After his death the See was voide againe for the ſpace of three yeares. 1216. Iohn 18.

7. Thomas de Blundeuill.

1226 Hen.3.11 THomas de Blundeuill an officer of the Exchequer, was then preferred vnto the Bishopricke of Norwich by the meanes of Hubert de Burgo, that famous Chiefe Iustice of England, and consecrate December 20. 1226. He died August 16. 1236.

8. Radulphus.

1236. Hen.3.21. AFter Bishop Blundeuill, William Raleigh is said to haue succeeded immediately. But Mathew Westminster witnesseth that one Radulfus was consecrate, October 28. 1236. and died the yeare following.

9. William de Raleigh.

1239 Hen.3.24 THe Bishopricke was then voide by the space almost of 3. yeers. The Conuent had chosen orderly for their pastor Simon the Prior of their Church, a graue and reuerend man, not iustly to be excepted against: yet it pleased the King to mislike him, and easily procured their election to be disanulled. A Canon of Paules William de Raleigh at last obtained the same, 1239. Within a short time after, the Monkes of Winchester required him for their Bishop, and at last, after many great broyles, obtained him, the King all that euer he might resisting the same. See more of him in Winchester.

10 Walter de Sufield.

1244 Hen.3.29. WAlter de Sufield succeeded, a man highly commended for his excellent learning. He founded the Hospitall of Saint Giles in Norwich, indowing it with landes and great possessions. He built also the Chappell of our Lady in the Cathedrall Church, and in the same Chappell was afterward buried. Moreouer, it is remembred of him, that in a time of great dearth he solde his Plate, and distributed the

the money euery whit vnto the poore. Hee was consecrate the yeere 1244. and died May 18. 1257. at Colchester, but was buried as aboue said, in which place diuers miracles are reported to haue beene wrought, and are ascribed to his holinesse.

11. Simon de Wanton.

SImon de Wanton the kings Chaplaine, and one of his Iustices, was consecrate Bishop of Norwich March 10. 1257. When he had sate 8. yeres, hee died and was buried by his predecessor. This man obtained licence of the Pope to hold all his former liuings in Commendam for 4. yeares. 1257. Hen. 3. 42.

12. Roger de Skerwyng.

ROger de Skerwyng Prior of Norwich, was confirmed by the Cardinall of Saint Adrian the Popes Legate, & had restitution of his temporalties, Martij 17. ann. Henr. 3. 15. was the next Bishop of Norwich, being preferred thereunto, ann. 1265. In his time there was a dangerous sedition rayſed betweene the Citizens of Norwich, & the Monkes of the Cathedrall Church; the history whereof, is briefly thus: In a Faire that was kept before the gates of the Priory, there hapned a fray, in which some seruants of the Couent slew certaine Citizens. A Iury being empannelled hereupon, found them guilty, and the officers tooke order for the apprehending of the murtherers if they might bee met withall. The Monkes greatly offended herewith, first excommunicated the Citizens, then shutting the gates, not onely prepared themselues to defence, but also beganne to offend the other, shooting at the passengers first, and afterward issuing out of their gates, killing diuers persons, and spoyling many houses. The Citizens greatly incensed herewith, fired the gates, entred the Monastery, and after a long conflict, a great number being slaine on both sides, preuailed, rifled the Priory, and set fire on the same in diuers places at 1265. Hen. 3. 50.

once. This fire consumed not onely the celles and offices of the monks, but the almes house also, the steple and greatest part of the Cathedrall Church. The king hearing of this tumult (king Henry the third) with all speede posted thither, and caused diuers Citizens to bee hanged, drawne and quartered: Amongst the rest that were executed, a woman that first carried fire to the gates was burned. The monkes for their part appealed to Rome, and so handled the matter, that they not onely escaped punishment, but also forced the Citizens to pay them 3000. markes, after 500. markes a yeer toward the reparation of their Church, and to present them with a Pace of gold of seuen pound waight. This end was made by King Edward the first (his father being now dead) at the request and solicitation of the Bishop, who died about Michaelmas, anno 1278. hauing sate thirteen yeres.

13 William Middleton.

1278. Edw. 1. 6. After him succeeded William Middleton Archdeacon of Canterbury, had restitution of the Temporalties of this See, March 16. Edward 1. 6. He redefied the Church, being so destroyed and prophaned in the time of Bishop Roger, and hallowed the same in the presence of the King and many of his Nobles. In the eleuenth yere of his consecration he departed this life the last of August, Anno 1288.

14 Ralph de Walpoole.

1288. Edw. 1. 17. In his rome Randulph de Walpoole Archdeacon of Ely, was elected by the Monkes, and consecrate 1288. When he had gouerned with great commendation the space of eleuen yeres, he was by Boniface the Pope translated to Ely, and lined scarse three yeares after his consecration. See more in Ely,

15 Iohn

15. Iohn Salmon.

THe Pope hauing translated Radulph to Ely, placed in the See of Norwich one Iohn Salmon prior of Ely. The yeare 1319. he became Lord Chancellor of England, and continued so about fower yeeres. This Bishop built the greate hall, and the Chappell in the Bishops pallace, and a Chappell at the West end of the Church, in which hee ordained fower Priests to sing masse continually. He died in the monastery of Folkstan an. 1325. July 6. 1299. Edw. 1. 28.

16. William Ayermin.

IT is reported by some, that after the death of Bishop Salmon, Robert Baldocke king Edwards Chauncellor, was elected by the monkes, and receiued his temporalties the yeare 1325. But it seemeth likelier (which other affirme) that hee renounced his election of his owne accord. William Ayermin by the Popes authority, was then placed in this See, and made Chauncellor by the King. He gaue two hundred pound for order to bee taken that two monkes (the cellerers of the Couent) should alwaies sing Masse for his soule. Hauing sate almost 11. yeares, he died March 27. at Sharyng neare London. 1325. Edw. 2. 19.

17. Anthony de Becke.

AFter him Anthony de Becke Doctor of Diuinity, a retainer to the court of Rome, was made Bishop by the Pope. Hee had much to doe with the monks of his Church, whom it seemeth he vsed too rigorously. He also withstood Robert Winchelsey Archbishop of Canterbury in his Visitation appealing from him to Rome. This boysterous vnquiet humor it seemes was his death: For it is said hee was poysoned by his owne seruants. 1337. Edw. 3. 12.

18. William Bateman.

William Bateman Doctor of the Ciuill Law, a Cambridge man, borne at Norwich, and Archdeacon of the same, was next elected Bishop by the generall consent of the whole Conuent a stout man and of such courage as hee could not by any meanes be brought to Impaire and diminish the priuiledges or liberties of his Church, although hee were oftentimes by many of the nobility incited thereunto: alway to the vttermost of his power resisting and punishing the sacrilegious drifts of them, which attempted the same. Amongest the rest it is remembred, that the Lord Morly hauing killed certaine deere in one of his parkes, and ill intreated his keepers, he forced the noble man, to carry a burning Taper in his hand through the streetes of Norwich vnto the high Altar. Though the king became an earnest intercessor for him, yea mingling sometimes threats with requests; nothing could moue the Bishoppe from following his determined course. Furthermore whereas the estate of his Bishoprike was very litigious before his time, he never rested, vntill hee had rid it from all strife and contention, obtaining also of Pope Clement all the fruits and reuenues of the vacant Churches in Norwich, which he left vnto his successors. He builded Trinity hall in Cambridge, giuing certaine lands for the maintenance thereof. He founded also the hall of the Annunciation of our Lady, and bestowed one of the Vniuersity chests. And prouoking other men to imitate his good example; he perswaded one Gonwell to found another hall in the same vniuersity, which of late at the cost and charges of Iohn Caius a learned Phisitian hath beene very much enlarged. At what time K. Edward the third laid claime first vnto the crowne of France, he made choice of this Bishop to informe the Pope of his title. In this voyage hee died at Auinion vpon vpon twelfth day, the yeere 1354. In this mans time happened that great plague memorable in all our histories, whereof (as some doubt not to affirme) there died so many, as scarcely there was left aliue the tenth man through England. In the city of Norwich

wich there died (beſides religious men) to the number of 57104. perſons betweene the firſt of January, and the firſt of July 1348.

19. Thomas Piercy.

HEnry Duke of Lancaſter bearing a great affection to Thomas Percy brother to the Earle of Northumberland, obtained of the Pope (for the Monkes refuſed him) this Biſhoprick to be beſtowed vpon him. Hee gaue vnto the repairing of the Church (which in his time was greatly defaced with a violent tempeſt) the ſumme of foure hundred markes, and obtained of the reſt of the Cleargy a greate ſum to the ſame purpoſe. He bequeathed to the Chaunter of the Church of Norwich, a houſe and certaine lands lying within the Lordſhip of Kimerle Caerlton, Fowrhow, Granthorpe, and Wycheliwod, vpon condition hee ſhould procure maſſe daily to bee ſaid for his ſoule, and died at Blofield Auguſt 8. 1369.

20. Henry Spencer.

THe fame of his death ſwiftly flying beyond the Seas, came vnto the eares of one Spencer, a Gentleman greatly eſteemed for his valour and skill in Martiall affaires, that ſerued the Pope at that time in his warres: Of him with ſmall intreaty, he obtained this dignity, for a brother of his named Henry, a man of his owne profeſſion, which of a ſouldier being made a Biſhop, came into England, and March 16 1370. was conſecrate in his owne Church, by the Archdeacon of Norwich. Changing then his veſture, but not his conditions, in what manner of life he ſpent his youth, in the ſame he moſt delighted euē in his waxing yeares. And being a better Butcher then a Shepheard, hee procured the Popes authority for leuying an Army, which (notwithſtanding the kings commandement to the contrary, for diſobeying whereof his temporalties after returne were detained from him 2. whole yeares) he tranſported into the low countries, the year 1383. And after he had ſlaine 7000. vanquiſhed an Army of thirty thou-

1370. Edw. 3. 45.

thousand, and burnt the townes of Gronelinge, Dunkyrke, Newport, with certaine others; he returned home againe into England, where shortly after occasion was given of employing his valor at home to better purpose. The yeare 1381. the commons of the realme arose in diuers parts, & appointed themselues Captaines, as Wat Tyler, Iacke Straw, &c. And amongst the rest, the Commons of Suffolke and Norfolke made one Iohn Lyster their Leader, a dier of Norwich, and called the king of the Commons. This fellow endeauouring to ioyne his power with the rest that were now at London, conducting them thitherward, By the way they determined to haue surprised William Vfford Earle of Suffolke, and hauing him, to vse his name, for the setting forward their diuellish intents. Missing of him, they seased vpon all the knights they could finde, and made them sweare to assist them. One there was named sir Robert Sale, that seeming to mislike their doings, had his braines stricken out, by one of his owne bondmen. Amongest the rest, that terrified by his example, were glad to dissemble, sir Stephen Hales, a comely Gentleman, was chosen to be carued forsoth of this goodly king. But to proceed, being now on their way, they determined to send in a message vnto the king, two knights, sir W. Morley, and sir Iohn Brewes with three Arch-Rebels. These happened to be encountred with their Bishop, at a towne called Icknyngham, not farre from New market. Being at his manner of Burl neere Ockam Castle, and hearing of this commotion, he thought good to ride thether where he vnderstood they were assembled. At what time he came to Icknyngham, he had in his company but onely eight speares, and a few Archers: notwithstanding the weakenesse of his forces, hee boldly inquired of the knights whether any of the Kings traitors were there: They dissembled a while for feare, but after tolde him plainely, that two notorious Rebels were at the Inne, and the third was gone into the towne, to take order for their dinner. These he presently layed hold vpon, and without more adoe, cut off their heads, which hee caused to be set vpon poales at New market. Thence hee hasted toward Northwaltham, where he vnderstood the rebels had determined to make some stay. By the way diuers Gentlemen that had his them-

themselues, ioyned with him, so that by him he armed there, he had a reasonable company about him, with that troup (such as it was) hee set vpon them, who had fortified themselues with trenches and barricadoes very strongly. The Bishop for his part recouering the trench, rode into the very middest of them, and bestirred himselfe so manfully, as if it had beene an action agreeable vnto his calling, had deserued great commendation. By his courage especially, the victory in the end was atchieued. The king (Iohn Litster) and the rest of the chiefetaines, were faine to leaue their heads behind them, and the whole country reduced to a peaceable obedience. Now to proceede vnto his other actions, there was great contention betweene him and his monkes for the space of fifteen yeares: they being too weake for him, at last were glad to giue him 400. markes to enioy their priuiledges in like sort as heretofore they had done. He sate Bishop twelue yeare 37. yeares, and died Aug. 23. 1406.

21. Alexander.

ALexander Prior of Norwich, was elected Bishop by the monkes, but the king so misliked their choise, as he not only kept him from his temporalties; but also imprisoned him at Windsor almost a whole yere after his election. At the request of Thomas Arundell Archbishop of Canterbury, and diuers other of the Nobility, he was released, and afforded consecration, and 1408. He sate fiue yeares, and was buried in our Ladies Chappell, at the fete of Walter Sufield. 1408. Hen. 4. 10.

22. Richard Courtney.

AT the earnest sute of K. Henry the fifth, Richard Courtney Chauncellor of the Vniuersity of Oxford, a man famous for his excellent knowledge in both Lawes, was chosen by the Couent, and consecrated at Canterbury by the Archbishop, in the presence of the King and many of the Nobles. A man of great linage, great learning, and great vertue, very personable also, much fauoured by the king, and no lesse beloued among the common people. He died of a flixe in Normandy 1413. Hen. 4. 13.

Normandy, at the siege of Harflew, Septem. 14, 1415. in the second yere after his consecration, anno. 1415. his body being brought into England, was honourably interred at Westminster.

23. Iohn Wakering.

1416. Hen. 5. 4. IOhn Wakering Archdeacon of Canterbury, that for his life, learning and wisedome, was esteemed nothing inferior to his predecessor, being keeper of the priuy seale, was elected by the Conuent, and consecrate Bishop of Norwich, by Henry Chichley Archbishop of Canterbury, May 31. 1416. In his time the Counsell of Constance was holden; vnto the which he with diuers other, were sent out of England by the King. In that charge he so behaued himselfe, that he obtained great commendation for the same. He built the Cloister which is now to be seene in the Bishops pallace, paning the same with stones of diuers colours: And hauing gouerned his charge with great praise, he died at Thorp. Aprill 9. 1425. and was buried in the Cathedral church before the Alter of S. George.

24. William Alnwicke.

1426. Hen. 6. 5. WIlliam Alnwick Doctor of the Law, keper of the priuy seale, and Archdeacon of Salisbury, was consecrate in S. Pauls Church in London. Aug. 18, 1426. and in the 10. yeare of his consecration, was translated to Lincolne. Being yet Bishop here, he contributed largely toward the building of the Philosophy schooles in Cambridge.

25. Thomas Browne.

1436. Hen. 6. 15. THomas Browne Bishop of Rochester being at the counsell of Basill, had the Bishoprick of Norwich cast vpon him before euer hee vnderstood of any such intent toward. In his time the citizens of Norwich harbouring in their minds, their old grudge; attempted many things against the Church: but such was the singular wisedome and courage of this

this Bishop, that all their enterprises came to none effect. He sate nine yeares, and died anno. 1445.

26 Gualter Hart.

AFter him succeeded Walter Hart, Doctor of Diuinity, Archdeacon and President of Oriall Colledge in Oxford, consecrated in Feb. 1445. By his wisedome and discretion the malitious humours of the malecontent townesmen, before reasonable wel alaied, were now altogether extinguished. He paued the Church, and during his life maintained twelue Students at Cambridge with all things necessary for them at his owne charges. He departed this life the 6. of May 1472. in the 26. yere of his Consecration, and was buried in his Church of Norwich, where vnto the Rod loft, which hee himselfe erected. 1445. Hen. 6. 24.

27. Iames Goldwell.

IAmes Goldwell Deane of Salisbury, and Secretary to the King that succeeded was brought vp in All soules Colledge in Oxford, had restitution of his temporalties Feb. 25. Edw. 4. 12. and died in Feb. 1498.

28. Thomas Ian.

This man died the first yeare of his consecration. 1499. Hen. 7. 15.

29. Richard Nyx.

AFter the decease of Ian, Richard Nyx succeeded, of whom I finde little worth the rehearsing. He hath the report of a vicious and dissolute liuer, was blind long before his death, sate 36. yeares, and died an. 1536. 1500. Hen. 7. 16.

30. William Rugge, alias Reps.

NExt vnto Nyx, William Rugge, alias Reps a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge was preferred vnto this place. He 1536. Hen. 8. 28.

Hee was consecrated in June 1536. sate Bishop 14. yeres, and deceased an. 1550.

31. Thomas Thyrlbey.

1550. Edw. 6. 5. RVgge being dead, Thomas Thirlby, a Doctor of Law of Cambridge the first and last Bishop of Westminster, was removed from thence vnto Norwich. Hee sate about 4. yeres, & the yere 1554. was translated to Ely. See more in Ely.

32. Iohn Hopton.

1554. Mary 2. THirlbey being translated to Ely, Iohn Hopton a Doctor of Diuinity of Oxford, and houshold Chaplaine vnto Q. Mary, in K. Edwards daies was elected Bishop of Norwich: he sate 4. yeres, and died the same yeere that Q. Mary did, for griefe as it is supposed.

33. Iohn Parkhurst.

1560. Eliza. 2. AFter him Iohn Parkhurst succeeded, which by the prouidence of God being preserued from many great dangers and afflictions which he suffered in the daies of Queene Mary, was by our late gratious Soueraigne Queene Elizabeth preferred vnto this place, and consecrate September 1. 1560. Hee was brought vp in Merton College in Oxford, and died about Candlemasse, 1574. hauing sate Bishop almost 15. yeares.

34. Edmund Freake.

1575. Eliz. 18. MArch 9. 1571. Edmund Freake Doctor of Diuinity, was consecrate Bishop of Rochester: Thence presently vpon the death of Bishop Parkhurst hee was remoued to Norwich, and thence also the yere 1584. vnto Worcester, where he died about the 20. of March 1590. and lieth buried vpon the South side of the body of the Church there, vnder a semely monument nere the wall

35. Edmund

35. Edmund Scambler.

EDmund Scambler houſhold chaplaine a while vnto the Archbiſhop was conſecrate Biſhop of Peterborough January 16. an. 1560. vpon the tranſlation of Biſhop Freake he was preferred vnto Norwich. 1584. Eliz. 37.

36. William Redman.

WIlliam Redman Archdeacon of Canterbury ſucceeded being conſecrated Jan. 12. 1594. He was ſometime fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and beſtowed 100. marks vpon wainſcotting of the library there. He died a few daies before Michaelmaſſe the yeare 1602.

37. Iohn Iegon.

IOhn Iegon Doctor of Diuinity and Deane of Norwich, ſometimes fellow of Queenes College in Cambridge, and afterwards Maſter of Bennet College, was conſ. Feb. 20. 1602. 1602. Eliza. 45.

The value of this Biſhopricke in the Queenes bookes, is 899. pound, eight ſhillings 7. pence farthing, and was rated at Rome in 5000. ducats.

THE BISHOPPES OF WORCETER.

WIsher the firſt chriſtian king of Mercia being dead, Ethelred his brother ſucceeded him in the kingdome. He, by the perſwaſion of Oſher gouernor of Mercia, diuided his countrey (which till that time had neuer had more then one Biſhop) into 5. parts or Dioceſes which he appointed vnto fiue Biſhoprickes (whereof one was Lichfield) & erected 4. new Cathedrall Sées; one at Worcheſter, another at Leiceſter, another at Sidnaceſter, and the fourth at Worceter. And for the firſt Biſhop of Worceter, choice was made of one Tatfrith, a man of great learning, who died before hee could be conſecrate. After his deceaſe, Boſelus was choſen, and conſecrate by Theodore Archbiſhop of Canterbury. This was done (as our hiſtories deliuer for the moſt part) the yeare 679.

679 1. After Boſelus before mentioned, theſe ſucceeded:

692 2. Oſſorus brought vp in the monaſtery which Leland calleth Pharenſe together with Boſa, Ætla, Iohn of Beuerley, Tatfride, Wilfride and Boiſill, who all were great learned men, and hauing alſo attained ſome knowledge of the Greeke tongue by the help of Theodore Archbiſhop of Canterbury, went to Rome, and after hee had ſtudied there a while comming

being home, was consecrate Bishop of Worceter the yeare, 692. He left diuers monuments of his learning, which in the warres of the Danes all perished vtterly by fire.

3. S. Egwyn consecrate 693. This man went to Rome with Offa king of Mercia, & there got licence of Constantine the Pope to build a monastery in Worceter, and so did, to wit the Abbey of Euesham. He died Ian. 30. 716. 693

4. Wilfridus consecrate 717. This man liued in the time of Beda, and died 743. 717

5. Milredus. He died 775. 743

Florilegus reporteth one Deuebertus to haue beene Bishop of Worceter the yeare 766. So doth Malmsbury. De Regibus 1.

6. Weremundus. He died 778. 776

7. Tilherus. He died 781. 779

8. Eathoredus. He gaue Icombe vnto his Church, and died 798. 782 798

9. Deuebertus. He died 822. 822

10. Eadbertus or Hubertus. He gaue Cropley, & died 848. 848

11. Alwin or Athune. He built the Chappell of S. Andrew at Kimesey 868. and died the yeare 872.

12. Werebertus, called by some Werefridus and Herefridus, was consecrate vpon Whitsunday being June 7. 872. as Matthew of Westminster deliuereth, howbeit Io. Rossus writeth that he was first Bishop of Herefoid, and so had his consecration before his comming hether. But that I take to be an vntruth. This man was greatly esteemed of King Alfred for his singular learning, and translated at his request the Dialogues of Saint Gregory into the Saxon or English tongue. He died the yeare 911. 872

13. Wilfreth. He died an. 915. 892

14. Ethelhune Abbot of Warkley. He died 922. 911

15. Wilferth succeeded (as saith Flor. Wigorn. as also Houeden) and died 929.

16. Kinewold, he gaue Odingley vnto his church, an humble and vertuous man saith Houeden. 930

17. Saint Dunstan translated to London 958. and afterward to Canterbury. See more of him there. 957

959 18 S. Oswald, The yeare 971. he became Archbishop of Yorke, and yet held Worceter still in Commendam till his death. He built the Cathedrall Church of S. Mary Commending that and his two next successors. He more in Yorke.

992 19 Aldulf Abbot of Pomsbury succeeded. Hee was also Archbishop of Yorke.

1002 20 Wulstan, he likewise held Yorke in like sort. Hee is by some surnamed (or rather I thinke) nicknamed Reprobus.

1023 21 Leofsius, he died at Remsley Aug. 19. 1033. and was buried at Worceter.

1033 22 Brithegus Abbot of Parthore, the sonne of Wulstans after his predecessor. He died December 20. 1038.

1038 23 Living, first a monke of Winchester, and after Abbot of Lauestocke, nephew vnto Brithwaldus Bishop of Saint Germans in Cornewall, was consecrate Bishop of Crediton or Deuonshire 1032. Hee was greatly in fauour with king Canutus, and attended him in his pilgrimage to Rome, from whence the saide king writ vnto his subiects a long Epistle, penned by this Living, to be seen in Flor. Wig. an. 1031. After his vncles death, hee procured Saint Germans to be united vnto his See, and (as it seemeth vnto me) held not onely both them, but Worceter also (to which he was preferred 1038.) vntill his death. The yeare 1040. he was accused for procuring (or consenting vnto) the death of Alfred the eldest sonne of king Ethelred. Some say he purged himselfe of that accusation; others say, hee was deprived of his liuings as found guilty, and returning to Lauistocke, died there. But I take the third report to be truest, to wit, that he was once displaced, and after one yeare vpon better examination of the cause, and partly by meanes of gifts, restored againe. He died Mar. 23. 1046. at which time, euen iust when hee gaue vp the Ghost, (so W. Malmsbury deliuereth De reg. l. 2. c. 12.) there was such a horrible tempest of thunder and lightning, as men thought the day of doome had bin come. He was buried at Lauestoke, vnto which monastery he had bin a great benefactor.

1046. 24 Aldred the yeare 1060. was translated to Yorke. See more of him there.

24 Saint

24 Saint Wulſtan. Alfred beeing conſtrained to giue o- 1062.
uer Worceter before hee might obtaine the Popes approbation for Yorke (as in Yorke you may ſee more at large) he determined at his departure to fleece it: and then to foiſt in ſome ſimple fellow into that roome, ſuch a one as might ſeeme likely to ſwallow his gudgin quietly. The man he made choice of for that purpoſe, was Wulſtan Prior of Worceſter, to whom (the King graunting liberty of free election) he eaſily procured the allowance not onely of the monks and Conuent, but of the Clergy and Commonalty of the whole Dioces. This plotte neuer ſo cunningly laid, had not the ſucceſſe that was expected. For Wulſtan proued nothing ſo tractable as he thought, yelded not to all that he demanded; and yet neuer lin wrangling and complaining, vntill partly in his time, partly in his ſucceſſors, hee had recouered againe whatſoeuer was taken from his See. Lanfranke Archb. of Cant. aſſiſted very fauourably his cauſe, vrgens æmulum primatûs & potentiæ (ſaith W. Malmsbury.) y rather no doubt ſaith he, becauſe he thought it beſt in policy to weaken the ſee of Yorke what he might, that contended with him in authority & greatnes. This Wulſtan was borne at Pichenton in Warwickſhire. His Father and Mother (whoſe names were Eatſtan and Wulgeoue) long before their death ſeuered themſelues by mutuall conſent, and led a Monaſticall life: Then; as though heauen were not to be entred without a monks Cowle, they not only cauſed their ſonne to be taught and brought vp in the Monaſtery of Peterborough, but alſo exhorted him earneſtly (eſpecially his Mother) in any wiſe to become a monke. Hee did ſo, followed their direction, & profeſſed himſelfe a monk at Worceter vnder Brittegus his predeceſſor. He was by & by much admired for the ſtraight life he led; and for the opinion men had of his holineſſe ſo eſteemed, as no preferment might fall whereof he was capable, but immediately it was caſt vpon him. He was firſt made Maſter of the children, then Chaunter and Treaſurer of the Church, after Prior there, then Abbot of Gloceſter, and laſtly Biſhop of that Dioces. It is ſaid, he refuſed obſtinately to yeld conſent vnto his election a long time, proteſting he had rather lay his head vpon a blocke to be chopt off, then to take ſo great a charge vpon him. No man

could perswade him to yield, untill that one Wulfius an Anchorite reprehended him sharply for his backwardnes; admiring him, he offended God much in the same. His crime was, want of learning: And certaine it is, that his defect that way, was so notable, as in the time of Wil. Conqueror (when all English Prelates were lifted to the prime) he was called in question for insufficiency, and had beene deprived (as it is thought, at least wise) if he had not beene found somewhat more sufficient then was expected. He was consecrate September 8. 1062. by Aldred Archbishop of Yorke, Stigand being then suspended. But that he might acquite himselfe from usurpation of any right belonging to Canterbury, he not only required him to make his oath of profession unto Canterbury, but also renounced all right of pretended iurisdiction unto the Dioces of Worcester, acknowledging the same to belong not to Yorke (as some of his predecessors had affirmed) but to Canterbury as to the Metropolitane of the same. Now to come unto his government, we are to remember especially two things memorable of him. One, the building of the Cathedrall Church, which he raised from the foundation. At what time it was come unto such perfection, as that the monkes forsaking their olde habitation, betooke themselues unto this new built, the other Fabrike whereof Oswald was Author, (as in Yorke you may read more at large) was pulled down. Which Wulstan seeing, burst out into teares, and being demaunded a reason thereof, by some that told him he had rather cause to reioyce; One predecessors (saith he) whose monuments we deface, rather (I doubt) to set up the banners of our vaine glory, then to glorifie God; they indeed (quoth he) were not acquainted with such stately buildings, but every place was a Church sufficient for them to offer themselues a reasonable, holy and liuely sacrifice unto God: We contrariwise are double diligent in laying heaps of stones, so to frame a materiall Temple, but are too too negligent in setting forward the building of that liuely Temple the Church of God. The other thing that I determined to mention is, a notable testimony of his loyall fidelity unto his Prince. All most all the Nobility of England rebelled against the king William Rufus the eight yeare of his raigne. Certaine of them, Roger

Earle

Earle of Shrewsbury, Barnard Newmarket, Roger Lacy, Ralfe Mortimer, and other, attempted to take the City of Worceter. This Bishop, not onely resisted them, and by continuall exhortations in preaching and otherwise contained them in very dutifull obedience, but also arming such a number of people as the citty could affoord, caused them to sally out and set upon the enemy, whom they discomfited, killing and taking a number of them prisoners. He died being welnere 90. yeares of age, 1095. January 19. which day afterwards (he being canonized) was made a holy day, & appointed unto the celebration of his memory. He was buried in his owne Church, neere to the place where S. John was after buried. For I finde that the said S. upon his death bed, desiring to be layd beside him was accordingly interred betweene him and S. Oswald. How the Church being burnt his tombe onely escaped the violence of the fire, how hee appeared unto his olde friend Robert Bishop of Hereford (being at Cricklade) at the houre of his death, signifying the same unto him, & many things more strange; if any man desire to reade them, let him seeke them in William Malmsbury, Florent Wigorn: and other, that discourse them at large. This (for my part) I thinke enough, if not too much.

25. Sampson, a Canon of Bayon was consecrate Bishop of Worceter in S. Pauls Church at London, June 15. 1097 1097.
A man well learned, very eloquent, & a great housekeeper. He Wil. Ru. 13.
toke away Westbery from the monkes that Wulstan had planted there, and died afterwards at that place, May 5. 1112. He was buried in the body of his Church, iust before the rodloft. He had an elder brother named Thomas then Archbishop of Yorke and a son that afterwards was likewise Archbishop there. Of them and some other matter concerning him, see more in Yorke. Some after his death, to wit, May 20. 1113. the Cathedrall Church, Castle, and City of Worceter were burnt and quite defaced with casuall fire. One monke, three servants of the Monastery, and fifteen townsmen perished in that fire.

26. Theulphus a Canon of Bayon likewise, and Chap- 1115.
laine unto the king, was elected Bishop of Worceter, De- Hen. 1. 16.
cember. 28. 1113. but not consecrate untill June 27. 1115. He

died at his manno⁊ of Hampton, Octo. 21. 1123. and was buried hard by Sampſon his predeceſſo⁊, in that place (I doubt not) where vpon one Marble lying iuſt before the quire doo⁊e we ſee the defaced images of two Biſhops.

1125. Hen. 1. 26. 27. Simon. Chaplaine and Chauncello⁊ vnto Queene Adelicia, the ſecond wife of K. Henry the firſt, was conſecrate May 23. 1125. He was liberall, according to the proportion of his ability, affable and very courteous.

28. Alured. After Simon, W. Malmsbury that liued in thoſe daies placeth Alured fo⁊ his next ſucceſſo⁊. Howbeit, ſome put Iohn Pagham before him, and Florent Wigorn; leaueth him quite out of the reckoning.

29. Iohn Pagham. He gaue Bibery vnto the Abbey of Oſney, and the manno⁊ of Elme Biſhop vnto his owne See.

30. Roger ſonne vnto the Earle of Gloceſter, died Auguſt 9. 1179. at Tours in Fraunce and was buried there.

1181. Hen. 2. 28. 31. Baldwyn Abbot of Fo⁊d conſecrate 1181. was tranſlated to Canterbury, 1184. See moze there.

1186. Hen. 2. 33. 32. William de Northale conſecrate 8 September. 21. 1189. died 1190.

1191. Ric. 1. 3. 33. Robert a Canon of Lincolne, ſonne vnto William Fitz Ralf Seneſchall of Normandy, became Biſhop of Worceter 1191. and died the yere following.

34. Henry Abbot of Glaſtonbury was made Biſhop of Worceter that Sauarike Biſhop at Bathe and Wells might vnite that Abbey to his See. See moze of that matter in Wels. He died 1195.

1196. Ric. 1. 8. 45. Iohn de Conſtantijs Deane of Roane was conſecrate at Stratfo⁊d October 20. 1196 He died the yeare 1198.

1200. Ioan. 2. 36. Maugere Deane of Yo⁊ke and Chaplaine vnto King Richard the firſt, was conſecrate 1200. He was one of them that excommunicated king Iohn and interdicted the realme at the Popes commaundement the yere 1208. Thereupon he was faine to flie the realme and died at Pontinias in France 1212. the yere before the reſt of his bzethzen were called home.

1214. Ioan. 16. 37. Walter Gray Biſhop of Lichfield was tranſlated hether 1214. and 1216. to Yo⁊ke. See moze of him there.

38. Silueſter

38 Sylueſter, ſometimes a Monke, and after Prior of Worceſter, ſucceeded. He remoued the body of Saint Wulſtan into a ſumptuous ſhrine, and the Church being now throughly repayred (ſince the burning of it in K. Sampſons time) he dedicated the ſame very ſolemnly, dedicating it vnto the honour of the bleſſed virgin, S. Peter, Saint Oſwald, and Saint Dunſtan. This was done 1218. in which yeare alſo he died.

39 William de Bleyes Archdeacon of Buckingham was conſecrate Octob. 7. 1218. He gaue vnto the Prior & Conuent Wyke with the appertinances, as alſo the Parſonage of Sodbury, and died the yeare 1236. 1218. Hen. 3. 2.

40 Walter de Cantilupo, the ſonne of William Lord Cantilupe ſucceeded 1237. A man no leſſe of great birth, ſo of no leſſe ſtomacke and courage. He often oppoſed himſelf againſt the couetous practiſes and ſhifting deuiſes of the Pope and his officers. The firſt yeer of his preferment, Otto the Popes Legate, at a Conuocation, ſought to take order, for the remouing of ſuch as enioyed any benefices againſt law, not being diſpenſed withall; thinking belike, it would prouoke many to the purchaſe of diſpenſations, they cared not at what rate. He counſelled the Legate to take farther aduiſe of the Pope before he proceeded to farre in this matter, ſaying there were many of great birth whom it concerned, and they were either old (ſuch hauing liued long in very worſhipfull ſtate, to deiect them now ſo low bee thought it very hard) or elſe they were young and lucky, and had rather venture their liues in any deſperat courſe, then ſuffer their liuing to be diminiſhed. I ſpeake this (quoth he) by mine owne experience. At what time it was mine owne caſe, I was of the ſame mind. Hauing ſaid thus much, he put on his myter, and ſate him down againe. Other were ahaut to ſecond him, when the Legate ſeeing no good was to be done in this matter, bid them trouble themſelues no farther, the Biſhop of Worceſters aduice was good, and he was determined for this time to follow it. Another time, to witte, the yeare 1255. Ruſtandus another Legate, demanded of the Clergy of England a huge ſumme of money, and had not onely bought the kings conſent there- 1237. Hen. 3. 22.

unto

unto, but dealing priuately with many priuate clergy men, promising some, & threatning other, had made a very strong cauuasse. The matter being proposed, when no man opening his mouth, the legate assured himselfe the game was gotten: this Bishop suddenly rose vp, and exclaimed vehemently against this horrible exaction, saying at last, he would suffer himselfe to be hanged rather then he would euer consent vnto it. Other then following his example, this impudent demand was sent away with a shamefull answere. The yere 1257. he was sent Ambassador into France. The yere 1264. he toke great paines to worke a peace betweene the king and the Barons, in whose behalfe when hee had offered the king conditions (as he thought most reasonable) which might not be accepted, he addicted himselfe vnto their party, exhorted them to fight valiantly in the cause, and promised heauen very confidently to them that should die in defence of the same. For this, he was after iustly excommunicated by the Popes legate. He died Februarie 5. 1267. at what time repenting much this fault of disobedience vnto his Prince, he humbly craued and receiued absolution from that excommunication.

1268. Hen. 3. 53 41. Nicholas Archdeacon of Ely, and Chancellor of England, was consecrate in the beginning of the yere 1268. and translated to Winchester before the end of the same yere. Sée more in Winchester.

1269 Hen. 3. 54 42 Godfry Giffard succeeded, being Archdeacon of Wels, Chancellour of England, and kinsman of the kings (so I finde him called in the Records of the Tower) He beautified the pillars of the East part of the Church, by interlacing little pillers of marble, which hee fastned with rings of Copper guilt. He died 1302. hauing sate Bishop 34. yers, 4. months and 4. dayes.

After the death of Giffard, I finde that one Iohn de S. Gernia a Monke of Worcester was elected Bishop, and had his election confirmed by the royall assent, April 8. ann. Regni Edwardi primi, 30. Whether he euer obtained consecration or not, I cannot say.

43 Willi-

43 William de Geynsborough, Doctor of Diuinity, a Frier minor, was the 26. Rector of Diuinity, of his order in Oxford. Thence he trauelled to Rome, & became Lector sacri palatij, till the Pope bestowed vpon him this Bishopricke, vnto the temporalties whereof he was restored, Febr. 4. Edw. 1. 31. He was a great learned man accounted in those times and wrote much. 1302. Edw. 1. 31.

44 Walter Reynald, sometime Schoolemaster vnto king Edward the second, first Treasurer, then Chancellor of England, became Bishop of Worceter, 1308. by the kings appointment, and against the Popes will, who had nominated vnto this See, one Petrus Fox de Sabaudia. He sate here 5. yeres, and was aduanced to the Archbishopricke of Canterbury, 1313. See more there. 1308. Edw. 1. 37.

45 Walter Madenstone succeeded. 1313. Edw. 2. 7.

46 Thomas Cobham Doctor of Diuinity, Canon, and Subdeane of Salisbury, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, 1313. Hauing contended a while with the aboue named Walter Reynald (whereof see more in Canterbury) he was glad in the end to accept of this Bishopricke, into which he entred, Mar. 31. 1317. He was a great learned man, wrote much, and was moreouer so honest and vertuous a man, as he was commonly called by the name of the good Clerke. He lieth buried, (as one deliuereth) in the North Ile of the body of his church, which Ile he caused to be all vaulted ouer at his own charge. I should gesse by some shadow of the Cobhams armes yet to be discerned, that his tombe is that which wee see vpon the south side of the Chappell standing on the north side of the body of the Church. He died about the 20. of August, 1327. 1317. Edw. 2. 11.

47 Adam de Orleton Doctor of Law, was consecrate Bishop of Hereford (Sept. 26. 1317. translated to Worceter in Nouemb. 1327. and then Decemb. 1. 1333. vnto Winchester. See more there. 1327. Edw. 3. 1.

48. Simon Mont-acute consecrate, 1333. was by the Pope translated to Ely, 1336. See Ely. 1333. Edw. 3. 8.

49. Tho.

1337. Edw. 3. 12. 49 Thomas Hemnibal consecrate 1337.

1338. Edw. 3. 13. 50 Wulstan de Brandsford Prior of Worceter, consecrate 1338. He built the Priors great hall, & the bridge of Brandsford vpon Lowde, two miles aboue Powike. It semeth he died in August, the 23. of Edward the third, For August 28. that yeare (as I finde) the custody of his temporalties was committed to one by the kings appointment.

1349. Edw. 3. 24. 51 John Thorsby Bishop of S. Danids was translated to Worceter. 1349. and in Octo. 1352. from thence to Yorke See Yorke.

1352. Edw. 3. 27. 52 Reginald Bryan consecrate Bishop of Saint Danids, 1349. the yeare 1352. was translated hither. He was by the Popes gift translated to Ely, 1361. but died of the plague before his translation might be perfected by acceptance. Dec. 10. 1361. at Alnechurch. He lieth buried by the North wall of a little Chappell, vpon the North side of the body of the Church, as I gather (at leastwise) by his armes engrauen vpon a faire tombe there.

1362. Edw. 3. 37. 53 Iohn Barnet Treasurer of England, and Archdeacon of London succeded, and not one Dauid as some notes report that I haue seene. He was appointed by the Pope to this See, as void by the death and translation of Reg. Brian by a Bull bearing date, Jan. 10. 1361. was consecrate 1362. translated hence to Wels, 1363. & lastly to Ely 1366. See Ely,

1363. Edw. 3. 38. 54 William Wittlesey nephew vnto Simon Islip Archb. of Canterbury, was first Bishop of Rochester, translated to Worceter, 1363. and then the yeare 1368. to Canterbury. See more of him there.

1369 Edw. 3. 44 55 William de Lynne consecrate Bishop of Chichester, the yeare 1462. was translated hither, 1368. This man taking horse to ride vnto the Parliament the yeare 1373. was sodainely surprised with an Apoplexie, whereof he died some after, to wit, Nou. 18.

1375 Edw. 3. 50. 56. Henry Wakefield became Bishop of Worceter, 1375 and the yeare following Treasurer of England. He made the body of his Church longer by adding two Arches vnto it, built

built the North Porch and died Mar. 21. 1394. the twentieth yere after his Consecration. He lieth buried under a great Marble in the middest of the body of his Church, toward the West end.

57 Tidemannus de Winchcombe. Bale reporteth one William Williams Bachelor Doctor of Divinity, and Confessor vnto Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, to haue ben Bishop of Worcester about the yere 1380. Either he was not at all, or for some very short time, and therefore I omit him. Certaine it is, that Tydemannus de Winchcombe, a Cistercian Monke and the Kings Physitian, was thrust into this See, by the Pope at the Kings earnest request (notwithstanding that one John Greene was lawfully elect thereunto) the yere 1395. Thomas Wallingham calleth this man (falsly I doubt not) Robert Tideman. It should seeme vnto me, that he was for a little while Bishoppe of Landaffe before his preferment to Worcester. See Landaffe. 1395. Ric. 2. 19

58 Richard Clifford Archdeacon of Canterbury, was consecrate Oct. 9. 1401. and translated to London, 1407. See London. 1401. Hen. 4. 3.

59 Thomas Peverell a Gentleman of an ancient house, borne in Suffolke, and brought vp in Oxford (where he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity) was first a Carmelite frier, made Bishop of Ossery in Ireland by King Richard the second at his vnfortunate being there, 1398. translated thence to Landaffe, 1399. and from Landaffe to Worcester, 1407. He sate Bishop ten yeres, died March 1. 1417. and was buried in his owne Church. Yet wrt diuers bookes remembred by Bale. 1407. Hen. 4. 9.

60 Philip Morgan Doctor of law, and Chancellour of Normandy, was consecrate the yere 1419. about Michaelmas, and translated vnto Ely in the end of the yere 1425. See Ely. 1419 Hen. 5. 7

61 Thomas Polton was consecrate Bishop of Hereford, 1420. staying there but one yere and three monethes, was removed to Chichester, 1422. and lastly the yere 1426. became 1426. Hen. 6. 3.

same Bishop of Worceter, he died at Rome and was buried there.

62. Thomas Bourchier succeeded. The yere 1435. being
1435. Hen.6.14. after his comming to Worceter he was elected vnto Ely, but durst not accept of the same. Long after, at another auoidance, he was againe chosen, to witte, 1443. and enioyed that place till the yere 1454. at what time hee was removed to Canterbury, [illegible] Ely and Canterbury.

1443. Hen.6.22. 63 Iohn Carpenter Doctor of Diuinity, brought vp in Oriall Colledge in Oxford, was Chancellour of that Vniuersity, 1437. and Maister of Saint Anthonies in London, as also Procurator of the said Colledge. This man had a great affection vnto Westbury, a place more Bishoply, as hee not onely bestowed exceeding great cost vpon the Colledge there, and chose it for his place of buriall, but also intended (as I finde reported) to haue honoured it with a part of his Style, and to haue taken vpon him the name of the Bishop of Worceter and Westbury. There had beene an olde Colledge in that place long before: hee pulled it downe, and in the new building enlarged it very much, compassing it about with a strong wall embatled, hauing a faire gate with diuers towres (more like vnto a Castle then a Colledge) new lastly bestowed: much good land for augmenting the reuenew of the same. One W. Canning that hauing beene fiue times Mayor of Bristow, in the latter end of his life became Deane of this Colledge, built the Church of Ratcliffe neere Bristow (a notable worke) and there buried in the same. But to returne to our Bishop (who also built the Gatehouse at Hartlebury) hauing first resigned his Bishoprick, hee died at Bishops Northweeke, and was buried (as before saith) at Westbury, where (saith Iohn Rossus) hee is famous for his miracles.

1476. Edw.4.17. 64 Iohn Alcocke Bishop of Rochester was translated to Worceter, 1476. and thence to Ely. See Ely.

1486. Hen.7.2. 65 Robert Morton nephew to Iohn Morton, Archbishop

shop of Canterbury succeeded. Hee lieth buried in the body of Saint Paules Church in London.

66. Iohn Gygles or de Lilio, an Italian borne in Lucca succeeded him, and pyed the twenty fifth of August, 1498. 1497. Hen. 7. 13

67 Sylvester Gigles nephew vnto Iohn Gigles followed his vncle. He died at Rome the fifteenth of Aprill, 1499. Hen. 7. 15

68. Iulius Medices a Cardinall of Rome, nephew vnto the Pope, Leo the tenth, and afterwards Pope himselfe by the name of Clement the seventh, was made Administrator of the Bishoppicke of Worceter by the Popes Bull, July 3 Anno 1521. and is continued about one yeare, Anno 1522. he resigned. 1521. Hen. 8. 13.

69 Hieronymus de Nugutijs an Italian also, obtained this Bishoppricke by the resignation of Iulius, and enioyed it many yeares. 1522. Hen. 8. 14

70 Hugh Latimer borne in Leicestershire, and brought vp in Christs Colledge in Cambridge, became Bishoppe of Worceter, 1535. The yeare 1539. (except hee would yeelde a wicked and dissembling consent vnto the five articles) there was no remedy but hee must resigne his Bishoppricke, which hee resigned (together with Doctor Shaxton Bishoppe of Salisbury) July 1. and afterwardes, to wit, the fifteenth of October, 1555. sealed the doctrine which hee had long preached with his blood, ending his life in the fire. For the circumstances whereof, as also of his whole life and actions, I referre you to Master Foxe. 1535. Hen. 8. 27.

71 Iohn Bell Doctor of Law, brought vp in Baliol Colledge at Oxford, and Archdeacon of Gloucester, was of the Kings Counsell in the cause of his divorce from Queene Katherine, hee was consecrated Bishoppe of Worceter, August 11. 1539. and having sate about foure yeares, resigned. Hee lieth buried at Clarken-well by London on the North side of the East end of the Chancell, vnder a marble stone whereon is fixed this Epitaph. 1539. Hen. 8. 39.

Con-

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum
Qui belle rexit præsulis officium.
Moribus ingenio, vitæ probitate vigebat
Dogmatibus sanctis cultu & eloquio.
Ann. 1556. Aug. 11.

1543 Hen. 8. 35 70 Nicholas Heath Bishop of Roche ster, brought up for a time in Corpus Christi College at Oxford, yet sometimes also fellow of Clarehall in Cambridge, was translated to Worceter, February 20. 1543. and displaced October 10. 1551. lying prisoner in the Fleete long both before and after his deprivation. Queene Mary restored him to his Bishopricke againe in the beginning of her reigne, made him first Lord President of Wales, then Archbishopp of Yorke, the yeare 1553. and lastly, Lord Chancellour of England. See Yorke.

1551 Edw. 6. 6. 73 Iohn Hooper Bishop of Gloceter, held Worceter in Commendam. See Gloceter.

1551. Mary 2. 74 Richard Pates (as it should seeme by a report that I finde) became Bishopp of Worceter about the yeare 1534 and being sent beyond the Seas in Ambassage, refused to returne. Whereupon his Bishoppricke was bestowed upon Master Latymer. Certaine it is, that he subscribed to the Councell of Trent, by the name of Rich. Petus Wigorne Episc. Queene Mary left thee should seeme to doe him wrong, having appointed Heath to the Archbishoppricke of Yorke, restored him to Worceter. After the death of Queene Mary, hee was deprived and dying beyond sea, died there.

1559. Eliz. 1. 75 Edwyn Sandes Doctor of Divinity, and sometimes Master of Katharine hall in Cambridge, was consecrate Decembr 21. 1559. and translated to London July 23. 1570.

1570. Eliz. 13. 76 Nicholas Bullingham was translated from Lincoln, Jan. 26.

1577. Eliz. 20. 77 Iohn Whitgift Doctor of Divinity, consecrate April 21.

21.1557. translated to Canterbury. See Canterbury.

78 Edmund Freake translated from Norwich, died in the end of the years 1590. about the 20. of March. See Norwich. 1584. Eliza. 27.

79 Richard Fletcher translated from Bristoll to Worceter, from Worceter to London. 1593. Eliza. 36.

80 Thomas Bilson Doctor of Diuinity, and Warden of Winchester, was consecrate June 13. 1596. and after translated to Winchester. 1595. Eliza. 38.

81 Gerualse Babington Doctor of Diuinity, and sometime fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, being Bishop first of Landaffe, then of Exceter, was lastly translated hither, anno. He deceased May 17. 1610. 1597. Eliza. 20.

82 Henry Parry Bishop of Glocester was translated hither about Michaelmas, 1610.

This Bishopricke is now valued at 1049. pound, 17. shillings, 3. pence halfe penny farthing. In the Popes bookes at 2000. ducats.

THE BISHOPPES OF HEREFORD.

680. AN Epiſcopall ſée was firſt eſtabliſhed at Hereford, and Putta made the firſt Biſhop there the yéere 680.

After him theſe.

2. Tirhtellus.
3. Torteras.
4. Waſtold, alias Walſtod. He began the making of a ſumptuous croſſe, which his ſucceſſor finiſhed.

736. 5. Cutbert, conſecrate 736. was tranſlated to Canterbury, 740. He beſtowed a goodly monument vpon his predeceſſors, and cauſed this Epitaph to bee engrauen vpon the ſame.

Qui quondam extiterant famoſi altique per orbem,
Corpora ſena tenet hominum hic marmor obumbrans.
Tumbaque mirifico præſens fabricata decore,
Deſuper ex alto cohibet cum culmine tecta.
Hos ego Cuthbertus ſacri ſucceſſor honoris,
Incluſi titulis exornauique ſepulchris.
Pontifices ex his ternos ſancta inſula cinxit,
Nomina ſunt quorum, Walſtoldus, Torhere, Tirtil.
Regulus eſt quartus Milfrith, cum coniuge pulchra.

Quen-

Quenburga: ſenis hæc extitit ordine quinta.
Sextus præterea eſt Oſelini filius Offrith.

6. Podda. 740.
7. Ecca.
8. Cedda. He died, 857.
9. Alberrus. 857.
10. Eſna died, 885. 872.
11. Celmund. 885.
12. Vtellus.
13. Wlfhard.
14. Benna.
15. Edulf.
16. Cuthwulf.
17. Mucel.
18. Deorlaf.
19. Cunemund.
20. Edgar.
21. Tidhelm.
22. Wlfhem.
23. Alfrike.
24. Athulf.

25 Ethelſtan, thirteene yéres before his death hee was blinde, and gouerned by a deputy, viz. Tramerin Biſhop of Saint Dauids. He builded the Cathedrall Church of Hereford from the ground, died at his manno? of Boſambirig, the tenth of Febr?ary, 1055. and was buried in his owne Church. A man (ſaith Houeden) of great vertue and holineſſe.

26 Leouegar, Chaplaine vnto Duke Harald ſucceeded him. Mat. Weſtminſter giueth this teſtimony of him, that he was vndoubtedly, Dei famulus, in omni religione perfectus, Eccleſiarum amator, pauperum recreator, viduarũ & orphanorum defenſor, oppreſſorũ ſubuerſor, virginitatis poſſeſſor. Griffin King of Wales, hauing ouerth?owne the fo?ces of the Engliſhmen about two miles from Hereford, immediately aſſaulted the City, toke it, ſlew the Biſhop and ſeuen of the 1056.

Canons, they denied him entrance into the Church, & held it against him, spoyled it of all the Reliques and ornaments that were portable, and lastly fired both Church, City and all. This Bishop being yet scarse warm in his seat, was thus slaine, June 16. 1056. when he had beene Bishop but onely twelue weekes and foure dayes.

1060. 27 Walter, After the death of Leofgar, the See continued voide 4. yéars, and was gouerned by Aldred Bishopps of Worcester. He being translated thence to Yorke, Walter borne in Lorraine, and Chaplaine to Quéen Edith, was consecrate at Rome by the Pope, the yére 1060. His end was much more vnhappy then his predecessors. Hee chanced to fall in loue with a certaine comely woman that hee met in the strét. A long time he contended with this vile and vnseemely affection; and he thought he had quenched the same. when a small occasion renued it to his destruction. Hauing certaine linnen to cut out, this woman was commended to him for a very cunning Seamster. He sent for her, & his olde flame of filthy desire easily kindling by this little sparke, hee found errands to send his men out of the way, while hee set vpon her, first with words, and they not preuailing by force. She resisted what shé might, but finding him too strong for her, thrust her shéres into his belly, and gaue him his deaths wound. Thus W. Malmsbury telleth by heare say of an vncertaine relation, adding moreouer, that the king being desirous it should be estéemed false, forbid the report of it. No other Historiographer liuing nére those times maketh any mention of this so memorable an accident, and therefore it is possible to be vntrue.

1079. W. Co. 14. 28 Robert surnamed Lozing was also borne in Lorrain, had trauelled and read in diuers Vniuersities beyond the seas, and being much fauoured by William the Conqueror for his manifold good parts, especially his learning, was preferred by him vnto the Bishoprieke of Hereford, whereunto he was consecrate December 29. 1079. This man was well seene in diuers kinds of good learning, but in the Mathematiques he was excellent, and writ diuers discourses in that kind

kind much admired in those daies. There was a great league of friendship betwixt him and Saint Wulstan, who certifyed him of his owne death in a dreame (as our stories report) called him to his buriall, and assured him he might not stay long after. It fell out true, for within halfe a yeare after the other, he deceased, June 26. 1095. How he foresaw the death of Remigius Bishop of Lincolne by Astrology, and therefore refused to come to the dedication of his new Church, I have related in Lincolne. He built his Church of Hereford anew, following the platforme of the Church of Aken or Aquisgrane, and lieth buried in the same, by the Northwall, a little above the Chappell of Bishop Stanbery, as the inscription (at leastwise) importeth. For my part I am perswaded, that he rather lieth in that tombe which is ascribed to Bishoppe Raynelm, for that the image of the same holdeth the figure of a Church in his hand, which me thinkes argueth the builder of the Church to bee in that place entered.

29 Gerard Nephew unto Walkelin Bishop of Winchester succeeded. Hee shortly after his comming to Hereford he was removed to Yorke. See Yorke.

30 Rainelmus, King Henry the first bestowed then this Bishopricke upon one Roger his Larderer. Within a day or two after (not yet consecrate) he fell sicke at London, and being loath to die before he were a complete Bishop, earnestly requested Anselme the Archbishop to affoorde him consecration, which foolish demand hee could not but laugh at, and answered with silence. Much against his will hee died unbishopped 12. daies after his nomination. Hee being dead the King gaue this Bishopricke (intended to the said Roger) unto Rainelmus the Queens Chancellour, who receiued it, (as the manner had then long beene) at the kings hands, and was invested into by the delivery of the ring and the crosier. Anselm the Archbishop refused to consecrate him and diuers other that obtained their preferments in like manner, as in his life you may read more at large. Hee was so farre from importuning him in this matter, as being now perswaded his election to be unsufficient, he renounced the same, deliue- 1107. Hen. 1. 8.

ring againe into the kings hands the ring and crosier that he had receiued. Herewith the king was so offended, as presently he banished him the realme. After much adoe betweene the king and Anselme, a reconciliation at last was wrought, and this man consecrate with diuers other the yeare 1107. He was very vertuous, deuout, and of good report, except onely for his housekéeping, wherein he was not so liberall as his neighbours wished him. He died October 28. 1115. of the gout, wherewith hee was much tormented long before his death, and was entombed in the east side of the South partition of the Presbytery, if happily his tombe be not defaced, for Bishop Roberts, and Roberts for his. I find mention of one Arnulfus Abbot of Peterborough to bee nominated vnto this See by King Henry the first at Winchester, August 15. 1114. I thinke it an error of the reporter (Houeden) for that Raynelm was then as yet aliue.

1115. Hen. 1. 16. 31 Geoffrey de Glyue Chaplaine to King Henry the 1. was consecrate December 26. 1115. A man of great temperance and frugality. Hee repayred well his houses, & reduced the lands belonging to his See into a very good order, being much wasted and spoiled in the time of his predecessors. He was a little too niggardly vnto the poore, & left much wealth behind him, which better might haue béene bestowed vpon them. He died February 3. 1119. and was laid in the North wall a little aboue Robert his predecessor.

1120. Hen. 1. 21. 32 Richard Réper of the Seale vnder the Chancellour of England, was consecrate at Lambhith, January 16. 1120. died at Ledbury, August 15. 1127 and was buried at Hereford the particular place I finde not. It was an opinion of many men about this time, that the Bishopricke of Hereford was a fatall place, and might not suffer any one man long to enioy it.

1131. Hen. 1. 32 33 Robert de Betune, or Bertune Prior of Lanthony was consecrate at Oxford, (of which Vniuersity he had sometimes béene a member) Jun. 19. 1131. (and not 1153. as some deliuer) by Willliam Archbishop of Canterbury. This Robert was a man of great authority, and much employed by the

Pope

Pope in all his business within the realme. He died April 22. 1148. and lieth buried in the South wall over against the Presbytery. One William Prior of Lanthony, writ a history of his life.

34 Gilbert Foliot Abbot of Glocester, consecrate 1149. The yeare 1161. or (as some deliver) 1163. he was translated to London. See London. 1149. Steph. 15.

35 Robert de Melun succeeded. He died February 28. 1167. and was buried hard by Robert de Betune. 1162. Hen. 2. 9.

36 Robert Foliot Archdeacon of Oxford, was chosen by the Chapter of Hereford (the king granting licence of free election) the yeare 1173. and the yeare following he was consecrate with diuers other, whose sees likewise had stood long voide, by reason of the stirs betweene the King and Thomas Becket. See Rich. More of Winch. He studied in diuers Universities of France, and there grew acquainted with Thomas Becket the Archbishop, who fauoured him much for his singular learning and other manifold good parts, in regard whereof hee also preferred him to his Archdeaconry, and laide the foundation of his aduancement to this Bishopricke. He died the ninth of May, 1186. and was buried next his predecessor. 1174. Hen. 2. 21.

37 William le Vere a great builder, was consecrate 1186. and died December 24. 1199. He was buried next aboue his predecessor. So these foure lie together, Robert de Betune, Robert de Melun, Robert Foliot and this man. Their tombes are very like, and but by their place and order hardly to be distinguished. 1186. Hen. 2. 33.

38 Gyles de Bruse, the sonne of William Bruse, Lord of Brecknocke, a man of great power and nobility, was consecrate Sept. 24. 1200. In the Barons warres he tooke parte with them against K. Iohn, and at last, was faine to flie the Realme. Afterwards, being suffered to returne, & receiued into the kings fauour, he trauelled homeward, and died in the way at Glocester, Nouemb. 17. 1215. He left great possessions descended vnto him by his ancestors, hee left them (I say)

 1200. Iohn 2.

say) to Reinold de Bruse his brother, that married the daughter of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth Prince of Northwales. This man lieth buried vpon the north side of the Presbytery. The image that lieth vpon his tombe holdeth the likenes of a staple in his hand: whereby it should seeme he built one of the towers or steples.

1216 Ioan. 18. 39 Hugh de Mapenor Deane of Hereford, was restored to the temporalties of this See, Decemb. 9. an. R. Henry 3. 1. He died about Easter 1219. and lieth buried (as I remember) in the North wall, neere the tombe of Bishop Egueblanke.

1219. Hen. 3. 3 40 Hugh Foliot Archdeacon of Salop, consecrate in the beginning of November, 1219. died the twenty first of July, 1234.

1234. Edw. 3. 19. 41 Ralfe de Maydenstan succeeded him. This man bought of a Gentleman named Monthault the house belonging to the Bishoprieke of Hereford in London, together with the patronage of the personage of S. Mary Monthault adioyning, and gaue them vnto this See. The yeer 1239. he resigned his Bishoprieke, and tooke on him the habite of a Franciscane Fryer at Oxford. He lined afterwards a Monastical life at Gloceter the space of fiue yeares, and then dying, was buried there.

1239. Hen. 3. 24 42 Peter de Egueblanke born in Sauoy, was elected August 24. 1239. and consecrate some after. He is very odious in our histories, for directing the king vnto a strange and intollerable kind of exaction, the yeare 1255. such and so great, as it euen quite beggered all the Clergy of that time. The yeare following he tooke great paines in cannalling for the Archbishoprieke of Burdeaux, and hauing spent much money in procuring letters from the king and diuers other great personages to request in his behalf; newes was brought that the olde Archbishop (that he tooke to be dead, and whose place he sought) was yet aliue, and aliues-like. The yeare 1263. the Barons arrested him in his own Cathedrall Church, seased vpon his goods, denided his treasure vnto their souldiers before his face, and imprisoned him a long time in the Castle of Oxley. He was cursed of so many (saith one) it was impossible

bis that many calamities should not light vpon him. Long before this captiuity his face was horribly deformed with a kind of leprosie which some call Polyphus; and though hee left no meanes vnsought, hee could not be cured of it till his dying day. He departed this life Nouem 27. 1268. and lieth buried vnder a large and faire tombe ouer-against the North doore of the quier. This man gaue vnto his Church 2. doles of corne of ninty fiue bushels a peece, yearely to be distributed to the Ministers of the same for euer. He also founded a Monastery at Aqui-bella in Sauoy, at which place it seemeth he was borne, and caused his heart to be buried there, as appeareth by a monument in the Church of that house yet remaining.

43 Iohn Breton Doctor of both Lawes was also very well seene in the common Lawes of the land & writ a great volume de iuribus Anglicanis. He died May 12. 1275. 1268 Hen. 3. 53.

44 Thomas Cantilupe was a gentleman of a very noble and auncient house, but of a much more noble and excellent mind, being not only marueilous witty, but euer from a child very studious and painefull, very harmeleſſe and vertuously giuen. He was brought vp in the vniuersity of Oxford, where he proceeded first Maister of Art, then studied the Canon law and (as it seemeth) proceeded Doctor of Law. But certaine it is and without all question, that he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity the yeare 1273. Robert Kilwardby (with whom hee was very familiarly acquainted) was then Prouinciall of the frier Preachers and Doctor of the chaire in Oxford when he was presented; but before the time came he should stand in the Acte, the saide Doctor Kilwardby was become Archbishop of Canterbury. That notwithstanding, he vouchsafed this his olde friend that honour, as to make a iourney downe to the vniuersity of purpose, and there (being Archbishop) to affoord him the ceremonies of his creation. And it is reported moreouer that amongest many other practises he gaue him in his oration, he signified that hauing beene long his Confessor, hee neuer perceiued him guilty of any mortal sinne. Omnis homo mendax: Either the Confessor, or the Confessee, or the reporter, lied I doubt not. He was consecrate Bishop of Hereford September 8. 1275. being then Archdeacon of Stafford and 1275 Edw. 1. 3.

and Chauncellor of England, as alſo of the Vniuerſity of Oxford. The 1282. hee was ſaine to trauell to Rome about a controuerſie betweene him and Iohn Peckham Archbiſhop of Canterbury. In the way thether he died at Ciuita-vecchio, Auguſt. 25. 1282. His body was brought to Hereford and there ſolempnly enterred nére the Eaſt wall of the North croſſe Ile, where we ſée a high toombe of marble. Many miracles are ſaid to haue béene wrought at the place of his buriall, in regard whereof, it pleaſed the Pope afterwards to make him a Saint, and all the Biſhops of Hereford ſince his time, in honour of him, doe beare his coate of armes as the coate of their See, viz. G. 3. leopards heads ſeaſant 3. Flower-de-luces O.

1282. Edw. 1. 11. 45. Richard de Swinfield Doctor of Diuinity ſucceeded a Kentiſh man borne, one very eloquent and a great preacher. He was conſecrate March 7. following, ſate 34. yeares, and died March 15. 1316. He lieth buried on the North ſide of the North Ile aboue the quier, as an Elogium witneſſeth engraued vpon a marble that couereth his toombe.

1317. Edw. 2. 11. 46. Adam d'Orleton Doctor of Law borne in Hereford, was conſecrate September 22. 1317. In the moneth of October 1327. he was tranſlated to Worceter, and after that to Wincheſter, See Wincheſter.

1327. Edw. 3. 1. 47 Thomas Charlton Doctor of Law, and Cannon of Yorke, was conſecrate by the Popes commandement October 18. 1327. The yeare 1329. he was for a while Treaſurer of England. The yeare 1337. hee went into Ireland together with a brother of his a knight, called Sir Iohn Charlton, the knight being made chiefe Iuſtice of Ireland, and he Lord Chancellor. The yeare following, hee complaining vnto the King by letters of his brothers miſgouernment, his ſaid brother was diſplaced, and himſelfe was appointed in his rome chiefe Iuſtice for Ireland, as alſo Cuſtos and Gardian of that Realme. The yeare 1340. he was called home, hauing ſate Biſhop 16. yeares, he died January 11. 1343. He hath a reaſonable faire toombe in the North wall of the North croſſe Ile ouer againſt the clocke

1344. Edw. 3. 19. 48 Iohn Trillecke ſate 16. yéres and a halfe, and died inteſtate about Chriſtmaſſe, 1360.

49 Lewes

49 Lewis Charlton, whom Bale ſeemeth to call Lewis de Charlion (for that as he ſaith hee was borne at the towne in Monmouthſhire ſo called) was brought vp in Oxford firſt, & Cambridge afterward, yet became Chancelor of Oxford the yeare 1357. He was a great diuine, and wel ſeene in the Mathematikes, as his workes in both kinds might teſtifie. Being Doctor of Diuinity, he was made Biſhop by the Popes Bull, bearing date 4. Id: Sept. 1361. He ſate 8. yeares, died the yeare 1369. and lieth in a faire monument in the North wall of the South Ile aboue the quier. 1361. Edw. 3. 35.

50. William Courtney conſecrate 1369. ſate 5. yeares and an halfe, was tranſlated to London 1375. and afterwards to Canterbury. See Canterbury. 1369. Edw. 3. 43.

51. Iohn Gilbert Biſhop of Bangor, a Fryer preacher ſucceeded him in Hereford. The yeare 1385 he was ſent Ambaſſador into France. 1386. he was made Treaſurer of England by Parliament, diſplaced 1389. and afterwards reſtored being then Biſhop of S. Davids whether hee was tranſlated the yeare 1389. and had reſtitution of his temporalties. Iulie 12. 1376. Edw. 3. 51.

52. Iohn Treneuant or Trefnant, a Canon of S. Aſaph, one of the Auditors of the Rota in Rome, was reſtored to the temporalties of this See, Oct. 19. 1389. The yeare 1400. he was ſent ambaſſador to Rome, to informe the Pope of the title of King Henry the fourth vnto the crowne. He ſate Biſhop about 14. yeares and a halfe, died 1404. and lieth buried in the South wall of the South croſſe Ile, where wee ſee a faire and coſtly monument erected for him. 1389. Rich. 2. 13.

53. Robert Maſcall, being yet very yong, became a Frier Carmelite at Ludlow After that he went to Oxford, where he ſo profited in learning and other vertues, as he was greatly loued and admired of all men. King Henry the fourth made choice of him for his Confeſſor, and found meanes to preferre him vnto the Biſhoprick of Hereford. Hee built the quier, preſbytery and ſteeple of the white Friers at London. Gaue many rich ornaments vnto that houſe, died there December 22. 1416. and there was entombed in a goodly monument of Alabaſter. He was often Embaſſador vnto ſeuerall Princes, and 1405. Hen. 4. 7.

and the yere 1415. was sent to the Counsell of Constance, with two other Bishops.

1417. Hen. 5. 5. 54 Edmund Lacy Doctor of Diuinity, Deane of the kings chappell, brought vp in Vniuersity Colledge at Oxford, was consc. Bishop of Hereford at Windsor in the Kings Chappell and in the presence of the King, Aprill. 18. 1417. hauing continued there three yeares, hee was translated to Exceter at Easter, 1420. See Exceter.

1420. Hen. 5. 8. 55. Thomas Polton, Deane of Yorke and Bachelour of Law, was consecrate 1420. continued Bishop here one yere and three moneths, and then was remoued first to Chichester, after that to Worceter. See Worceter.

1422 Hen. 6. 1. 56 Thomas Spofford, Abbot of Saint Maries in Yorke, continued Bishop here 26. yeares and resigned.

1448 Hen. 6. 27. 57 Richard Beauchampe, Archdeacon of Suffolke, was consecrated about the ende of February. 1448. hauing sate here two yeares and three months, was translated to Salisbury an. 1450.

1450. Hen. 6. 29. 58 Reynald Butler, Abbot of Gloster succeded, sate here two yeares and a halfe and was translated to Lichfield Aprill 3. 1453. Howbeit it seemeth he lyeth buried in the Church of Hereford, before the high altar, vnder a marble inlayed with braſſe, vpon which I finde the armes of Butler, to wit bendy of 6. and the armes of the Church of Hereford in chiefe.

1453 Hen. 6. 32. 59 Iohn Stanbery was a Carmelite Fryer, brought vp in the Vniuersity of Oxford, where hee proceeded Doctor of Diuinity, and read the Lecture of that faculty. King Henry the fifth called him thence to be the first Provost of his new erected Colledge at Eaton, and moreouer made him his Confessor. The yere 1446 he was elected Bishop of Norwich. But William de la Poole Duke of Suffolke thrust in a Chaplaine of his owne (notwithstanding this election), and so disappointed him shortly after, to wit, the yere 1448, the king found meanes to preferre him to Bangor, and fiue yeares after that to Hereford, where he sate one and twenty yeares. He died at Ludlow in the house of the Carmelites, May 11. 1474. and was buried in his owne Church vpon the North side of the high altar in a tombe of alabaster. A man not onely very learned (whereof he left many monuments in writing) but very wise,

wise, exceeding well spoken, and which is not to be omitted) tall of stature, and of a very comely presence. But I esteeme his greatest commendation, his constant and unmoueable fidelity vnto his Prince, for which (being taken prisoner at the battell at Northampton 1460.) hee was committed to the castle of Warwicke, and lay in Durance there a long time. Vpon his tombe are fixed these barbarous verses:

Marmoris hac fossa, tetra petra contegit ossa,
Stanbery Pontificis Carmilitæque Ioannis.
Doctoralis erat sibi regnans fama per orbem.
Criminis ô Christe petimus quo tergere sordem;
Qui Bangorensem lustro rexit bene sedem.
X. bino post I. simul hanc decorauit & ædem.
Hunc commisso grege lupum sibi quando fugauit,
Mors cum dente cruento trux tunc bellua strauit.
Anno M. C. quater L. X. quoque bino
Quatuor his iunctis in templi tempore festo.
Qui legis hæc ora pro præsule mente benigna
Vt sint absque mora cœlica sibi gaudia digna.

60 Thomas Mylling being yet a youth, became a monke of Westminster, and then went to Oxford, where he studied till he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity, hauing in the mean time attained good knowledge in the Greek tongue which in those daies was geason. Returning then to Westminster, he was made Abbot there, & shortly after preferred vnto the Bishopricke of Hereford by King Edward the fourth, vnder whom he was of the priuy counsell, & was Godfather vnto Prince Edward his eldest sonne. He had restitution of his temporalties Ang. 15. Edw. 4. 14. died the yeare 1493. and lieth buried at Westminster in the middle of the chappel of S. Iohn Baptist, where against the North wall there is a sleight monument erected in memory of him. 1474. Edw. 4. 14.

61 Edmund Audley Bishop of Rochester was translated to Hereford 1492. and thence to Salisbury 1502. See Salisbury. 1497. Hen. 7. 8.

62 Hadrian de Castello consecrate 1502. was made Cardinall the next yeare and then translated to Welles 1504. See Welles. 1502. Hen. 7. 18.

63 Richard

1504. Hen. 7. 20. 63 Richard Mayo Chauncellour and Archdeacon of Oxford, as also President of Magdalene College there for the space of 27. yeares, and Almoner vnto king Henry the 7. the yeare 1501. was sent Ambassador into Spain to fetch thence the Lady Katherine to be married vnto Prince Arthur. Not long after his returne thence, to wit, the yeare 1504. hee was preferred vnto the Bishoprick of Hereford, which he held seuen yeares and somwhat more. He deceased April 18. 1516. and was buried on the South side of the hight altar, where there is a goodly tombe erected in memory of him.

1516. Hen. 8. 8. 64 Charles Booth, a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Chancellor of the Marches of Wales, was consecrate Nouemb. 30. 1516. He bestowed great cost in repairing his house at London, and sate eighteene yeares and fiue moneths. Hee lieth entombed in the North wall of the body of his Church.

1535. Hen. 8. 25. 65 Edward Foxe borne in Glocestershire, a Doctor of Diuinity, and Almoner vnto K. Henry the eight, was brought vp in Kings colledge in Cambridge, whereof hee was made Prouost the yeere 1528. and so continued till his death. Hee was often Ambassador in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere, and became Bishop of Hereford, the yeere 1535. A man very well learned, and secretly a fauorer of religion. M. Bucer doth dedicate his commentary vpon the Euangelists vnto him. Himselfe also writ diuers bookes yet extant. He sate only two yeares and 7. moneths (continuing all that while Prouost of Kings Colledge.) and died May the 8. 1538. at London.

1538. Hen. 8. 30. 66 Edmund Boner hauing bin Bishop of Hereford only 7. moneths, was translated to London. See London.

1539. Hen. 8. 31. 67 Iohn Skyp Doctor of Diuinity, and Archdeacon of Dorset, brought vp at Cambridge in Sonwell ℰ Caius Colledge, was confirmed Bishop of Hereford, Nouem. 20. 1539. sate 4. moneths aboue 12. years, died at London in time of a Parliament, and was buried in the Church of Saint Mary Mont-hault.

1553. Edw. 6. 7. 68 Iohn Harley sometime fellow of Magdalen colledge in Oxford, was consecrate May 26. 1553. displaced by Queen Mary.

ry, in the beginning of her raigne for being married, and died ſoone after.

69 Robert Parſew, alias Warton conſecrate Biſhop of S. Aſſaph, Iuly 2. 1536. was removed hither (hauing firſt horribly ſpoiled S. Aſſaph) the yeare 1554. See S. Aſſaph. He died toward the end of Q. Maries raigne. Shee then cauſed to be nominated vnto this See Thomas Raynolds Dean of Exeter. But her death ſtayed him from that preferment. 1554. Mary 1.

70 Iohn Scory, late Biſhop of Chicheſter, was appointed vnto this See by Queene Elizabeth in the beginning of her raigne. He died in the beginning of the yeare 1585. 1559. Eliz. 2.

71 Herbert Weſtfayling Doctor of Diuinity, and Canon of Chriſtchurch in Oxford (in which colledge he was brought vp) was conſecrate December 12. being the firſt Biſhop of all that had their education in that houſe. Hee died March 1. 1585. 1585. Eliza. 29.

72 Robert Benet Doctor of Diuinity, and Dean of Windſor fellow ſometimes of Trinity College in Cambridge, was conſecrated Feb. 20. 1602. by the appointment of Q. Elizabeth, but did his homage to K. Iames. 1602. Eliza. 45.

The Biſhopricke of Hereford is valued in the Exchequer at 768. pound, 10. ſhillings 10. pence halfepenny farthing, and yeelded the Pope for firſt fruits 1800. florens.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF CHICHESTER.

WIlfride Archbishop of Yorke being banished by Egfride King of Northumberland (as in Yorke you may reade more at large) hee thought good to occupy his talent by preaching the woorde of God amongst the South Saxons. Edilwalch the King of that countrey, a little before his comming had receiued the faith of Christ, by the perswasion of Wlfhere king of Mercia. He willing to increase his owne knowledge, and desirous that his subiects should be directed the way of saluation; made very much of Wilfride, and assigned him an habitation in Seolsey, a place all compassed about with the sea except one way. All that land, containing eighty seuen housholds, this king gaue vnto Wilfride for his maintenance. Hee built a monastery there, and established his Cathedrall See in the same. Now it pleased God so to bleesse his labours, as in a short time, great numbers of the people being conuerted, embraced Christian religion: And a day being appointed for their Baptisme, they had no sooner receiued the same, but immediately it rained plentifully, the want whereof had caused a dearth the space of three yeers, before

foꝛe; and that ſo great, as not onely many died daily foꝛ hunger, but great numbers ioyning hand in hand foꝛty oꝛ fifty in a company, threw themſelues headlong into the ſea, chooſing rather to die thus to endure that toꝛment of hunger any longer. Thus it pleaſed God, at once to deliuer theſe men from temporall death by famine, and euerlaſting deſtruction that their ignoꝛance threatned vnto them. Neither was this all the good that Wilfride did vnto them. Their ſea and riuers abounding with great ſtoꝛe of good fiſh which they knew not how to take, he taught them to fiſh, & cauſed great ſtoꝛe of fiſh to be caught, wherewith many poꝛe people were greatly relieued. Hauing ſtaid fiue yeares there, he was called home into his owne countrey againe, and reſtoꝛed to his Archbiſhopricke of Yoꝛke.

2. Eadbert. After his departure, Suſſex was gouerned by the Biſhops of Wincheſter vntil the yeare 711. at what time Eadbert was conſecrate Biſhop of Seolſey, which place befoꝛe that he gouerned as Abbot. 711

3. Eolla, he being dead, the ſee ſtood voide vntill after the death of Beda.

4. Sigga oꝛ Sigelm, alias Sigfridus. Hee was preſent at the principal Counſell held by Cuthbert Archbiſhop of Canterbury. anno. 746. 733

5. Alubrith.

6. Oſa, alias Boſa. 790

7. Giſelher.

8. Tota.

9. Wighthun.

10. Ethelulph.

11. Beornege. Matthew Weſtminſter maketh mention of one Camelec Biſhop of the South Saxons that (as he ſaith) was taken priſoner of the Danes the yeare 915. and afterwards redeemed with the price of foꝛty pound ſterling by King Edward the elder. But I thinke it miſtaken, foꝛ that S. Britons one of the name was Biſhop of Landaffe at that time, and was the man I doubt not. 906

12. Cœnred.

13. Guthard, he died 960.

14. Alfred, he died 970. 960

970 15. Eadelm.

980 16. Ethelgar Abbot of the new Abbey at Wincheſter, conſecrate May 6. 980. tranſlated to Canterbury 988.

988 17. Ordbright.

18. Elmar, he died 1019.

19. Ethelrike or Agelred (for ſo Houeden calleth him) died

1019. 1038. November 5.

1039. 20. Grinketell being depriued of the Biſhoprike of the Eaſt Angles for Symony, obtained this, 1039. he died 1047

1047. 21. Heca Chaplaine vnto King Edward the Confeſſor, conſecrate 1047. he died 1057.

1057. 22. Agelrike a monke of Chriſtchurch in Canterbury. He was a man ſingularly commended for his skill in the Lawes and cuſtomes of the Realme, was appointed by William the Conqueror to aſſiſt Goſfrid Biſhop of Conſtantia, in iudging a great controuerſie betweene Lanfranke the Archbiſhop, and Odo Earle of Kent the kings brother, concerning title of diuers lands; and becauſe being a very aged man, hee was vnable to ride from Chicheſter vnto Pinenden heath in Kent, where the whole County in a manner were aſſembled about this matter: he was brought thither in a wagon or chariot. In a Conuocation holden at Windſor he was depriued, and that (as Florent. Wigorn. ſuppoſeth) vniuſtly the yeare 1070. and impriſoned at Marleborough.

1. Stigand chaplaine vnto the Conqueror, tranſlated his Sæ from Seolſey (an obſcure place at that time, and now eaten vp with the ſea that euery high water coureth it) vnto Chicheſter, in olde time called Ciſſanceſter, ſo he was the firſt Biſhop of Chicheſter. He died anno. 1087.

1070. W. Con. 5.

2. William.

3. Ralfe, A man of very high ſtature, and no leſſe high of minde. He ſtood very ſtoutly in defence of Anſelme the Archbiſhop: in ſo much as when the king William Rufus threatened him for the ſame, hee offered him his ring and crozier, ſaying, it ſhould better become him to leaue his place then his quiet. Neither could hee euer be induced to forſake the ſaide Archbiſhop, vntill hee ſeemed to forſake his owne cauſe by

flying

flying the country. After that, when the king was content to winke at the mariage of many Prieſts in the realme (vnto whome (I meane married Prieſts) the Archbiſhop was a grieuous and heauy aduerſary) and receiued of them yearely a great ſumme of money for defending them againſt the auſterity of the other, (to wit Anſelme) this Biſhop reſiſted the collection of that mony in his Dioces, calling it the tribute of fornication: and whereat with ſtanding his reſiſtance) it was paied, hee interdicted his owne Dioces, commaunding the Church-doores euery where to bee ſtopped vp with thornes. The king (a wiſe and gentle Prince, Henry the firſt) whether not vouchſafing to contend with him, or taking his well meaning in good part, was not onely content to pardon this diſobedience, but alſo beſtowed the money ſo gathered in his Dioces vpon him, ſaying it was a poore Biſhoprike and needed ſuch helpes. And certaine it is, that before the comming of this man, it was indeede exceeding poore. Hee incenſed it wonderfully, and yet notwithſtanding built his Cathedrall Church of Chicheſter from the ground. It was ſcarcely finiſhed, when as May the fifth, 1114 it was quite defaced, and a great part of the city conſumed with caſuall fire. Hee found meanes to repaire it againe, being helped much with the liberality of the king and ſome other. This Biſhop ſate many yeares, (the certaine time I know not) and drawing toward his end, deliuered vnto the poore with his owne hands whatſoeuer he had in the world, leauing himſelfe ſcarce clothes to couer him. Hee was euer a great almes man, and notwithſtanding his great building, a great houſe-keeper alſo. Neither was hee leſſe carefull of the ſpirituall Temple of Chriſt then the materiall: he was a very painefull Preacher, yearely viſiting his whole Dioceſſe (preaching in euery place) thrice, reprehending and puniſhing ſinne ſeuerely, and faithfully performing ſuch other paſtorall duties as hee thought vnto his charge might belong.

4. Seffridus Abbot of Glaſtenbury, was brother vnto Ralfe Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was conſecrate Aprill 12. 1123. It ſeemeth by Wath. Weſtm. this man died 1132. 1125. Hen. 1. 25.

5. Hilarius. This man only of all the Biſhops in England was content abſolutely to allow of the declaration after pub-

lished at Clarendon, without mention of that voting clause (ſalvo ordine ſuo) but long thereafter as in the life of Thomas Becket you may read more at large.

1174. Hen. 2. 21. 6. Richard Greenfield Deane of Chicheſter was elected the yeare 1173. conſecrated 1174. and died 1180.

7. Geffridus the ſecond ſucceeded. In his time befell, Octob. 19. 1187. the Cathedrall Church together with the whole City was conſumed with fire.

1199. Ioan. 1. 8. Simon de Welles was elected Biſhop Decembr. 22. anno 1198.

1215. Ioan. 17. 9. Richard Poore Deane of Sarisbury was conſecrated 1214. tranſlated to Sarisbury 1217. and after to Durham.

1218. Hen. 3. 2. Ralfe de Nevill Biſhop of Chicheſter, and then (as one ſaith) Maiſter of Oxford, was confirmed by Gualo the Popes Legate. He died in the 8. yeare of his tranſlation, Octob. 23. anno 1224. Henry 3. 9. He went to the Church triumphant.

1223 Hen. 3. 7. 11. Ralfe Nevill de Norwelle was elected Biſhop 1222. conſecrated the yeare following, being then lately made Chancellor of England by the conſent and good liking of the whole realme, for the great wiſedom that he had of his ancient and long ſervice, whereof ſome be copied forth in the ſecond edition of that ſtate, and now any man hold the ſame in greater commendation. About the yeare 1230. he and Edmund Rochs of Canterbury had long to ſue them ſelves before the Pope, that he would not corrupt by, as he refuſed to give the monks money to pay their charges in proſecuting their ſuit againſt them before the Pope. Hee beautified Chicheſter with the building of Saint Mary Spire there that hee was elected Biſhop of Durham, but refuſed it, and ſurrendred his Chancellorſhip upon diſcontentment, and was againe ſome after, and held it till his death. Hee died ſure after his election to Durham, and was buried at Chicheſter. Ralph de Raleigh of Winchester. Buried Feb. [illegible] at the Church of Saint Mary Overies in Southwarke, which is now known by the name of Saint Mary Spittle. He built it from the ground to have hoſpitall ſervice for Mariners and his ſucceſſors when they ſhould come to London. After his time

(I know not by what meanes) it came to the poſſeſſion of Henry Lacy Earle of Lincolne, who ſomewhat enlarged it and left it the name it now hath. This Biſhop moreouer builded a Chappell, dedicated it to Saint Michaell without the Eaſtgates of Chicheſter, and was otherwiſe a great Benefactor vnto his owne Church.

12. Richard de la Wich. After the death of Ralf Neuil, the Canons of Chicheſter to curry fauour with the king, choſe a Chaplaine of his for their Biſhop, one Robert Paſſelew, a man wiſe enough, and one that had done the king much good ſeruice, but ſo vnlearned, as the Biſhops of the realme diſdaining much to be ioyned with him, procured his election to bee diſanulled, and Richard de Wiche to be choſen. This Richard de Wiche was borne at Wiche in Deuonſhire, of which place hee toke his ſurname, and was brought vp in the vniuerſities of Oxford firſt, and Paris afterward. Being come to mans eſtate, he trauelled to Bononia, where hauing ſtudied the Canon-Law ſeuen yeares, he became publicke reader of the ſame. After that, hee ſpent ſome time at Orleans in France, and then returning home, was made Chancellour vnto Saint Edmund Archbiſhop of Canterbury as alſo of the vniuerſity of Oxford. He was conſecrate by the Pope himſelfe at Lyons 1245. and ſo gouerned the charge committed to him, as all men greatly reuerenced him; not onely for his great learning, but much more for his diligence in preaching, his manifold vertues, and aboue all his integrity of life and conuerſation. In regard of theſe things, as alſo of many miracles that are fathered vpon him, he was canonized and made a Saint ſome ſeuen yeares after his death. He deceaſed Aprill 2. 1253. (as Math. Paris deliuereth) yet our Martyrologies in which he is canonized ſay it was Aprill 3. the ninth yeare after his conſecration, and of his age the fifty firſt. He was buried in his owne Church, and the yeare 1276. his body was removed from the firſt place of buriall and laide in a ſumptuous ſhrine. 1245. Hen. 3. 30.

13. John Clypping a Canon of Chicheſter ſucceeded him. This man among other things, gaue vnto his Church the Manno[r] of Dyngwick, vpon which hee built much at his owne coſt, eaſed all the Mannour-houſe there. 1253. Hen. 3. 38.

1261. Hen. 3. 46. 14. Stephen de Berkſteed was reſtored to the temporalities of this See June 10. Hen. 3. 46. Hee was excommunicate the yeare 1265. for taking part with the Barons againſt the king.

15. Gilbertus de ſancto Leofardo Treaſurer of Chicheſter, and an Oxford man was reſtored to the temporalities of this See Jun. 18. Edw. 1. 16. died the yeare 1305. Hee was (ſaith Matthew Weſtminſter) a Father of the fatherleſſe, a comforter of mourners, a defender of widdowes, a reliever of the poore, a helper of the diſtreſſed and a diligent viſiter of the ſicke, eſpecially the poore, vnto whom he reſorted more often then vnto the rich. He aſcribeth alſo diuers miracles vnto him, beleeue him as you liſt. Hee raiſed from the foundation the Chappell of Saint Mary.

16. Iohn de Langton brought vp in the vniuerſity of Oxford, ſometimes Chancellor of England, builded a coſtly window in the ſouth part of the Church. This Biſhop (or at leaſt he that was Biſhop of Chicheſter, the yeare 1315.) excommunicated the Earle Warren for adultery, whereupon the Earle came vnto him with armed men, and made ſhew of ſome intent to lay violent hands vpon him. The Biſhops men perceiuing it, ſet vpon them, and by their Maſters commandement put both the Earle and his men in priſon.

17. Robert Stratford brother to Iohn Stratford Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Chancellor of the Vniuerſity of Oxford, and Lord Chancellour of England; at what time hee was preferred to the Biſhoprick of Chicheſter, made ſuite, hee might with the kings good fauour giue ouer his office, which was granted him; but not long after, it was laid vpon him againe, while he was Chancellor of Oxford, he found meanes to driue away ſchollers from Stanford that had begun to ſettle themſelues there, by reaſon of the troubleſome factions betweene the Southern and Northren men, for reforming whereof, he deuiſed to appoint one of the Doctors alwaies to be a Southern man, and the other a Northren, which long time after was obſerued. Hee died at Aluingburne, Aprill. 9. 1362.

1362. Edw. 3. 36. 18. William de Lenne, alias Lulimere, Doctor of Law, and Deane of Chicheſter, was conſecrate about Midſomer, 1362. and

and tranſlated to Worceter, 1368. See Worceter.

19. William Reade Pronoſt of Wengham, and was ſometimes fellow of Merton colledge in Oxford, where hee gaue himſelfe moſt part vnto the ſtudy of the Mathematikes, and that to ſo good purpoſe, as hee hath the reputation of the moſt excellent Mathematician of his age. In his riper yeares he fell to Diuinity, and proceeded Doctor of that faculty. Hee built the Caſtle of Amberley from the ground, as alſo the library of Merton Colledge, where he left his picture, many tables and Aſtronomicall inſtruments, that (as I heare) are there yet to be ſeene, I finde his will proued, Nouem. 4. 1385. 1369. Edw. 3. 43.

20. Thomas Ruſhooke a Fryer preacher, Doctor of Diuinity, and Confeſſor vnto the King, was firſt Biſhoppe of Landaff, and about the midſt of October. 1385. remooued thence to Chicheſter. He was driuen away from the Court by the Barons, and his goods confiſcate by Parliament in March, 1388. It ſhould ſeeme alſo, that he was then put from his Biſhoppricke. For I find a record wherein ſhortly after, he is called, Thomas late Biſhop of Chicheſter. 1385. Ric. 2. 9.

21. Richard Mitford was tranſlated to Salisbury the yeare 1395. See Salisbury.

22. Robert Waldby was tranſlated from Dublin 1395. and from Chicheſter to Yorke the yere following. See Yorke. 1395. Rich. 2. 19.

23. Robert Reade, a Frier preacher, became Biſhop of Carliell 1396. by the Popes gift, who notwithſtanding that one William Stirkland was elected lawfully, beſtowed that place vpon him at the kings requeſt. In the end of the ſame yeare he was tranſlated to Chicheſter, where he built a fayre croſſe in the market place. It ſeemes hee died about whitſontide 1417. 1396. Ric. 2. 20.

24. Stephen Patington tranſlated from S. Davids hether in December 1417. He died ſome after, or rather indeede (as I find by a record in the Tower) before his tranſlation could be perfected. 1417. Hen. 5. 5.

25. Henry Ware Doctor of Law, officiall to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was conſecrate, in May 1418. 1418. Hen. 5. 6.

26. Iohn Kemp Biſhop of Rocheſter, tranſlated hither 1422. and hence to London the ſame yere, afterwards to 1422. Hen. 5. 10.

Yorke and Canterbury. See Canterbury.

1423. Hen.6.2. 27. Thomas Polton, first Bishop of Hereford was translated hence to Worcester, 1426. See Worcester.

1426 Hen.6.4. 28. Iohn Rickinpale Doctor of Diuinity, and Chancellour of Yorke, a Cambridge man, and sometimes Chancellour of that Vniuersity, was consecrate in the parish Church of Portlake, Jun.30.1426. and died July.2.1426.

1430 Hen.6.9. 29. Simon Sidenham Doctor of Law, Deane of Salisbury, was consecrate, Febr.12.1430.

30. Richard Praty, sometimes Chauncelour of the Vniuersity of Oxford. He died about S. Iames tide 1445.

1445 Hen.6.24. 31. Adam Molins Doctor of Law, Deane of Sarum, as also of S. Berins in Cornwall, and sometimes Clarke of the Councell, was consecrate the yeare 1445. in Nou. and then presently had the keping of the priny seale committed to him. He was slaine at Portsmouth, of Mariners subborned thereunto by Richard Duke of Yorke, June 9.1449. Hee gaue to the high Altar certaine rich clothes of crimson velvet.

1450. Hen.6.29. 32 Reginald Peacocke, was borne in Wales, brought vp in Oriall Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity, became Chaplaine vnto Humfrey Duke of Glocester, vncle and Protector of king Henry the 6rt, and was preferred by him vnto the Bishoprieke of Saint Assaph: from whense the yeare 1450. he was translated to Chichester. Bearing himselfe bold vpon the said Dukes fauour, he doubted not to defend openly diuers doctrines, some true & some false (but all strange in those times) which after the Dukes death, he was faine to recant at Pauls crosse, where before his face were burnt the bookes he had written which were many. Much of the Scripture he translated into English, which I perceiue not to haue bin misliked. His opinions so retreated, were especially foure. 1. That it should not be of the necessity of saluation to beleeue that Christ descended into hell. 2. Or to beleeue the Communion of Saints. 3. That the Vniuersall Church may erre in matters of Faith. 4. That it is not necessary to saluation to beleeue and approoue all that is affirmed and determined by a generall Councell.

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The recantation aforeſaid was made Decemb. 4. 1457. After which, hee was depriued of his Biſhoprick, hauing a penſion aſſigned him to maintaine him in an Abbey, where ſome after he died.

33 Iohn Arundell Doctor of Phyſicke ſucceeded. 1458

34 Edward Story Doctor of Diuinity, ſometimes fellow of Pembroke hal in Cambridge, & Maſter of Michael houſe there, was conſecrate Biſhop of Carliol, October fourteene, 1468. ſate there nine yeares, and was tranſlated hether, the yeare 1477. Hee built the New Croſſe in the Market place. Hen 6.37 1477 Edw.4.17.

35 Richard Fitz-Iames was tranſlated from Rocheſter 1504. and remoued hence to London. 1506. See London. 1504. Hen 7.20

36 Robert Sherborne brought vp in New Colledge in Oxford, was tranſlated from Saint Dauids, Nouember 8. 1508. He ſate Biſhop of Chicheſter 28. yeares, and died Auguſt 21. 1536. being 96 yeares of age, hauing then lately reſigned his Biſhoprick. A man very wiſe, often employed in Ambaſſages by King Henry the 7. a great houſekeeper, a great almes man, one that beſtowed much money in beautifying his Church, and increaſed the number of the Miniſters belonging thereunto. It was not without cauſe therefore that he vſed for his Poeſy this of Dauid, Dilexi decorem domus tuæ Domine, as alſo ſometimes this, Credite operibus. 1508. Hen. 7.24.

37 Richard Sampſon, Doctor of law, conſecrate June 9. 1536. was tranſlated to Lichfield, 1543. March 12. See Lichfield. 1536. Hen.8. 28.

38 George Day Doctor of Diuinity, and for the ſpace of ten yeares, Pronoſt of Kings Colledge in Cambridge, was conſecrate in May 1543. deprined the yeare 1551. reſtored by Queene Mary, 1553. after he had layen long priſoner in the Fleete, and died Auguſt 2. 1556. Hee was brother vnto W. Day, long after Biſhoppe of Wincheſter. 1543. Hen.8. 35.

40 Iohn

39 Iohn Scory Bacheler of Diuinity, conſecrate Biſhop of Rocheſter, Aug. 30. 1551. was ſhortly after remoued to this Church. By Quéene Mary hee was diſplaced, and by Quéene Elizabeth preferred to Hereford.

1557 Mary 5. 40 Iohn Chriſtopherſon, Doctor of Diuinity, Maſter of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and Deane of Norwich, was appointed Biſhop of Chicheſter by Quéen Mary, ſoone after the death of Day. He was borne in Lancaſhire, and brought vp in Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge. A man very learned, whereof hee hath left many teſtimonies behind him. He was deprined by Act of Parliament in the beginning of Queene Elizabeth. In the meane time hee beſtowed much money in furniſhing the Maſters lodging in Trinity Colledge aforeſaid, and gaue vnto the Colledge many bookes, Greeke, Latine, and Hebrew.

1559. Eliz. 2. 41 William Barlow Doctor of Diuinity, firſt Biſhop of S. Aſaph, then of Saint Dauids, and after of Wells, was laſtly confirmed Biſhop of Chicheſter, Decem. 20. 1559. and ſate there about ten yeeres. See Welles.

1570. Eliza. 12. 42 Richard Curteiſe Doctor of Diuinity, and ſometimes fellow of S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge was conſecrate May 20. 1570.

1585. Eliz. 27. 43 Thomas Bickley Doctor of Diuinity, Warden of Merton Colledge in Oxford, was conſecrate about the beginning of the yeere 1585. He was borne at Stow in Buckinghamſhire, brought vp in Magdalen Colledge, where he was firſt Choriſter, then one of the Demies, & laſtly fellow. In Quéene Maries time hee was faine to forſake, not onely his fellowſhip, but the Realme alſo. Moſt part of her raigne he liued in France, at Paris and Orleans. In the beginning of the raign of Q. Elizabeth, returning home, hee became Chaplaine vnto the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Mat. Parker by whoſe meanes hee was preferred vnto the Wardeeſhip of Merton Colledge. Thomas Bentam Biſhop of Lichfielde his olde acquaintance in Magdalen Colledge, & his companion in exile, beſtowed vpon him moreouer the Archdeaconry of Stafford, and a Prebend in Lichfield. Hauing gouerned

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the ſaid Colledge twenty yéars, he was called to the Biſhoprick of Chicheſter, where he ſate 11. yéres. He lived alwayes ſole and vnmarried, died at Aldingburne Aprill, 30. 1596. being well nére 90. yeares of age, and was honourably enterred in his Cathedrall Church of Chicheſter. He bequeathed vnto Merton Colledge in Oxford 100. pound, to Magdalen Colledge 40. pound, and diuers other ſummes of money to diuers other good vſes.

44 Anthony Watſon ſometimes fellow of Chriſts Colledge in Cambridge, now Deane of Briſtow, and one of her Maieſties Chaplaines was conſecrate Aug. 15. 1596. and vpon the diſplacing of Biſhop Fletcher, became Almoner vnto her Maieſty. He died as his predeceſſor did, a Bacheler, in September 1605. 1596. Eliz. 39.

45 Lancelot Andrewes Doctor of Diuinity, and Dean of Weſtminſter, was conſecrate Nouemb. 3. 1605. and tranſlated to Ely, 1609.

46 Samuel Harſenet Doctor of Diuinity and Archdeacon of Colcheſter, firſt fellow, then Maſter of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, was conſecrate Decemb. 3. 1609. 1603. Iac. 3.

The Biſhopricke of Chicheſter is valued in the Kinges bookes at 677. pound, 15. pence. In the Popes bookes at 333. ducats.

The

THE BISHOPPES OF ROCHESTER

604 SAint Auguſtine hauing laide ſome good foundation of Chriſtian religion at Canterbury; for the further propagation of the ſame, thought good to ordaine Biſhops vnto other Cities neere adioyning, and therefore in one day conſecrated two, viz. Mellitus to London, and Iuſtus a Roman to Rochester. This was the yeare 604. About ſeuen yeares after, he was faine to flie the realme, together with Mellitus Biſhop of London, as in his life you may read more at large. The yeare 622. he was tranſlated to Canterbury. See Canterbury.

1 Iuſtus therefore was the firſt Biſhop of Rochester.

622 2 Romanus was the ſecond. Trauelling to Rome in a meſſage betweene Iuſtus the Archbiſhop, and Honorius the Pope, hee was drowned by the way.

631 3 Paulinus the firſt Archbiſhoppe of Yorke being forced thence by perſecution, was content to take charge of Rochester (as in Yorke it ſhall bee declared) ſate there thirteene yeares, and died October 10. 644. He was buried there in the Church

Church of Saint Andrew, which Ethelbert the good king of Kent built from the ground.

4. Ithamar was then made Bishop of Rochester, an Englishman by birth and education, yet nothing inferiour either in life or learning unto any of his predecessors. Hee was the first Bishoppe of our Nation, I meane the first Englishman,

5 Damianus. After his death the See continued long voide. 656

6 Putta at last was consecrate thereunto by Theodore Archbish. of Canterbury. He was a very good man, but very simple, and altogether unexpert in worldly matters. Waxing therefore sore weary of his Bishoppricke, hee was halfe determined to leave it, when Ed lred king of Mercia burning his Church and City, resolued and setled him in that determination. So the yeare 676. he went into Mercia, where hee accepted the charge of a Parish Church under Saxulf Bishoppe there, mending his liuing by teaching a long Schole; for hee was a great and cunning Psalterian. In that kind of life hee spent the rest of his time, and could neuer abide to heare of returning to his Bishoppricke. 669

7 Quichelmus or Gulielmus (so Beda calleth him) a little while after his ordination, left his Bishoppricke also, being forced thereunto by want and pouerty. 667

8 Gebmundus, Godmundus or Godwyndus accepted it, and held it during his life. He died the yeare 692. 681

9 Tobias an Englishman succeeded. He was brought vp vnder Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, and Hadrian Abbot of Saint Augustines. A great learned man, a painfull preacher, and so well seene both in the Latine and Greeke tongues, as he spake them no lesse readily then his own motherlanguage. He died the yeare 726. (one saith 715.) and was buried in his owne Church. 693.

10 Aldulfus, he died 741.

11 Dun or Duna, He was present at a Prouincial counsell held at Cliff by Rochester, in Sept. anno 747. 717. 740

12 Eardulf. Offa king of Mercia gaue vnto him and his successors Freindsbury by the name of Eckingham about 747.

the

the yere 770. Egbert a King of Kent gaue him certaine land within the Caſtle of Rocheſter, the yeare 763. King Ethelbert an other King of Kent, gaue him Woldham, anno 751.

13 Diora, vnto him the ſayeſaid Egbert (that ſeemeth to haue beene but ſome petty King, for it could not bee Egbert the fourth chriſtenen King, that liued 100. yeres before theſe times) he I ſay, gaue to this Dioram 10. plough-lands in Halling, together with certaine Meanes in the woalds & common wood.

14 Weremund. He died the yere 800.

800 15 Beornmod, or rather Beornredus. He died, 804.

16 Tadnoth.

17 Bedenoth.

18 Godwyn the firſt.

It is here to bee acknowledged, that the ſtudy of Catalogue of the Biſhops of Rocheſter from Werenmund to this ward, euen for the ſpace of eight ſcore yeres, is but very maymed and vnperfect. William Malmsbury affoordeth vs for all the time betweene Beda and the Conqueſt (330. yeres) but nine Biſhops. Florentius Wigorn: mentioneth one more onely. A Catalogue remaining in the Church of Rocheſter inſerteth at once ſeuen others vnto which I muſt needs adde this firſt Godwyn, that was vndoubtedly Biſhoppe of Rocheſter the yeres 833. and 851. as appeareth manifeſtly in two Charters, the one of Withlaf, and the other of Berrulfe kings of Mercia, bearing that date, and confirmed by him. Both of them are exemplified in Inglo-phum. And therefore I ſhould doe ill not to allow him a place although whether this bee his due place and order, no, I am not able certainely to ſay.

19 Cutherwulf.

20 Swithulf appointed one of the Gardians of the realme to defend it againſt the Danes, anno 897. which yere he died.

21 Buiricus.

22 Che-

22 Cheolmund.
23 Cinedarth.
24 Burrhicus, whom him Edmund the brother of King Athelstane, gave the revenue of Spalding by the name of three plough-lands in Spaldings, anno 945.

25 Aelfhane, he died 984.
26 Godwyne 2. } One of these confirmed a Charter of
17 Godwyne 3. } King Edgar exemplified in Ingulphus anno 966. One of them also as I find noted, confirmed a Charter concerning Winstranhampton the yeare 996. Against it is deliuered by Florentius Wigorn: H. Huntingdon and Houeden, that Godwyn Bishop of Rochester was taken prisoner by the Danes, the yeare 1011. together with Alphage Archbishop of Canterbury, And therefore whereas Matthew Westminster and others report that King Ethelrede besieged the Bishop of Rochester in that his own City a long time, the yeare 983. and that being warned by Saint Dunstan, he should take heed least hee provoked against him Saint Andrew Patron of that Church; yet he would not depart thence till hee had wrung from the Bishop one hundred pounds, wee need not make any great doubt, but the Bishop so ransomed, was called Godwyn, although I finde not his name any where set downe. Against, it appeareth by a letter of King Edward the Confessor, directed vnto Eadsi Archbishop of Canterbury, Godwine Bishoppe of Rochester, and other, that about the yeare 1040. Godwin was Bishop there, and how long after appeareth not. It should seeme then, that the See being become very poore, what through the particular troubles of these men, and the generall calamities of the times; after their decease, it stode void a long time, viz. vntill the yeare 1058.

28 Siward Abbot of Abingdon (one saith of Chertsey) was then consecrate. Upon what occasion he was preferred to Rochester, you may see in Eadsine of Canterbury, pag. 25. He died (saith William Malmsbury) at Abingdon the 1058.

yeare

yare 1067. a few dayes after the Conquest of England by the Normans. Howbeit it is manifest that the yeare 1072. he lived, and was present at that Synod gathered together about Whitsuntide, begun at Winchester, and ended at Windsor, as in the third booke of the same William de Regib. ye may perceive. And I finde it noted elsewhere, that he should die the yeare 1075. Whensoever he died, certain it is hee left behind him a miserable poore Church, destitute of all things necessary. It had not above foure Canons, which lived very hardly, and that for the most part by the almes of such well disposed people as tooke compassion of their poverty

29 Arnostus Lanfranke Archbishop of Canterbury intending to reduce this Church to some better order, consecrated Bishop vnto this See one Arnostus a Monke of Becco, a man well knowne vnto him. Yet lived not to performe any great matter. Within a yare after his preferment he died, to witte, the yeare 1076.

1077. W. Con. 12 30. Gundulph, a Monke likewise, was placed in his roome by the meanes of the said Lanfranke, who also caused him to take into his Church (not secular Priests, as hitherto had bin accustomed) but monks. This Bishop was a man not greatly learned, but wise and very industrious. For hee handled the matter so, as he procured not onely his Church to be new built, but also the reuenues to be encreased to that height, finding in the same onely 6. secular Priests, as at the time of his death, it did and was able to maintaine fiftie Monkes, some say 60. He was very much helped in these things by Lanfranke, that besides diuers summes of readie money which he contributed, bought a certain manno^r called Hedde, and gaue it to the Church of Rochester. Moreouer, whereas Odo Earle of Kent had incroched vpon diuers lands & possessions belonging to the See both of Canterbury and Rochester; by law they recouered them from him; namely, vnto Rochester were restored by the meanes of Lanfranke, at the suit of Gundulph, and by the iudgement of Gosfridus Bishop of Constantia, together with Egelrike

Bishop

Bishop of Chichester, these manners, Dettlyng, Stoce, Preston, Dunton, and diuers other parcels. This Triall was held vpon Pinenden heathe, where all the County were assembled at the Kings commaundement to giue in euidence. Afterward he founded the hospitall of Saint Bartholomewes in Chetham, and the Priory of Malling valued at the suppression, at 245. pound, 10. shillings, 2. pence halfepeny yearely reuenue. Moreouer he built a great parte of the Castle of Rochester, namely the great Tower which yet standeth. In recompence of that charge amounting to threescore pound, the King bestowed a Manor vpon his Son: Lastly, hee enshrined the body of S. Paulinus his predecessor, in a coffin of siluer curiously wrought. Hee died March 7. 1107.

31 Ralfe Abbot of Say, was consecrate August 11. 1108 2108.
The yere 1114. he was translated to Canterbury, Hee Can- Hen. 1. 9.
terbury.

32 Earnulph was a Frenchman, brought vp a while vn- 1115
der Lanfranke at Becco, and after became a Monke at Beau- Hen: 1. 16
uoyes. Lanfranke, vnderstanding that hee liued very malecontent at Beauuoys (vpon what occasion I finde not) and knowing him to be a man of excellent good parts, aduised him to com to him into England. A while after his comming ouer, he liued a priuate Monke in Canterbury, afterwardes became Prior there, then was preferred to the Abbotship of Peterborough, and lastly had the Bishopricke of Rochester giuen him by his predecessor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was consecrate at Canterbury, together with Geoffrey Bishop of Perseyn, December 26. 1115. In all these places he so bestirred himselfe, as hee left diuers notable monuments of his industrious liberality. The vpper end of Christ church in Canterbury built by Lanfrank being fallen downe (as yet Prior there) procured to bee built againe most magnificently, pauing it with marble, glasing & beautifying it with sundry kinds of stately ornamentes. At Peterborough he encreased the number of his monkes, and built exceeding much. A little before his comming away, that and all other edifices of the monastery were consumed by casuall fire. Now though the diligence & long time of Gundulphus

his predecessor, left nothing very needfull for him to performe at Rochester, yet would hee neuer be idle, but still was either mending, and repayring of olde, or setting vp some new building. He died in the moneth of March 1184. being 84. yeares of age. I finde it reported, that hee writ an history of the Church of Rochester, which (if it bee not perished) I wish it might bee my hap to see.

1125 Hen. 1. 26

32 Iohn Archdeacon of Canterbury was consecrate May 23. 1125, and died the yeare 1137. which yeare June 3. the Church and City were burnt by casuall fire.

1137. Steph. 2

34 Ascelinus whom some call Anselme (but falsly) died 1147. To this man Saint Bernard writeth his 240. Epistle.

1147. Steph. 13.

35 Walter Archdeacon of Canterbury, was the first that euer was elected by the Monkes. The Archbishop of Canterbury was wont till this time to nominate to this Bishoprick whom pleased him. Theobald the Archbishop bestowed this priuiledge vpon them. In this mans time to wit April 10. 1177. the whole City and Church of Rochester were againe consumed by fire. He died July 26. 1182. the 35. yere after his Consecration.

1583 Hen. 2. 30

36 Gualeranus, Archdeacon of Bayon succeeded, and died the yeare 1184. After his death a great controuersie arose betweene the Monkes of Christchurch in Canterbury, and the Monks of Saint Andrewes in Rochester; they of Canterbury alledging, that the Crosier of Rochester after the death of euery Bishop should lie vpon the altar with them, by them to be deliuered to the next Bishop. This the Monks of Rochester gainesayed in words, and de facto detayned the Crosier with them, till at last each party referring the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury: the Monkes of Rochester deliuered into his hands the Crosier, which he presently deliuered ouer againe vnto the Prior of Canterbury: and hee soone after vnto Gilbert Glanuyll the next Bishop.

1185 Hen. 2. 30.

37 Gilbert de Glanuyll, Archdeacon of Lyonis, was Consecrate September 29. 1185. Betweene this man and his

his Monks of Rochester, was long and continuall debate. By occasion whereof, hee tooke away from them all their moueable goods, all the ornaments of their Church, their writings and euidences, yea and a great part of their landes, possessions and priuiledges. Wanting money to follow their suites against him, they were forced to coyne the siluer of S. Paulines shrine into money. These Controuersies were ended no otherwise then by his death, which hapned June, 24. 1214. But their hatred against him was so far from dying with him, as they would afford him no manner of obsequies, but buried him most obscurely, or rather basely, without either ringing, singing, or any other manner of solemnity. The Hospitall at Strowde neere Rochester (called Neworke) was built, founded, and by him endowed with those possessions it now enioyeth, to wit, the value of fiftie two pound yerely reuenue.

38 Benedictus Chaunter of Saint Paules Church in London, was Consecrate Februarie 22. 1214. He died 1226. 1214. Iohn 16.

39 Henry de Sanford Archdeacon of Canterbury Consecrate 1227. Within two yeares after it happened that Richard the elect of Canterbury, Hugh of Ely and Roger of London, were to be consecrated. Ioceline Bishop of Wels challenged the performance of this Ceremony as due to him, for that he was the most ancient Bishop of the Province of Canterbury. But this Bishop of Rochester alleadged it belonged to this See (Canterbury being void) to consecrate all the Bishops of that Province. With much adoe, this agreement was made betweene them, that Rochester should consecrate the Archbishop, & Ioceline of Welles the other two. Another thing is remembred of this Bishop, scarse worthie the rehearsall, which yet I will not omit, to shew how apte men euen of the grauest sort were to be deceiued, & deluded in those times. Preaching at Sittingburn before a great audience, at a time when he gaue generall ouers, hee declared openly, that God had reuealed vnto him now three seuerall times, how that such a day the soules of King Richard the 1. Stephen Langton late Archbishop, and another Priest were 1227. Hen. 3. 14.

deliuered out of Purgatory, and no more soules that day but onely they that. He died Febr. 24. 1235.

1238. Hen. 3. 23. 40 Richard de Wendouer Parson of Bromley being lawfully elected Bishop of Rochester, was rejected as a man insufficient by Edmund the Archbishop, afterwards canonized a Saint, and commonly called S. Edmund. He appealing to Rome, was confirmed there in despight of the Archbishop, with whom the Pope was very angry for withstanding his shamefull and intollerable exactions. He was consecrate 1238. died 1250. and was buried in the Church of Westminster by the Kings speciall commandement, for that he was accounted a very holy and vertuous man.

1250. Hen. 3. 35. 41 Laurentius de Sancto Martino a Chaplaine & counsellour to King Henry the third, was consecrate April. 12. 1255. at Lyons. He obtained of the Pope a dispensation to holde all his former livings in Commendam with this Bishoprick: and yet alleadging that his Bishoprick was the poorest of England, much meaner then Carliell, & therefore his living, yet unable to maintain the port of a Bishop; he never ceased til he had extorted from the Clergy of his Dioces a grant of a fift part of all their spirituall livings for five yeres, and appropriated unto this See for ever the Parsonage of Freindsbury. Boniface the Archbishoppe of Canterbury died this man hardly, invading his possessions, & violently taking from him without all right diuers things of olde belonging to his See. He complained unto the king, unto whose Queene Boniface was uncle. The king answered him in plaine tearmes, he knew he should offend his wife much, if he should become a stickler betwéene them, and wished him to séeke some other remedy, signifying that if by importunity he inforced him to interpose his authority, he should doe him more hurt then good. Hereupon hee sought unto the Pope, but he was so néere a neighbour to the Duke of Sauoy, the Archbishops brother, as perceiuing quickly little good was to bée done there, hee was faine to take patience for an amends, and to sit him downe. He departed this life, June 3. 1274.

42 Walter.

42 Walter de Merton Lord Chancellour of England, long before he was Bishop (to wit the yere 1264) beganne the foundation of a Colledge at Maldon in Surrey: but ten yeres after, changing his purpose, left that and erected that which wee now call Merton Colledge in Oxford, indowing it with (in effect) all the lands that it now possesseth. About the same time, viz. the yere 1274. hee became Bishoppe of Rochester: and liuing there but onely three or foure yeres, died vpon Saint Lukes day, 1278. as some, and namely Mat. Westminster reporte: Other say, he deceased Octob. 27. 1277. He lieth buried in the North Iles of his church of Rochester, almost ouer against the Bishops See. In which place Sir Henry Sauile the now Warden, and the fellowes of his Colledge, taking down an old marble tombe, erected ouer him of late a very semely monument of touch and Alabaster, bearing this inscription: Waltero de Merton. Cancellario Angliæ sub Henrico tertio, Episcopo Roffensi, sub Edwardo primo Rege; vnius exemplo, omnium quotquot extant Collegiorum fundatori, maximorum Europæ totius ingeniorum fœliciſſimo parenti; Custos & Scholares domus, Scholarium de Merton in Vniuersitate Oxon: communib. Collegij impensis debitum pietatis monumentum posuere: Anno Domini 1598. Henrico Sauile Custode. Obijt in vigilia Simonis & Iudæ, Anno Domini 1277. Edwardi primi Sancto Inchoauerat Collegium Maldoniæ in agro Surr: Anno Domini 1264. Henrici tertij 48. cui dein salubri consilio Oxonium, anno 1270. translatos extrema manus fœliciſſimis (vt credi par est) auspicijs accessit anno 1274. ipsis Cal. Aug. anno Regni Regis Edwardi primi secundo. 1274 Edw. 1.2.

Magne senex titulis, Musarum sede sacrata
Maior, Mertonidum maxime progenie:
Hæc tibi gratantes, post secula sera nepotes,
En uotiua locant, marmora, sancte parens.

43 Iohn de Bradfeild, a Monk and Chanter of the church of Rochester, was consecrate 1279. and died April 23. 1283. 1279.

1282. Edw. 1. 11. 44 Thomas Inglethorpe Deane of Saint Paules church in London, consecrate 1282. died the the twelfth of May, 1291.

1291 Edw. 1. 21 55 Thomas de Wuldham, Prior of Rochester, died feb. 28. 1316.

1319. Edw. 3. 17. 46 Haymo, Confessor to king Edward the second, surnamed at Heathe (or rather de Heathe) of the towne of Hythe in Kent where he was borne, was consecrate 1319. He built much at Hawling the yeare 1323. to wit, the Hall and high front of the Bishops place there now standing, reedified the mill at Holborough neere vnto it, and repayred the rest of the buildings in the same house, as he did also at Trosciffe, an other Mannour house belonging to this See. Moreouer in the towne of Hithe before named, he founded the Hospitall of S. Bartholomew, for reliefe of ten poore people, endowing the same with twenty markes of yerely reuenue. The yeare 1352. he resigned his Bishopricke into the Popes hands.

1352. Edw. 3. 27. 47 Iohn de Shepey Prior of Rochester, was made Treasurer of England, the yeare 1358. and died the nineteenth of October, 1360. at his Mannour called the place beside Lambhith.

1361. Edw. 3. 36 48 William Wittlesey Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Doctor of Law, cons. Feb. 6. 1361. was translated to Worcester, 1363. and after to Canterbury. See Canterbury.

1363 Edw. 3. 3 49 Thomas Trillicke Deane of Saint Paules Church in London, was consecrate the yeare, 1363. and died 1372.

1372. 50. Thomas Brenton sometimes a Benedictine Monke of Norwich, trauelled in many places, and lastly comming to Rome, preached in Latine before the Pope many learned sermons, which he left in writing behinde him. For them, and other exercises wherein he shewed himselfe to his great commendation, he was much admired, and became very famous. The Pope also made him his Penitentiary, and bestowed vpon him the Bishopricke of Rochester. Hee was Confessor vnto King Richard the 2. and a great benefactor vnto the English Hospitall at Rome. He died 1389.

51 Wil-

51 William de Bottlesham, or Boltsham, whom Walsingham, Bale, and other call (but falsly) Iohn Bottlesham, was borne at Bottlesham in Cambridgeshire, from whence he take his name, He was a Frier Preacher, a Doctor of Diuinity, greatly accounted of for his learning, more for his eloquence, and rare gift in preaching, for which also hee was much esteemed by King Richard the second, preferred by his meanes vnto the Bishoprick of Landaffe, and after (notwithstanding the election of one Richard Barnet) translated to Rochester. In Foxe I finde mention of one Bottlesham, a Frier and Doctor of Diuinity, entituled Episcopus Nanaton: July 25. 1382. It seemeth this man was translated from that See hither. He died in the beginning of February, 1399. 1389. Rich. 2. 13.

52 Iohn Boltsham or Bottlesham, Chaplaine vnto the Archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrate Iul. 4 1400. after the time of his consecration, neuer saw his Cathedrall Church. He died in the beginning of the yeare 1401. A good Benefactor vnto the Vniuersity of Cambridge, as also vnto Peter house there. 1400. Hen. 4. 1.

53 Richard Yoong was translated from Bangor, being then prisoner 1404. March 2. made the windowes of the Parish Church of Freindsbury. He died the twenty seuen of July, 1419. 1419. Hen. 5. 7.

54 Iohn Kempe Doctor of Law, and Archdeacon of Durham, was consecrate in September following, and translated first to Chichester, 1422. then to London, and after that to Yorke and Canterbury, See Canterbury. 1419 Hen. 5. 7.

55 Iohn Langdon, a Monke of Canterbury, was consecrate vpon Trinity Sunday 1422. Hee was borne in Kent and brought vp in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity. A man very well learned, in Histories and antiquities especially hee was very well seene. Amongst other thinges, I finde he writ a Chronicle of England, which whether it be yet extant or no I know not. He died at the Councell of Basil, 1434. This man was a benefactor vnto the Bridge of Rochester. 1422. Hen. 5. 10

56 Thomas Browne Deane of Salisbury was consecrate May 1. 1434. He being at the Councell of Basil, was elected 1434 Hen. 6. 13.

lected to Norwich, and shortly after translated thither, before he wist of any such business toward. See Norwich.

1436. Hen. 6. 15. 57 William Wels Abbot of Yorke. He died 1443. March second.

1443. Hen. 6. 22. 58 John Lowe a White Monke, Doctor of Divinity, or as one saith, a Doctor of law of Oxford, and Provincial of his order, was preferred unto the Bishoprick of Saint Asaph, by king Henry the first, in regard of his great learning and painfulnes in preaching. After that, he also procured him to be translated to Rochester, 1443. He writ diuers good works very well worth reading, and was a carefull searcher after good bookes, so as diuers Copies of some ancient fathers had utterly perished but for his diligence. He died the yere 1467. and lieth buried in his owne Cathedrall Church ouer against B. Merton, where he hath a faire marble tombe, the inscription being not yet altogether defaced.

1467. Edw. 4. 8. 59 Thomas Rotheram, translated to Lincolne, 1471. & after to Yorke. See Yorke.

1471. Edw. 4. 12. 60 John Alcocke, translated to Worcester, 1476. and after to Ely, See Ely.

1476. Edw. 4. 17. 61 John Russell translated to Lincolne, 1480. See Lincolne. He had the tuition of Edward Prince of Wales.

1480. Edw. 4. 21. 62 Edmund Audley, translated to Hereford & Salisburie, See Salisbury.

1492. Hen. 7. 8. 63 Thomas Sauage, translated to London and Yorke. See Yorke.

1496. Hen. 7. 12. 64 Richard Fitz-Iames, translated to Chichester, 1504. and after to London. See London.

1504. Hen. 7. 20. 65 John Fisher Doctor of Divinity, & Master of Quenes Colledge in Cambridge, and Chancellour of that Vniuersity, for denying to acknowledge the Kings Supremacy in Ecclesiasticall matters, hee was beheaded on Tower Hill, June 22. 1535. being made Cardinall about a moneth before. His head was set on London bridge, and his body buried in Barking churchyard.

1537. Hen. 8. 27. 66 John Hilsey, commonly called the Blacke Frier of Bullow, a Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge.

67 Ni-

67. Nicholas Heath, was consecrate Bishop of Rochester Aprill 4. 1539. removed to Worcester, 1543. and after to Yorke. 1539. Hen. 8. 30.

68. Henry Holbech consecrate Bishop Suffragan of Bristoll. Mart. 14. 2537. was translated hether, Jun 9. 1544 and and hence to Lincolne, 1547. 1544. Hen. 8. 36.

69. Nicolas Ridley, consecrate September 5. 1547. was translated to London 1549. See London. 1547 Edw. 6. 1.

70. John Poynet consecrate Jun. 26. 1550. was translated to Winchester within a yere after. See Winton. 1950. Edw. 6. 4.

71. John Scory, consecrate Aug. 30. 1551. and shortly after removed to Chichester, was deprived in the beginning of Q. Mary, and by Q. Elizabeth preferred to Hereford. 1551. Edw. 6 5.

72. Maurice Griffin, Archdeacon of Rochester, an Oxford man, was consecrate Aprill 1. 1554. died the yeare 1559. and was buried in Saint Magnus Church neere London bridge. 1554 Mary 1.

73. Edmund Guest, consecrate March 24. 1559. was translated to Salisbury, December 24. 1571. 1559 Elizab. 2.

74. Edmund Freake, Doctor of Divinity, consecrate Mar. 9. 1571. was translated to Norwich, 1576. and after to Worceter. 1571. Elizab. 14.

75. Iohn Piers, doctor of Divinity, Dean of Christchurch in Oxford, consecrat March. 10. 1576. was translated to Salisbury, 1577. and after to Yorke. 1576 Eliz. 19.

76. Iohn Young, doctor of Divinity, Master of Pembrok hall in Cambridge, cons. Mar. 16. 1577. died in Aprill 1605. 1578. Eliz. 21.

77. William Barlow Doctor of Divinity and Deane of Chester, sometimes fellow of Trinity hall in Cambridge, was cons. Jun. 30. 1605. and translated to Lincolne 1608. Iac. 3.

78. Richard Neyle Doctor of Divinity and Dean of westminster, brought vp in Saint Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, was cons. Oct. 9. 1608. Toward the end of the yeare 1610. he was removed to Couentry and Lichfield. Iac. 6.

79. Iohn Buckeridge doctor of Divinity of S. Iohns Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate Julie 9. 1611. together with the Bishop of Gloceter.

The Bishopricke is valued in the Exchequer at 358. pound, three shillings, seuen pence farthing, in the Popes bookes at 1300. ducates.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF OXFORD.

About the yeare of our Lord 730. there lined a Duke of Oxford, (our Historiographers term him so) called Didan or Didacus. He had a daughter of excellent beauty named Frideswyde, who though she had many importunate suters, men of great wealth and nobility; yet desiring to serue God in such sort as she thought might bee most acceptable vnto him, would needs dedicate her selfe vnto a sole and monasticall life. Amongest the rest of her woers, there was one, a young Gentleman of great power (some say hee was king of Leicester) whose name was Algarus. Hee not prevailing by intreaty, thought to vse force; and vpon a time, getting company about him, had almost seased vpon his desired pray: which he had so narrowly beset, as she had no way to escape his hands, but by flying into a wood. Thither also he followed her, and that so neere, as leauing it, she had much adoo to recouer Oxford. Perceiuing then that neither she was able to flye any further for wearinesse, nor yet to withstand him there, she called vnto God for assistance against this importunate louer, who there-

thereupon (as the ſtory ſaith) was miraculouſly ſtricken blind; And he continued in that caſe, till by her prayers he recouered his ſight againe. Vpon this occaſion (ſaith William Malmſbury and the reſt of our Hiſtories) the Kings of England tooke a conceit, that it was not ſafe for any Prince to enter Oxford, in ſo much, as euery one, being loath to venture the triall of it in himſelfe, it was euer auoided by them, till the time that King Henry the third proued it altogether vaine by his owne experience. Howbeit it appeareth their report in that behalf to be vntrue, for that both before the conqueſt and after many kings repayred thether, as Burchardus, Almedus, Canutus, Harold, K. Stephen, Henry 1. and the ſecond with ſome other. In this place, Didan, by the intreaty of his daughter, built a Monaſtery for Nunnes, and appointed her the Abbeſſe. It happened then about the yeare of grace 847. in the time of King Egelred, that certaine Danes flying into this Monaſtery to ſaue their liues from the bloudy cruelty of the Engliſh purſuing them; when otherwiſe they could not be gotten out, the Monaſtery was fired, and they all burnt in the ſame; But it was reuiſited ſhortly after by the ſame king, and further enriched with diuers poſſeſſions. This notwithſtanding, ſome after it fell into wonderfull great decay, ſo as no body caring to inhabite the ſame, it was giuen by William the Conqueror vnto the Abbey of Abingdon for a Cell or remouing houſe. They not greatly eſteeming it, were content that Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury their Ordinary, ſhould confirme it vnto one Guimundus, Chaplaine vnto King Henry the firſt, a man wiſe, learned, and religious, that tooke vpon him to place Regular Chanons in the ſame. Hee did ſo the yeare 1110. became Prior of this new (or rather renewed) Monaſtery himſelfe, tooke other vnto him, repaired in very good ſort the ruinous buildings, and by the fauour of King Henry the firſt recouered vnto it what lands ſoeuer had beene giuen heretofore vnto the Nunnes. In this ſtate then it continued, vntill that Cardinall Woolſey got licence to conuert it into a Colledge 1524 calling it by the name of the Cardinals Colledge. He leauing it vnperfect, King Henry the eight gaue it a foundation, the ſtile whereof hee firſt appointed to be Collegium Regis Henrici

rici octaui. But afterwards intending to place an Episcopall see at Oxford, and altering his purpose for Osney (where once he had seated it, entituling the Church, Ecclesia B. Mariæ de Osency) he translated that seat to the foresayd colledge; placing in it a Bishop, a Deane, eight prebendaries, a Quier, and other officers, besides a hundred students to be maintained in the same; (of which number my selfe sometimes was one) and finally entituled it, Ecclesia Christi, Cathedralis Oxon. ex fundatione Regis Henrici Octaui.

1. Robert King.

1567. Eliz. 9. THis new erected Episcopall see was first established (as is before deliuered) in the Abbey of Osney, where Robert King the last Abbot of the same house, a Doctor of Diuinity of Oxford, and the first Bishop of Oxford had his installation the yeare 1541. About fiue yeares after, to wit, an. 1546. it was removed into Church, then commonly called the Cardinals colledge, and Osney suppressed. This Robert King beeing yet Abbot of Osney, was consecrated a titulary Bishop by the name of Episcopus Roanensis, which is a see in the Province of the Archbishopricke of Athens. Hee was translated from this imaginary Bishopricke to Oxford the yeare 1541. (as before is mentioned) taken away by death, December 4. 1557. and is entombed on the North side of the East end of the quier in his owne Church, where is this Epitaph to be seene.

Hic iacet Robertus King S. Theologiæ professor & primus Episcopus Oxon. qui obijt 4. die Decemb. 1557.

2. Hugh Curwyn.

1589. Eliz. 32. HHugh Curwyn al̃as Coren, Doctor of Law, an Oxford man, and first Archdeacon of Oxford, and Deane of Hereford, then Archbishop of Dublyn, and Lord Chancellour of Ireland, was translated from thence to Oxford (a place of lesse honour, but more quiet) October 14. 1567. Hauing sate there little more then a yeare, he died at Swinbrooke, neere to Witney,

Marlow, & was buried in the parish church there 4 nouember. 1.1568.

John Vnderhill.

After her death, the Bishoprike continued voyde ma- 1589.
ny yeres. At last it pleased Queene Elizabeth to bestow Eliz. 32.
it vpon one Elye Vnderhill alias Vnderhay, borne Vnderhill, Doctor of Diuinity, and Master of Brasen nose Colledge in Oxford. He was consecrate thereunto in December 1589. died in the beginning of May 1592. and was buried in the middle of the quier of his Cathedrall Church toward the vpper end.

4. Iohn Bridges.

All the time of Queen Elizabeth it then stod void against 1603.
queen for the space of 11. yeares. The Kings maiesty that Iac. 1.
now is, in the beginning of his raine preferred thereunto Iohn Bridges, Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Salisbury, fellow sometimes of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He was cons. Febr. 12. 1603.

A Catalogue of the Deanes of Christ-Church in Oxford.

Doctor Higdon whom I finde by some named Iohn, by other Brian. He was after Deane of Yorke.

Doctor Moore.

These two were of the first foundation.

1. Iohn Oliuer the first Deane of the present foundation.
2. Richard Coxe after Bishop of Ely.
3. Richard Marshall.
4. George Carow.
5. Thomas Sampson deprined by Q. Elizabeth for Puritanisme.
6. Thomas Godwyn 1564. Hee became Deane of Canterbury 1566. and Bishop of Bath and Wells. 1584.

7. Tho.

7. Thomas Cowper 1566. He was conſ. Biſhop of Lincoln 1570. and after tranſlated to Wincheſter.
8. Iohn Piers 1571. was conſ. Biſhop of Rocheſter, 1576. and after removed firſt to Saliſbury, then to Yorke.
9. Tobias Matthew 1577. He became Deane of Durham 1584. was conſ. Biſhop of the ſame Church 1594. and then tranſlated to Yorke 1606.
10. William Iames ſucceeded him, firſt in Chriſtchurch, then in the Deanry of Durham 1594. and 1606. in the Biſhopricke of Durham alſo.
11. Thomas Rauis 1594. He was conſ. Biſhop of Gloſter, 1604. and tranſlated to London 1606.
12. Iohn King 1605. conſ. Biſhop of London Sep. 8. 1611.
13. William Godwin. 1611.

This Biſhopricke of Oxford is valued at 354. pound, ſixteene ſhillings, three pence farthing.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF GLOCESTER.



OSrike king of Northumberland, founded a nunry in the city of Glocester, about the yeare of our Lord 700. Kineburg, Eadburg, and Eua, Quæns of Mercia, were Abbesses of this monastery one after another. It was destroyed by the Danes, and lay waste, vntill that Aldred Archbishop of Yorke began to redifie the same about the yeare 1060. replenished it with monkes, and erected from the very foundation that goodly Church, which is now the Cathedrall Sée of that Dioces. Being giuen into the hands of King Henry the eight by Parliament, it pleased him to alot the reuenues of it vnto the maintenance of a Bishop, a Deane, fiue Prebendaries, and other ministers. 1541. Hen. 8. 33.

1. Iohn Wakeman, Abbot of Teuksbury, was consecrate the first Bishop of this new erection Sept. 20. 1541. He prouided a toombe for his place of buriall at Teuksbury in the Northside of a little Chappell, standing Southeast from the high Altar. Part of it yet remaineth. But his body lyeth at

Worthington (where he died) in the beginning of December 1549.

1550. Edw. 6. 5. 2. John Hooper an Oxford man consec. March. 8. 1550. held also the Bishoprick of Worcester in Commendam by license of King Edward the 6th. His life, actions, and Heroicall end are written at large by Master Foxe.

3. James Brookes Doctor of Divinity, brought up in Corpus Christi College, but after Master of Baylioll College succeeded him: and died about Candlemasse 1559.

1562. Eliz. 4. 4. Richard Cheyney, Bacheler of Divinity, a Cambridge man, was consecrate Aprill 19. 1562. He died the yeer 1578. Both he and his predecessor lye buried in one vault with Abbot Parker the last Abbot. His tomb standeth in a little chappell on the Northside of the Presbytery almost over against the Bishops See.

1581 Eliz. 19. 5. John Bullingham, Doctor of divinity, brought up in Magdalene College in Oxford, was consecrate September 3. 1581. the See having beene voide almost three yeares. He died about the 20. day of May. 1598.

1598 Elizab. 26. 6. Godfry Goldsborough, Doctor of divinity and Archdeacon of Worcester, was consecrate November 12. 1598. He was sometimes fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and in remembrance thereof bequeathed to the same at his death certaine plate of good value. Hee deceased May 26. 1604.

1604. Iac. 2. 7. Thomas Rauis Doctor of divinity and Deane of Christ Church in Oxford, (in which College he was brought up,) was consecrate March 19. 1604. He was removed to London May 19. 1607.

1607. Iac. 5. 8. Henry Parry Doctor of Divinity brought up in Corpus Christi College in Oxford was consec. July 12. 1607. About Michaelmasse 1610. he was translated to Worcester.

9. Giles

9 Giles Tomson, Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Wilnecote, sometimes fellow of All-Soules Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate July the ninth 1611. together with the Bishoppe of Rochester. Hee deceased the thirteenth of June. 1612. 1611 Iac. 9.

10 Miles Smith, Doctor of Diuinity, Canon resident of Hereford, Chaplaine sometimes of Christchurch in Oxford was consecrate Septem. 20. 1612. 1612. Iac. 10.

The Bishopricke of Glocester is valued in the Kings Bookes at 315. pound, 17. shillings, two pence.

THE BISHOPPES OF PETERBOROVGH.

IN the middle of the riuer of Nen (which runneth by the south side of Peterborough) there is a whirlpole of infinite depth, that by reason of springs continually welling there, in the coldest winter was yet neuer quite frozen ouer. This place in olde time was called Medeshel, (the towne adioyning) taking name of it) Medeshamstead, & Medeshamstead. Peada the sonne of Penda, the first Christian king of Mercia began the foundation of a Monastery there, the yeare 656.

but was taken away by the treachery of his wife before he could bring it to any perfection. Wolpher his brother was so farre from endeavouring to finish this worke, as being an obstinate Pagan, he put to death Wolfal and Ruffyn, two of his owne sons, for no other cause then this, that they were Christians. Afterwards notwithstanding it pleased God to touch his heart, as of a persecuting Saul, he became a good Paul, and in token of his griefe & sorrow for his cruelty to his two sons, determined to build up this Monastery in the most magnificent and stately manner he could devise, which indeed he performed, being very much holpen in the same by the contribution of Ethelred his brother, as also of Kineburg, and Kineswith his sisters, who as (W. Malmsbury delivereth) be there lye buried. This Monastery he dedicated unto S. Peter, and appointed one Saxulf (by whose perswasion he toke in hand this worke) to be the first Abbot of the same. (Who afterwards became Bishop of Lichfield.) Two hundred years after the first foundation, and somewhat more, it flourished in wealth, and great prosperity, to wit, untill the comming of the Danes, who slew the Monkes, and utterly destroyed all those sumptuous buildings erected by Wolpher. Lying then layen desolate 109 yeares, Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester (a great Patron of Monkery) reedified it. He had begunne a new foundation at Oundale in Northamptonshire, when by chance comming to this place, he thought good to omit that former and to bestow his cost here. So he made a parish Church of his building at Oundale, and reedified this decayed Monastery of Medeshamstead. In digging up some of the old foundations, it is remembred there were found stones of such huge greatnes, as eight yoke of Oxen were scarce able to draw one of them away. King Edgar holp the Bishop much in this foundation, & Aldulf that was Chancellor unto the said King, partly for devotion, partly for malecontentment & griefe, that he had layen upon his onely child and so stifled him in his sleepe, bestowed all his substance upon it, and betaking himselfe unto a Monasticall life, became Abbot there. After him Kenulfus another Abbot compassed this Monastery with a strong wall about, the yeare of our Lord 1000. And then saith W. Malmsbury) became it dare the

Sede of a Towne or Burrough, it began to leaue the old name, and to be called altogether Burgh or Burrough; and sometimes (because it was dedicated vnto Saint Peter) Peterburrough. Through the liberality of diuers benefactors it grew to that greatnes of wealth and possessions, as all the country round about belonged vnto it. In that state it continued in that fatall day of all our Monasteries, at what time it pleased King Henry the eight to conuert the same into a Cathedrall Church, and to implay the reuennes vpon the maintenance of a Bishop, a Deane, fiue Prebendaries, and other Ministers necessary for the celebration of Diuine seruice. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire were taken from Lincolne, and appointed the Dioces of this new erected Sea.

1. Iohn Chambers.

IOhn Chambers Doctor of Phisick, brought vp in Merton Colledge in Oxford, sometime Deane of S. Stephens in Westminster, and the last Abbot of Peterborough, became the first Bishop there. He was conf. October 23. 1541. 1541. Hen. 8. 33.

2. Dauid Poole.

DAuid Poole Doctor of Law, brought vp in All Soules Colledge at Oxford, Deane of the Arches, Archdeacon of Derby, and sometimes Chancellor of the Dioces of Lichfield, was conf. Aug. 15. 1557. and deprined the yeare 1559. 1557. Mary. 5.

3. Edmund Scambler.

EDmund Scambler was consecrate Febr. 16. 1560. and the yeare 1584. removed to Norwich. See Norwich. 1560. Eliz. 3.

4. Richard Howland.

RIchard Howland Doctor of Diuinity & Master of Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge succeeded. He died in the moneth of June, 1600. 1584. Eliz. 27.

5. Thomas Doue.

THomas Doue Deane of Norwich, brought vp in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and Chaplaine to Q. Elizabeth, was consecrate in the end of the yeare 1600. 1600. Eliz. 42.

This Bishopricke is valued in the Exchecquer at 414. pound, 19. shillings, 11. pence.

THE BISHOPPES OF BRISTOLL.

ROBert, surnamed Fitz-Harding, because his Father that was son unto the King of Denmarke) was called Harding; this Robert (I say) being a Citizen of Bristoll, and sometimes Maior there, founded the monastery of Saint Augustines neere unto the said city, and placed Channons in the same, the yere 1148. being the 14 yere of king Stephen. This foundation was afterward confirmed and augmented by king Henry the second, who so greatly favoured the author of the same, as he preferred him to the marriage of the daughter and sole heire of the Lord Barkley. Of them are descended all the Lord Barkleys since that time. And many of them, as challenging an interest in this foundation of their auncestors, have chosen the Church there for the place of their buriall. In that place it pleased King Henry the eight to erect an Episcopall See, and to connect the revenues of the same unto the maintenance of a Bishop, a Deane, five Prebendaries, and other officers. The Diocesse of this Bishoprick is the City and Deanery of Bristoll, and the County of Dorset.

1. Paul

1. Paul Buſh.

PAul Buſh a Bachelor of diuinity of Oxford, and Prouinciall of the Bonhommes, was the firſt Biſhop of Briſtoll: a man well learned both in Diuinity and Philoſophie, as his workes yet extant may teſtifie, written in both kinds, ſome in proſe, ſome in verſe. He was conſ. June 25. 1542. In the beginning of Queene Maries raigne, hee was deprined for being married, and died vnhappily a few daies before her. He lieth entombed on the North ſide of the quier ouer against the Biſhops ſeat in a ſeemely monument thus inſcribed: Hic iacet D. Paulus Buſh primus huius eccleſiæ Epiſcopus, qui obijt 11. die Octob. an. dom. 1558. ætatis ſuæ 68. cuius animæ, &c. 1542. Hen. 8. 34.

2. Iohn Holyman.

IOhn Holyman ſometimes a monk of Reading, but brought vp in New College in Oxford, was appointed Biſhop of Briſtoll by Queene Mary, his predeceſſor yet liuing, and died about the ſame time that he did.

3. Richard Cheyny.

RIchard Cheyny Bachelour of Diuinity and ſometimes Archdeacon of Hereford, was one of them that in the Conuocation held in the firſt yeare of Queene Mary, ſtoutly defended the truth againſt Weſton, Feknam, and other Papiſts as in Walter Fox is to be ſeene more at large. Hee was conſecrate Biſhop of Gloceſter Aprill, 19. 1562. and allowed to holde Briſtoll in Commendam with Gloceſter, and ſo did for the ſpace of 16 yeares, viz. vntill his death, which happened the yeare 1578. 1562 Elizab. 4.

4. Iohn Bullingham:

IOhn Bullingham Doctor of diuinity ſucceded him in both theſe Biſhoprickes. 1581. Elizab. 19.

5. Richard Fletcher.

1589. Eliz. 32. RIchard Fletcher Doctor of Diuinity, Deane of Peterborough, and ſometimes fellow of Bennet Colledge in Cambridge, was conſecrate Biſhop of Briſtoll (Biſhop Bullingham yet liuing) Decem. 14. 1589. when as the See had ſtood void (otherwiſe then as it was held by Commendam) 31. yeares. In the ende of the yeare 1593. hee was tranſlated to Worceter, and ſome after to London. See London.

6. Iohn Thornborough.

1603 Iac. 1. IOhn Thornborough, Biſhop of Limbricke and Commendatory Deane of Yorke, brought vp in Magdalene Colledge in Oxford, was tranſlated thether (retaining ſtill his Deanery) the yeare 1603.

Briſtoll is valued at three hundred eighty three pound, 8. ſhillings foure pence.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF S. DAVIDS.

THe Brittish hiſtories doe all report that in this Iſland at the firſt planting of Chriſtian Religion heere, there were eſtabliſhed 28. Epiſcopall Sees (as in S. Aug. of Canterbury I haue before declared.) Of theſe 28. 3. were Archbiſhoprickes, London Yorke & Carlegion or Carleon vpon Uſke in Monmouthſhire. At Carleon (which was then a great and populous City) in the time of K. Arthur, ſate Dubritius the ſonne of Eurdila a gentlewoman of great birth, but who was his Father it was neuer knowen. He was a man of excellent learning and ſingular integrity, in regard whereof, when firſt he had taken great paines many yeares, as well in teaching and reading vnto his ſchollers (whereof hee had a great number) as in preaching vnto the people; he was made Archbiſhop of all Wales, by Germanus & Lupus two Biſhops of France, that were intreated by Aurelius Ambroſius the king or ruler of Britaine, to come ouer and yeld their beſt helpe for extinguiſhing the Pelagian hereſie, that had then taken great roote in this Country. And they appointed his See to bee at Landaff, which ſone after was remoued to Caerlegion vpon Uſk in Monmouthſhire. Aurelius Ambroſius beeing dead, hee crowned Vther Pendragon, and afterward that great Arthur

king of this Iland, and waxing olde, resigned his Bishoprick vnto Dauid a disciple of his. He died and was buried in the Isle of Enlhi, now called Bardsee (where he ledde a solitary life many yeares) Nou. 14. anno 522. His bones were afterward remoued to Landaff by Vrbanus Bishop there, May 7. 1120. & laid before the altar of our Lady toward the North.

1. Saint Dauid.

DAuid before named, was vncle vnto king Arthur, and son of Xantus a Prince of Wales, begotten vpon one Melearia a Nunne. A man very learned, eloquent, and of incredible austerity, of life and conuersation. He was also very tall of stature, and of a comely personage. By his diligence, Pelagianisme was quite rooted out, and many earnest professors of the same conuerted vnto the trueth. With the consent of king Arthur, he remoued his Sée from Caerlegion to Menenia, which euer since of him is called of the Welch Tuy Dewi, and of vs Saint Dauids. A place neither pleasant, fertile, or safe: For (as Giraldus Cambr. reporteth of it) it is neither furnished with wood, watered with riuers, beautified with medowes, nor inriched with any kinde of fruitfull soile; affording plentifully nothing but rockes and barren hils, vehement winds and tempests, and lastly the dangers and iniuries whereunto solitary places neere the Sea are subiect by Pyrates and otherwise. It seemeth he misliked the frequency of people at Caerlegion, as a meanes to withdraw him from contemplation, whereunto that he might be more free, he made choice of this place for his Sée rather then for any fitnesse of the same otherwise. He sate long, to witte, 65. years, and died at last, ann. 642. (hauing first built 12. Monasteries in the Countrey thereabout) being now 146. yeares of age, as Bale out of the British histories reporteth. He was buried in his owne Cathedrall Church, and some 5. hundred yeares, after Canonised a Saint by Pope Calixtus the second. Many things are reported of him incredible, & therefore not worth rehearsing, although I doubt not but God afforded many miracles to the first infancy of our Church, neither therefore would I be so peremptory in derogating too much from such reports

reports, as we see no reason why they may not bee true. Of him they say, that his birth was foretold 30. yeres before hand, that he was alwayes attended by an Angell that kept him company, that hee bestowed vpon the waters at Bathe that extraordinary heat they haue, (and (to repeate no more, for this is much more then any discreet man will beleeue) that vpon a time preaching to a great multitude of people at Brenny, the plaine ground grew vp in their sight, and increased vnder his feet vnto a prety hillock.

After Saint Dauid sate successiuely these, as Giraldus setteth them downe.

2 Cenauc, who was first Bishop of Patern.
3. Eliud, or Teilau.
4. Ceneu.
5. Morwall.
6. Haerunen, or Haernurier.
7. Elwaed.
8. Gurnuen.
9. Lendiuord, anno 810. the Church of S. Dauid was burnt by the West Saxons.
10. Gorwyst.
11. Gorgan.
12 Cledauc.
13 Anian, he died anno 874, hauing for his successor one Hubert as the Chronicle of Wales reporteth.
14. Eluoed.
15. Ethelmen.
16. Elanc.
17. Malscoed.
18 Sadermen.
19 Catellus.
20 Sulhaithnay.
21 Nonis.
22 Etwall,
23 Asser.

24. An-

24. Arthuael.

A certaine Antiquity belonging vnto the Church of S. Dauid, reporteth a Catalogue somewhat different from this of Giraldus, to witte, this that followeth.

1. Saint Dauid.
2. Eliud.
3. Theliaus
4. Kenea.
5. Moruael
6. Haernurier.
7. Eluaeth.
8. Gurnel.
9. Lendywyth.
10. Gorwist.
11 Gorgan.
12 Cledaucke.
13 Eynaen.
14 Eludgeth.
15 Eldunen.
16 Eluaoth.
17 Maelschwyth.
18 Madenew.
19 Catulus.
20 Syluay.
21 Namys.
22 Sathueney.
23 Doythwall.
24 Asser, called in the Chronicle of Wales, the Archbishop of all Wales, dies the yeare 906. He was vncle to Asser Bishop of Sherburne.
25. Athuael.
26 Sampson.

Of these forenamed Bishops, vntill Sampson, there remai-

maineth little or no memoriall, but their names onely. In his time, the Sée of Saint Dauid had seuen Bishops Suffragans subiect vnto it (as the foresaid antiquity declareth) to wit, Exceter, Wathe, Hereford, Landaff, Bangor, Saint Asaph, and Fernes in Ireland. Roger Houeden (which I account more likely) reckoneth these, Landaffe, Lanpatern in Cardigan shire, Bangor, Saint Asaph, Chichester, Hereford & Worcester. While he was Bishop it happened the people of all that Country were wonderfully vexed with the Iaundise, so as great numbers of them died dayly of that disease. By the importunity of his Clergy and Disciples, he was induced to flie the Country, and sayled into Britaine, where the Bishoprieke of Dola being void, he was straight way elected vnto the same. Hee had brought thither with him the Archiepiscopall pall of Saint Dauid, and vsed it during his life, as did also his Successors there for many yéers, vntill they were compelled by the Pope, at the suite of the Archbishop of Turon to leaue it, and make profession of obedience vnto him, as in former times. By this occasion it fel out that the successors of Sampson in Saint Dauids, what for want of their pall, or for pouerty or negligence, or by some other occasion, lost their title of Archbishop, and to this day neuer recouered the same. Howbeit they vsed all authoritie belonging to an Archbishop, by consecrating of other Bishops, &c. Neither euer did they make profession of subiection vnto Canterbury vntill the time of Henry the 1. king of England, whereof we shall speake more hereafter. He died at Dola and was buried there.

After Sampson succeeded these:

26. Kucline.
27. Rodherich, A Bishop of that name, died the yeare 961. as the Chronicle of Wales reporteth. If this bee the man he is misplaced.
28 Elguin.
29 Lunuerd, or Lywarch.
30 Nergu, or Vergw.
31 Sulhtdir, or Sulhidw. or Hubert died 942.

32 Enen-

32. Eneuris, or Euerus died, 944.
33. Morgeneu. This man (saith Giraldus) of all the Bishops of S. Dauids, presumed first to eate flesh which none of them had euer done before him. For punishment of which hainous offence, he supposeth it fell out that afterwards hee was murthered of Pirates; reporting withall, how that after his death hee appeared to a Bishop of Ireland, vsing these words; Quia carnes comedi, caro factus sum: For eating of flesh, I am now become nothing but flesh.
34 Nathan.
35 Ieuan, He continued one onely night.
36 Argustell.
37 Morgenueth, Morgeney or Vrgeney, slaine by the Danes, the year 998. Chr. W.
38 Eruyn, or Hernun, a godly and learned man, died ann. 1038.
39 Tramerin, or Carmerin, died 1055. hauing long gouerned the Dioces of Hereford vnder Ethelstan the Bishop who was blind 13. yeares before his death.
40 Ioseph.
41 Bleithud. He died the yeare 1070.
42 Sulghein. Hee forsoke his Bishopricke, the yeare 1076.
43 Abraham. The yeare 1078 or thereabout, Saint Dauids was spoyled and destroyed by strangers, and Abraham the Bishop, what through griefe or sicknesse died. Whereupon Sulghein was constrained to resume his Bishopricke which notwithstanding he resigned againe about the yeare 1085. & 1088. died being 80. yeares of age, the godliest and wisest mã and the greatest Clerks in all Wales, so saith the Welch Chronicle of him.

44 After him a sonne of his called Rythmarch succeeded (as the Chronicle of Wales deliuereth) and died about the yeare 1100. the godliest, wisest, and greatest Clerke that had bene here in Wales many yeares before sauing his Father (sayth the Chronicle) who had brought him vp, and a great number of learned Disciples.

45 Wyl-

43 Wylfride. Hée died the yéere 1115. It séemeth the Welch Chronicle calleth him Griffri.

44 Bernard, a Norman, Chaplaine vnto King Henry the firſt, and Chancellour to his Quéene, was conſecrate by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, July 12. 1115. not choſen by the Clergie of Wales, (as hitherto had béene accuſtomed) but forced vpon them by the King of England; with whom this man being in great fauour, and preſuming vpon the goodneſſe of his cauſe, began to take on him the title of Archbiſhop, and had his Croſſe ſometimes in Wales carried before him. After long ſuite and much money ſpent betweén him and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, he had preuailed at the laſt (as Giraldus Cambr. ſéemeth perſwaded) had not two ſubborned witneſſes depoſed a flat vntruth in the preſence of the Pope. Giraldus afterward doubteth not confidently to pronounce that the power and wealth of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury hath ouerborn the poore Biſhops of Saint Dauids in this matter without all right. This Biſhop (ſayeth Giraldus) was a man in ſome other reſpects prayſe-worthy, but vnreaſonable proud and ambitious, as moſt of the Engliſhmen were, that in thoſe times were thruſt into Welch Biſhopricks. Againe, hée was a very euill huſband vnto his Church, alienating diuers lands, and letting others for the tenth penny of that his predeceſſors made of them, ſo thinking to make a way by gratifying of Courtiers vnto ſome better Biſhopricke in England. Hée was deceiued of his expectation: hauing béene Biſhop of Saint Dauids about the ſpace of thirty three yéeres, hée died ann. 1148.

46 Dauid Fitz Gerald Archdeacon of Cardigan, Brother to Silueſter Giraldus, that long after ſucceéded him, died Biſhop of Saint Dauids, 1176.

47 Peter or Piers, (ſo the Welch Chronicle calleth him) a Benedictine Monke, Prior of Menlocke, was conſecrate the ſame yéere. His Cathedrall Church dedicated vnto Saint Andrew and Saint Dauid, had béene often deſtroyed in former times by Danes and other Pirates, and in his time was almoſt quite ruinated: He beſtowed much in reedifying

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ing of the same, and may in some sort be said to haue built the Church which now standeth. How long he sate I finde not, Sept. 2. 1189. He was present at the Coronation of King Richard the first.

48 Geffry Prior of Lanthony, a Regular Canon, was preferred to this See by the meanes of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury. He died the yeare 1198.

49 Syluester Giraldus (commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis of his Country) was borne in Pembrokeshire, neare Tynby, of very noble parentage, being sonne vnto Giraldus de Winsor (that built the Castle of Pembroke) and Nesta the sister of Griffith ap Ries, ap Theodore, Prince of South Wales. A very comely and personable man of body, and for his mind, witty, studious, vertuous, and well giuen; but a little too credulous, in beleeuing incredible reports, and no lesse lauish in deliuering them. In his youth he trauelled ouer most part of Christendome. At Paris he read publikely in the English Colledge with great commendation. Returning home, he grew into good estimation with King Henry the second, in whose seruice he spent ten yeres, and in that space was imployed by him in many Ambassages. At last he became Secretary vnto Iohn the said Kings sonne; with whom hee went into Ireland, and being there, writ a description of the Country, as hee did also of England and Wales. In the Preface of his booke de Principis institutione, he complaines much of the Kings coldnesse, and manifold delayes in preferring him, as also of his vnhappinesse in being despised by the English for a Welchman, and not onely suspected, but hated by the Welch for an English man, as borne partly of English bloud, and now altogether Anglized by education and long continuance in England. Amongst other of his enuious aduersaries, one Wibertus a Cistercian Monke accused him of treason, of which hee well acquitted himselfe. His first preferments were the Archdeaconries of Brecknocke, and Saint Dauids. I finde mention, that he should also haue borne Archdeacon of Landaffe. Being elect vnto this See, anno 1119. he made

made challenge vnto the title of an Archbishop at Rome, as Bernard had done before him. How that controuersie was debated and ended ye may reade at large in Roger Houed. his report of the yeare aforesaid. He liued till he was somewhat more then seuenty yeares of age, and dying the yeare 1198. was buried in his owne Church. Of many bookes he writ, you may finde the Catalogue in Bale.

50 Iorwerth, or Edward an Abbot was consecrate 1215. He toke great paines in concluding a peace betweene the Flemings of his Dioces, and then ap Iornerth Prince of Wales, an. 1219.

51 Alselmus: Januar. 28. 1228. This Bishopricke was void.

52 Thomas, Archdeacon of Lincolne, a Welchman and a great Clerke, forsaking other good preferments, accepted of this Bishopricke (being a miserable poore thing at that time) the yeare 1247.

53 Richard Carren.

54 Thomas Beeke. The royall assent to his election, beares date, June 17. Edw. 1. 8. He founded two Colledges, one at Abergwily, and an other at Llan dewy brevy. One of this name about this time (to wit, the yeare 1320.) became Bishop of Lincolne, whether he or no, I cannot ghesse, but I rather thinke no. He sate 13. yeare.

55 Dauid Martyn. He died in the second yeare of Edward the third.

56 Henry Gower, brought vp in Merton Colledge in Oxford, became Bishop in the second yeare of king Edw. 3. May, 26. He built the Bishops pallace of Saint Dauids, and died the yeare 1347.

57 Iohn Theresby or Thorsby, Chancellour of England consecrated September 23. 1347. translated to Worcester, 1349. and thence to Yorke, 1352.

58 Reginald Brian, was confirmed the first of February Edward the third 24. translated likewise to Worcester, 1352.

59 Thomas Falstolfe, restored to his temporalties, June 4. Edw. 3. 27. died the yeare 1361.

60 Adam

60 Adam Houghton, Doctor of Law, an Oxford man, succeeded by the Popes authority, 12. Cal. Dec. 1361. founded a College neere to the Cathedrall Church of Saint Danids, was Chancellour of England for a time, about the yeare 1376. and died about Easter, 1389.

61 Iohn Gilbert Bishop of Bangor, was translated to Hereford, 1376. and thence hither, May 13. 1389. He died July 29. 1397.

62 Guido de Mona, or Mohun, Keeper of the Privie Seale, became Bishop the yeare 1401. and died August, 31. 1407. He was for a while appointed Treasurer of England by king Richard the second, in the 21. of his raigne, as afterward also by King Henry the fourth, in his fourth year, but continued so a very short time, whom while he lived (saith Walsingham) was a cause of much mischiefe.

63 Henry Chichley, was consecrated at Siena by the Popes owne hands, June twelfth 1409. late 5. yeres, and was translated to Canterbury.

64 Iohn Keterich or Cataricke, sometimes Archdeacon of Surrey, was consecrate about Midsomer, 1414. translated hence to Coventry and Lechfield, the yeare 1415. and after to Exceter.

65 Stephen Patrington Doctor of Divinity, the Kings Confessor, an Oxford man, and for fifteene yeres Provinciall of the Carmelites, was consecrate, June 19. 1415. at Paidstone, and being at the Counsell of Constance, was by the Pope translated to Chichester in December, 1417. A man (saith Walsingham) very learned.

66 Benet Nichols, Bishop of Bangor, was translated hither by the Pope December 15. 1417. He was one of the foure Bishops that assisted the Archbishop in the condemnation of Sir Iohn Oldcastle, L. Cobham.

67 Thomas Rodburne a man of great learning, and especially a great Mathematician, was Proctor of the Universitie of Oxford, anno 1402. and after Chancellour 1420. and then Warden of Merton College there, Archdeacon of Sudbury, and lastly consecrate Bishop of Saint Danids. He writ diuers workes, amongst the rest an history or Chronicle. The yeare 1434. the King endeauored

to

to translate him to Ely, but could not effect it. Hee built the Tower ouer the gate of Merton Colledge.

67 William Lynwood, Doctor of Law in Oxford, but sometime a Commoner of Connill-hall in Cambridge, was first Chauncellor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, then keeper of the Priuy Seale, hauing bene before that imployed in Ambassages to the Kings of Spaine, Portugall and other Princes. He writ much. Amongst other his workes he is famous for putting in order such Prouinciall constitutions, as haue bene made by the Archbishops of Canterbury from the time of Stephen Langton vnto Henry Chicheley. He died the yeare 1446. He lieth buried at S. Stephens in Westminster.

68 Iohn Langton M. of Pembroke hall, and chancellour of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, was consecrate the yeare 1446. and died within 15. dayes after his consecration.

69 Io. Delabere Deane of Welles, conf. Nou. 13. 1447. Hee either builte a new, or was a great benefactor to the bridge at Dorchester.

70 Robert Tully, a Monke of Gloceter. He died in the 21. yeare of king Edward the 4.

71 Rich. Martin was conf. in July 1482. He was of the Priuy counsell to K. Edw. 4. a great benefactor to the towne of Pwllayne in Radnorshire.

72 Tho. Langton was conf. 1483. and translated first to Salisbury the yeare 1485. and after to Winchester.

73 Hugh Pauy an Oxford man, Hee impropried to the Vicars Choral of S. Dauids, the Church of Lansanfred.

74 Io. Morgan, alias Yong a Doctor of Law of Oxford, conf. 1503. died in the Priory of Caermerthin, in June, 1504 and was buried in his owne Church.

75 Rob. Sherborne was translated to Chichester, Nou. 8 1538.

76 Edw. Vaughan a Cambridge man, was conf. July. 22. 1509, He built a new Chappell in his Church of S. Dauid, and lieth buried in the same.

77 Rich. Rawlins brought vp in Merton Colledge in Oxford, was conf. Apr. 26. 1523.

78 William Barlow conf. Bishop of S. Asaph, 1535. was

remoued hither in Aprill, 1536. sate here about 13. yeares, and was then translated first to Bathe and Welles, and after to Chichester.

79 Robert Ferrar Bacheler of Diuinity, a Chanon regular of S. Mary in Orford, was conſ. Sept. 9. 1547. violently thrust out of his Bishoprick, in the beginning of Queen Mary for being married, and ended his life in the fire, being burnt in the market place of Carmarthen, March 30. 1555. the history whereof, and of his whole life is to be read in M. Foxe.

80 Henry Morgan, a Doctor of the Ciuill law of Orford neuer expecting the death or deprination of his predecessor, inuaded his Bishoprick, and himselfe pronounced the sentence of death against him. Hee was displaced in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth, and died December 23 1559.

81 Thomas Yong Doctor of Law, and Chanter of the Church of S. Dauids, was conſ. Jan. 21. 1539. and translated to Yorke, Feb. 25. 1560.

82 Rich. Dauyes Bishop of S. Asaph, brought vp in Orford, was translated hither, May 21. 1561.

83 Marmaduke Middleton translated from Waterford in Ireland, died Nou. 30. 1592.

84 Anthony Rudde Doctor of Diuinity, born in Yorkeshire, fellow sometimes of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, hauing beene for the space of 9. yeares Deane of Glocester, was consecrate, June 9. 1594.

The Bishopricke of S. Dauids is valued in the Exchequer at 426. pound, 22. shillings, two pence ob. and in the Popes Bookes at 1500. ducats.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF LANDAFF.



The Cathedrall Church of Landaff is reported to haue bene first built in the time of Lucius, aboute the yeare of Christ 180. But I perceiue not that any Bishop sate there before Dubritius, that by Germanus Bishop of Altissiodore, and Lupus of Trecassa (two Bishops of France) was first consecrate Archbishop of those parts, and sate sometimes at Carleon, sometimes at Landaff. Of the occasion of their double iourney into those parts (for they were twice here) and of Dubritius, whom former ages haue made a Saint, see more in the beginning of Saint Dauids. So we must account Saint Dubritius the first Bishop of Landaff; not that I deny any other to haue sate there before him, but because he is the first whose name is remembred: And it is probable he had no predecessors, because the memory of his successors is so carefully preserued.

2 Saint Telian, alias Eliud, the second Bishop was borne of very noble parentage, at a place called Eccluis Gunnian, & brought vp vnder Dubritius his predecessor, and Paulinus, together with Saint Dauid. There is a very ancient booke belonging to the church of Landaffe, commonly called Saint Telians booke, reporting the greatest part of that which I deliuer concerning this Sée. In it I finde a great discourse of a iourney he made to Ierusalem with S. Dauid and one Paternus, & how he was there consecrate Bishop of Landaff. Soon after his cõming home, he was constrained by a strange disease raigning in those parts to flie into France, whence after seuen yeares, he returned againe, bringing home with him in three ships his Countrimen that had fled with him vpon the same occasion. Died at Llanteilio Maur (as it seemeth.) To let passe a number of fabulous narrations concerning his miracles, I cannot omit one which I find mentioned in the Collect appointed for his holy day, how that after his death three places striuing for his body, Pennalum where his ancestors were buried, Lantolio Maur or Maur where he died, and Landaffe his Sée, after prayer to God, to appease this contention, in the place where they had left him there appeared sodainely three hearses with three bodies so like, as no man could discerne the right. So euery one taking one, they were all pleased: howbeit (saith the booke) by diuers miracles done at the place of his buriall at Landaffe, it appeareth that there the true body lyeth. In all our Records he is called Archbishop of Landaff.

3 Oudoceus or Odoceus, succeeded Saint Telian. Hee was sonne vnto Budic King of little Brittaine, and Anaumed a sister of Saint Telian his predecessor. By the consent of the Kings and Comminalty of the whole Dioces he was elected and consecrate at Doroborma. At his returne thence, Mouric the king, with his Queene, sonnes and all the Nobility and Clergy of the Country, met him in procession, and bringing him into his Church, graunted vnto him these priuiledges to bee sine consule: also very nobly borne, & after his death reputed a Saint as was his predecessor. He died the second of July, the yeare I finde not.

In

In the time of these 3. Bishops, the Church of Landaffe had many benefactors, whose liberalities I shall briefly recite, but to so much the lesse purpose, because the names of the lands giuen, are in continuance of time changed in such sort, as now by these names for the most part wee can not discerne them. Thus much notwithstanding wee may perceiue, that if the Church at this time enioyed but the tenth part of that which hath first and last bene bestowed vpon it, it were one of the wealthiest Churches in Christendome (I suppose) whereas now it hath hardly sufficient to repayre it selfe, and the Bishoprick (whose landes till about the yeare were not seuered from those of the Cathedrall Church, the Bishoppe hauing the managing as well of the one as the other) it is now growne to that low ebbe, that diuers Benefices in the Diocesse yelde more profit vnto their Incumbents, then that vnto the now Bishop.

Tewdrick or Theodorike King of Morgannuc, aboute the yeare of our Lord 560. (as neare as I can gheſſe) hauing resigned his Kingdome to Mowricke his sonne, and betaking himselfe to a solitary kind of life, as an Heremite: Vpon occasion of an inuasion made by the Saxons vpon his Country, was taken out of his Cell, and forced to become the leader of an army against them. At Tintern neare the riuer of Wye, he met the enemy, and ioyning battell gaue him a great ouerthrow, but himselfe was mortally wounded; which when hee perceiued, he hasted homeward, giuing direction vnto his sonne, that if hee died vpon the way, in the same place where he hapned to decease, a Church should be built, and his body buried in the same place. Within fiue miles of that place it was he departed, to wit, ouer against the fall of the riuer of Wye into Seuerne, where according to his desire before mentioned, was built the Church that of olde was called Merthir Tewdricke, as you would say, the Martyrdome of Tewdricke, because he being slaine by Pagans, and in the defence of Christian Religion, was accounted a Martyr, and called (as to this day hee is) Saint Tewdricke. His

bones lie entombed. Upon the North ſide of the ſaide Church. And his ſonne not contented therewithall, gaue moreouer the lands and territory adiacent vnto the ſame to the Biſhoppe, whoſe Succeſſors in proceſſe of time built a houſe there, to witte at Mertherne (or as now we tearme it) Matherne, being the onely manſion houſe now left vnto him.

The ſame King, gaue firſt of his owne accord, Worthos vpon the banke of Wye, Worthcaſtel, and the Church of Gurwyd; and afterwards Kuigrannauc, Pantanan, Lanſulniu and other landes to expiate a certaine treacherous murther committed by him, vpon one Cynvetu, after a truce ſolemnely ſworne betwixt them.

Arthruis K. of Gwent his ſon, gaue S. Knimarkes with the appurtenances.

K. Morcant the ſonne of the ſaid Arthruis, hauing killed one Frioc his vncle, after the ſame ſort as Cynvetu was ſlaine by his Grandfather, and being therefore excommunicate by the Biſhop; Vpon his abſolution, (beſides a graunt of diuers priuiledges vnto the Church of Landaffe) gaue Cyncyrill and certaine land called Cynſall, as alſo the churches of Pthat-haffren.

Iuddail or Iuthiail King of Glewiſſig, or Wenllog (doing by a place then called Gwocob, now Saint Lithans) biſhoppe fell with him dangerouſly, but hurt him not. In thankefulneſſe to God for that deliuerance, hee preſently gaue the ſaid Gnowcob with all the appurtenances, as alſo the Church of Elindon néere adioyning, vnto Oudoceus and his Succeſſors. He gaue likewiſe Berrus. and reſtored much land that through wars and troubleſome times had bene loſt and alienated from the Church, to wit, Cum-barrut, and Colcuch with the appurtenances, Lancernu vpon the banke of Dowr, Maſurn, Languoruoc, Lanlunubri, Landeny, Mochros, Lauebrdil, Bolgroſſe, Lanlloudeu, & Langarran.

Fernuail King Gwenr, his ſonne, gaue Tryloc.

Ceincair, Queene of the ſaid Fernuail, gaue Bryn, Liguni, & Mathenni.

Ar-

Arthruis K. of Gwent, ſonne of the ſaid Fernuail gaue Cair-riow.

Rotri and Grifud ſonnes likewiſe vnto Fernvail, and Kinges of Gwent, gaue Pen celli guentuc beſide Liſquerin, and the ſaide Rotri gaue Kemeri in oſtio fluminis Humri.

Rice an other ſonne of the ſaid Fernvail, gaue Gueritue and other lands.

The time of the gifts of theſe landes before mentioned, I cannot particularly ſet downe, nor of theſe three which follow. The reſt are marſhalled vnder theſe ſeuerall Biſhops, in whoſe dayes I finde them beſtowed.

Merchgum the ſonne of Gliuis made his daughter a Nunne, and thereupon gaue vnto the Biſhop the Church of Landaffe Biſhopſton in Gowerſland by the name of 4. modios terræ cum omni dignitate ſua & libertate, & communione tota Regionis Guhiri in campis & in ſiluis, & Noe or Noui the ſonne of Arthur gaue Penalum and Lantelio mawr vpon the riuer Tyui.

Auguſtus king of Brechinianc gaue Lancors.

Tyrtuc, hauing by miſchance ſlaine a childe named Typhei, nephew to Saint Teliau the Biſhop, in token of his griefe for that fact, gaue two mannors, Ciltutu and Penclecic.

4 Vbylwynus.

Bwchmayl the ſonne of Guidgwentvai, gaue vnto him and his ſucceſſors, Menechi with other lands.

Gurvoduis king of Ercyng (which wee call Vrchenfilde) after a victory obtained againſt the Saxons, in thankefulneſſe to God, gaue Wolgroſt vpon the riuer of Wye.

5 Aidan.

King Cinvyn the ſonne of Pepiau in this mans time gaue Marfurn.

6 Elgiſtil.

The ſaid Cinvyn and Guidei his Brother gaue to

Elgiſtil and his Church certaine landes in Cumbarrue.

7 Lunapeius.

Pepiau the ſonne of Erb, gaue Mai naur garth benni vſque ad paludem nigrum inter ſyluam & campum & aquam & iaculum Conſtantini Regis ſoceri ſui, trans Cwy amnem, Deo & Dubritio Archiepiſcopo Sedi Landaniæ, & Lunapeio conſobrino ſuo. He gaue alſo Lancernin, Iunabui and other lands.

Gurcanr king of Ercyng, ſonne of Gynuni, gaue Lan-louden and lan Budgwalan, with other lands.

8 Comegern, alias Gomerkgius, alias Gomergwnius.

King Iddon the ſonne of Iuyr Gwent, gaue Lanarth with all the lands there, and Lantelio Porth-halawg with the territory vnto the ſame belonging, and certain landes at Lantelio Criſſenny; all in thankefulneſſe to God for a victory obtained againſt the Saxons.

9 Argwiſtill.

The ſaid King Iddon gaue in his time Lancoyt.

10 Guruan.

Teudur king of Brechiniauc (which we call Brecknocke) ſonne of Rein, killed Engiſtill an other king of that Country treacherouſly, after a league ſolemnely ſworne betweene them. This Biſhop excommunicated him for that fact, and for abſolution had from him the gift of Lannihangel tref. ceriauc.

11 Guodloiu.

Cunheir the ſonne of Gloui gaue him a place called Hirpan, or the towne of the Valley. About this time Maredudd ſonne of Rein king of Weſt-Wales, gaue fiue Churches.

12 Edilbiu, alias Edilbnins.

One Gurcant gaue him certaine lands. So did another called Bonus.

13 Gre-

13. Grecielus.

In his time, Faun the ſonne of Beniamin, gaue the Church of Kilpedec in Ceeyng with the lands adioyning. Gulfter, Cinuin and Nir, the ſonnes of Gurcan and Bonus with his ſonnes, gaue certaine lands.

Briteonhail the ſonne of Deuon gaue fiue Churches in one day, Lanbudgwalan in octio Circan, Merthircynfal with certaine lands belonging to it, Lanbocha Lanſipalli, Landinuil, Maſurn: and Mable Ciruelin gaue Lancum.

14. Berthygwn.

Gwidnerth ſlew his owne brother Merchion; for which deede, he was, by this Biſhops predeceſſor excommunicate, and enioyned by way of penance before he might be abſolued to ſpend a yeare in pilgrimage to the Church of Dola in little Brittaine. Before the end of that yeare, Grecialus dying, this Berthgwyn became Biſhop: who not without great ſuite of Morcant the King, abſolued at laſt the ſaid Gwidnerth. Hee, vpon his reſtitution, voluntarily gaue vnto the Biſhop, and his ſucceſſors Laucadwallader (now called Biſhton or Biſhopſton) the onely manner that remaineth in any ſort entier vnto the Biſhoprycke at this day.

Conuilius the ſonne of Gurcenin, with conſent of K. Morcant and Ithail his ſon, gaue the town of Conuc and Macrun.

Mauſu gaue Iudbiu.

Conhae gaue Lantiſſoy.

Elfin gaue Peuhellei and Tull coit, now (ſaith the booke) called Bella-aqua.

Gurcan the ſonne of Guinan kept his owne ſtepmother; and being excommunicate for that inceſt, ſuffered Marchynis to be wreſted from him by the Biſhop.

Iudon the ſonne of Cerian, bought of K. Iudhail, Guennonoe iuxta paludem Maurici, for 22. wild horſes, and gaue it vnto the Church.

15. Trychan.

Conur the ſonne of Iacei bought of K. Fernuail the church of Gurthbirinc and ſome lands belonging to it, giuing for the ſame an excellent horſe (which coſt him tenne kine) a ſpaniell priſed at the worth of three kine, and an other horſe worth

likewiſe

likewiſe their kine. This land ſo bought, hee gaue to Trychan and his ſucceſſors.

Erbic the ſonne of Elfin, gaue Ellcon and Catheuon.

Bru the ſonne of Iudbin gaue Mertir tecmed.

Catnuth the ſonne of Coffro, Heuolennic vpon the water of Amyr.

Eliud, Conun, Guoidcen and Erdtibiu the ſonnes of Eugen, gaue a Caſtle and certaine lands called then (as it ſtandeth) Lan-helicon.

Bricon the ſonne of Gwnicon bought of King Fernuail and his ſonnes certaine lands, for which hee gaue 7. horſes, worth 28. kine, a ſuit of apparell worth 14. kine: a ſword worth 12. kine: a hawke worth 6. kine, and 4. dogs priſed at the value of 14. kine: the land ſo bought, hee gaue to this Biſhop and his Church.

Matoc the ſonne of Guinan bought Turion of the ſame King for a hawke worth 12. kine, two horſes worth 6. kine, a ſiluer horne of 6. ounces, worth 12. kine, & linea coccinea. Vanning ſo bought it, he gaue it likewiſe to the Church.

Conuil the ſonne of Gurgon bought land of king Iudhail for two horſes worth eight kine, one trumpet worth 24. kine, a cloake for the Queene priſed at 6. ounces, (of ſiluer I thinke the meaning is, though it be not expreſſed) together with a horſe of foure ounces, and gaue the ſame to the Church.

15. Eluogus.

He ſucceeded Trychan and ſate in the times of Moric, Ris, and Fernuail the ſonnes of Rotri kings of Gleweſſig. The ſaid king Fernvail died the yeare of our Lord 763.

17. Catgwaret.

In his time Cors the ſonne of Erbic gaue Merthic maches.

Gabran the ſonne of Cors gaue Mamouric, afterwards called Lannuvien.

Conuelin the ſonne of Conuc bought Loouhai of R. Potri the ſonne of Iuthael for two horſes of great prize, and two robes, and then gaue it to this Biſhop and his Church. He gaue alſo Dinbirrion.

18. Ce-

18. Cerenhir.

Houel king of Glewiſſig ſonne of Ris, by periury circumuented Gallun the ſonne of Cidrich, for which hee was held vnder excommunication by the ſpace of a yeare. At the time of his abſolution he gaue Merthir-buceil, Merthirmiuor and Tircoſſon.

Ili the ſonne of Conblus vpon the like occaſion gaue Guliple.

Kinuin the ſonne of Gurgant gaue Langulan.

Aquod the ſon of Iouaf falling out with the Biſhop, drawe him and his men into the Church of Landaff, and threw ſtones at them into the very Church. For ſo doing hee was excommunicate, and to be abſolued, was glad to giue Pennoun with the Church of Lantilul and certaine other lands.

19. Nobis.

Of him or his time I find nothing recorded.

20. Gulfridus.

Loumarch the ſonne of Casgwocaun was excommunicate by this Biſhop for violating the priuiledges of his Church, and after abſolution and penance gaue Treficaru pont.

Aſſer the ſonne of Marchiud hauing trecherouſly ſlaine one Gulagguni, ad expiandam cædem & pro anima defuncti (ſaith my author) he gaue Segan.

Catquocaun the ſonne of Ouein gaue Rett.

21. Nudd.

Guilferth, Hegoi and Arguiſtil the ſonnes of Beli falling at variance in words with Nudd the Biſhop, and proceeding at laſt from words to blowes, committed diuers outrages vpon his land and family: but quickly remembring themſelues fearing excommunication, they aſked pardon, and ſubmitted themſelues to penance. After which performed, they gaue vnto the Church for further confirmation of their vnfaigned repentance, the territory of Iulius and Aaron, that is, as I take it, the towne of Caerleon.

Elgiſtill gaue Cair-duicil.

Tutmap the ſonne of Paul gaue the Church of Dincat, now called Dingſtew.

King Hiuel the ſonne of Ris gaue Peuereic & the Church of Strat-haffren.

Gro-

Guorai the ſonne of Iudic gaue the Church of Riu.
One Abraham gaue Brannuc.

22. Cimeliauc.

Brochmail the ſonne of Mouric gaue the Church of Lanmeiri-Penros, and Lanmihangel mawr. He gaue alſo Yſcuit ciſt, with priuiledge to vſe the hauen at the mouth of Pulmericke without paying any cuſtome, as alſo to haue the profits of all wracks vpon the coaſt adioyning. Laſtly hee gaue the Church and Caſtle of Conſcuit and the Church of S. Brides with priuiledge to vſe the hauen in octio Tarroci.

Nudd the ſonne of Gurcinnif gaue Cyrnir.

Eyſet Yrſmym gaue Trefylly.

March the ſonne of Pepian gaue Cyuiu, a parcell of land now belonging to Merthir-Tewdricke.

Arthmael haue Caer-birtan.

This Biſhop ſæmeth to be he whom Matth. Weſtm. calleth Camalec Biſhop of the South Saxons, amongſt whom he was taken priſoner by the Danes, anno. 915. and was ranſomed for 40. pound paid by K. Edward the elder.

23. Libian.

He died the yeare 929.

In his time king Grifud the ſonne of Yrgein gaue certain lands not named.

24. Marchliuth.

25. Pater.

& Nongui the ſonne of Gurial king of Glewiſſig, called (if I miſtake not) Gwganwin in the Chronicles of Wales, robbed and toke away violently many things from one Aircot the ſonne of Diſſaith at Trileg, which in thoſe daies was accounted a Sanctuary, being alſo a principall limme of the Churches poſſeſſions. Of that deede greatly repenting himſelfe afterwards, he gaue for amends vnto Pater the Biſhop and his Church, Guidcon. The ſame man gaue alſo, or at leaſtwiſe cauſed to be giuen (as aforeſaide Lambedui the yeare 955. & that vpon this occaſion. A certaine country fellow meeting a Deacon with a ſword by his ſide, aſked him what a coward ſhould doe with weapons, & ſtriuing to take away the ſword cut the Deacons finger. Whereupon the Deacon killed him and when he had done toke Sanctuary in the Church of S.

Iarmen

Iarmen and S. Febric. There, by fire of the said kings household (although there wanted not many that sought to defend the man in regard of the place) he was slaine euen at the very altar of the Church. These 6. men were deliuered at the city of Gwentonia (now Caerwent) into the hands of Pater the Bishop, who kept them in straight prison 6. moneths. and then forced them to giue all their lands and liuings to Landaffe, besides seuen l. of siluer to the Church, which they had polluted.

26. Gucan or Gogwan.

This Bishop was consecrate by Dunstan Archbishop of Canterbury the yeare 982. In his time Merchiaun the sonne of Rideich gaue Lancaruan, and in his deed vseth these words of the Bishop, that he was Vtrisq; gemmis decoratus, sapientia videlicet sacrarum scripturarum, diuinæ & humanæ, & regali nobilitate parentelæ, simul cum dignitate pontificialis Cathedræ, &c.

Arthmael the son of Nongui, king of Gwent, hauing slaine his brother Elised, gaue Llannihangel Lichrit and other lands.

Laur hauing committed a certaine murther, gaue Segan.

27. Bledri.

This man chosen by the common consent of the King Cleargy and people of the countrey, was consecrate by the Archbishop of Canterbury 983. and died anno 1022. In a fray that happened betweene his men and the seruants of Edward king of Went, he going betweene them to make peace, was lightly wounded: For which he excommunicate the said King, and before hee absolued him, made him glad to giue vnto the Church a towne or manor called Iunuluc.

Rotri and Grifud Kings of Went, gaue Pencelligwen huc iuxa Lisgwern.

28. Ioseph.

October 1. 1022. Ioseph was consecrate Bishop of Landaff, by Ælnothus Archb. of Cant. Hee died on the way betweene this and Rome at Augusta, the yeare 1046.

In his time Ritherch ap Iestin graunted many priuiledges to the church of Landaff & confirmed the possessions of the same, setting downe a Catalogue of them which endeth thus;

De

De omnibus ſubſcriptis veſtita fuit eccleſia Laudauenſis, ſimul & ediſcopùs Ioſeph, pace quieta & tranquilla tempore regnantis Ritherich per totam Gualiam & admonitione Ælnod Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis ſimul cum literis commendati his Cnut regnantis Angliam.

In Cantref maur.

1 Lantelia maur cum ſuis duob. territorijs.
2 Lanteliau nant ſeru.
3 Lanteliau garth teuir.
4 Lanteliau maur brumur.
5 Lanteliau bechan in diffrin teiui.

In Cantref guartan.

6 Lanteliau landibr guir mainaur.
7 Lantelian treficerniu.
8 Lantoulidauc icair.
9 Lanteliau aper coguin.
10 Lanteliau penn tiuinn.
11 Lanteliau luin guaidan, villa tantum, in euilfre.
12 Lanrath.
13 Lanconguern cum trib. territorijs. Finis illarum Ofruit Gurcant Lutglanrath.
14 Tref carn, Villa tantum, ſine eccleſia.
15 Layth ty teliau, villa tantum ſuper ripam ritec iuxta penalun.
16 Menechi arglann ritec iuxta penalun.
17 Pull arda iuxta mainaur pir, villa tantum.
18 Luiu teliau, villa tantum.
19 Eccluis Gunniau, vbi natus eſt S. Teliaus.
20 Porth medgen villa tantum.
21 Porth manacli mainaur mamithiel.
22 Din guenhalf inlonian, villa tantum.
23 Lantelian litgarth in findoucledif hache mei mainaur.
24 Lantelia cil retin in emmlim.

In Ros.

25 Lan iſſan mainaur.
26 Bronu lann.
27 Langurfrit.
28 Telich elouuan.

In

In Pembro.

29 Ciltutuc.
30 Penclecir.

In Pepitiane.

31 Mainaur mathru.
32 Cenarth maur.

In Brecua.

33 Languruaet mainaur.

In Cantref Selim.

34 Lancoit.

In Cantref Talacarn.

35 Lancors.
56 Laumihaegel meiuion gratlann.
37 Lan idoudec ſeith.

In Clinail.

38 Lan metlic bah gueir.
39 Lanteliau iciliou idiffrin machagui.

Mouric king of Glamorgan reſtored Elcu that had bene wrongfully taken away by his predeceſſors. And being excommunicate for putting out the eies of Etgum the ſonne of Guriat of Gueinſcoit, in time of a truce to haue his abſolution gaue Pan ipriſc. An other time vpon a like occaſion, he was faine to giue Gulich, Fabrus and foure pound of ſiluer vnto the Biſhop, beſide other great gifts to the Canons. Hee had broken the ſanctuary of the Church of Landaff, by taking away thence violently the wife of his enemy. For ſo doing he had beene excommunicate, and by theſe gifts made way to his abſolution.

Caratuc one of his company in the laſt recited action, was forced to giue Henriu in Wencia.

Riugallan the ſonne of Run beeing excommunicate for an aſſault made vpon the Biſhop and his men, gaue Riu brein and the third part of the wood of Ynisperthan.

Merchiaun the ſonne of Ritherch gaue Carnon and Crucon Leiguirn.

Catguallam the ſonne of Guriat ſtroke one in the conſiſtory, and in the preſence of Ioſeph the Biſhop, who kept him the ſaid Catguallan in priſon till he had made amends for that fault

fault by giuing the Church of S. Brides.

Seisil the sonne of Gistlerth gaue Penros beside the banke of Mingui.

Caratocus the sonne of Tutbulch, vpon no very iust quarrell (as it seemeth) came with a great power and spoiled the country of Lanmochan. Returning with his booty, as he passed by a certaine well called Dir, his horse started at the leaping of a great fish in that well, & cast him to the ground, so as he brake his arme. He taking it as a warning giuen of God, caused all the pray he had gotten to be restored againe to the true owners, and moreouer gaue to the Church Pennigelli.

29. Herewald.

Herewald, a Welchman born, but brought vp alwaies among the English, was made Priest by Ioseph his predecessor, and consecrate Bishop of Landaff in the time of a conuocation at London in Whitson weeke 1059. by Stigand the Archbishop. He died Mar. 6. 1103. being an hundred yeares of age, and hauing continued in this Bishoprick 48. yeares.

Catgwacaun king of Morganuc was excommunicate by him, for that one of his followers in his drunkennes had laid violent hands vpon one Berthutis, Philitian to the Bishop, (being also his nephew) and that vpon Christmasse day. Absolution cost him Henriu Gunnua.

Gistui the sonne of Gurcant being excommunicate for a rape committed by a nephew and follower of his vpon a Virgin that he toke violently out of the very Church of Landaff, after absolution gaue Miluc.

Caratoc the sonne of Ringuallaun, being sicke and like to dye, in token of repentance for his sinnes, and especially for being a cause of the death of his brother Cinon, that was slain by one of his company in his sight and in his quarrell; vndertoke a pilgrimage to Rome, promised seuen yeeres penance, and gaue also to the church Gunhuc in Guarthacaun witnesses to this gift among other, Abraham Archdeacon of Gwent and Lifricus the Bishops sonne, Archdeacon of Gwlat Morcaut, and Magister Sancti Cataci de Lancaruan. So it seemes in those daies there were two Archdeacons of this Dioces, whereas now there is but one.

30. Vrba-

30 Vrbanus Archdeacon of Landaff, was conſ. together with diuers other Biſhops, Aug. 10. 1108. being then but 32 yeares of age. At his firſt comming he found his Biſhopricke in very poore and miſerable eſtate. The Church ruinated euen almoſt to the ground in the time of the late warres vnder Wil. Conqueror; the reuenues of themſelues ſmall, and yet ſo ill huſbanded by the negligence of his predeceſſors, as they could now ſcarcely maintaine two chanons beſide the Biſhop whereas they were wont to bee 24. Complaining hereof to the Pope, Calixtus the ſecond, at what time hee was at the Counſell of Rhemes, viz. the yeare 1119. he affoorded him his letters to the king, as alſo to the Archbiſhop of Cant. and to the Clergy and gentlemen of his owne Dioces, earneſtly praying them to yelde him their beſt aſſiſtance for the reformation of his Church ſo diſordered. The Archbiſhop the rather to draw on the liberality of men in contributing toward the new building of the Church, took vpon him to releaſe the fourth part of all penance inflicted vnto ſuch as ſhould beſtow any thing toward the ſame. By this meanes (no doubt) hauing gathered great ſummes of money, hee pulled downe the old church from the ground (which was but 28. foot in length, 15. in breadth, and 20. in height as by a record it appeareth) and began the building of that Church which now ſtandeth Ap. 14 1120. & hauing finiſhed it, he built anew alſo, al ẏ houſing beloging to it. The next endeauring to recouer the lands loſt or alienated frō his ſee, he chalenged diuers parcels withheld by Barnard Biſhop of S. Dauids, and Richard Biſhop of Hereford, & moreouer complained that they had vſurped vpon the iuriſdiction of theſe places, Gwhyt, Cedwely, Cantref Bychan, Ystrad Yw, and Erging. Vpon depoſition of 6. witneſſes, that all theſe were of the Dioces of Landaff, they were ſo adiudged by the Popes diffinitiue ſentence, who alſo writ vnto the King and Archbiſhop, to reſtore that right vnto the Biſhop of Landaff, and to the inhabitants, to yelde their obedience to him and his ſucceſſors, as their Ordinary. Howbeit how it commeth to paſſe I know not, except happily by the death of Vrban, and ſo indeede we may gather by certaine words of W. Malmsbury hiſt. nouel. l. 1. mete) theſe places are now, and long haue beene eſteemed, part of the Dioces of S. Dauids, and part of Hereford, and none of them of Landaff.

This Bishop died beyond the Seas, travelling between this and Rome an. 1133. following of these suites.

31. Vthyd that succeeded was conſ. by Theobald Archb. of Canterbury, together with Mauritius of Wanges the yeat 1139 He had a daughter maried to Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradocke, Lord of Caerlheon upon Vske, a great and mighty man in those parts. He died anno 1148.

32 Geffry died 1153.

33 Nicolas ap Gwrgant died 1183.

34 William de Salso Mariſco was Bishop an. 1186. Giraldus Cambr. calleth him virum bonũ, diſcretam & honeſtũ.

35 Henry, Prior of Wurgaueny was Bishop in the yeat 1199. and was one of them that attended the Coronation of king John. It seemeth that within the time of this man, the Bishoprike and Chapter was one body, and their possessions not severed. He layed out portions for 14. prebends, tooke vnto himselfe and his successors what they now have, or heretofore have enioyed, and left the rest vnto the Chapter. He died 1218. Nou. 8.

36 William, Prior of Goudcliffe, was restored to his temporalties, Iul. 16. the third yeare of K. Henry the third, and died January 18. an. 1229.

37 Elias de Radnor, died May. 6. 1240.

38 William de Burgo, chaplaine vnto king Henry the 3. was conſ. the yeare 1244. and died June 11. 1253. having lien blind 7. yeares before his death.

39 Iohn de la Ware Abbot of Margan died Jun. 30. 1256

40 William de Radnor died January 9. 1295.

41 William de Brews prebendary of Landaff was restored to ỹ temporalties of this Bp. Mar. 17. an. Hen. 3. 50. & died in the end of Mar. 1287. & lieth buried vnder a marble engraued in the east end of ỹ church of Landaff toward the North wall.

42 Iohn de Monmouth, Doctor of Diuinity was consecrate Feb. 10. 1296. at Cant. He procured the parsonage of Newland in the Forrest of Deane to be impropriate vnto his See, and is reputed for a great benefactor otherwise as well to his Church as to his See. He died Aprill 8. 1323. and lieth in the middest of the east ende of the Church, (elsewhere commonly called the Lady Chappell) vnder a flat Marble, having a French inscription now somewhat defaced.

43 Iohn

43 John de Egleſcliff, a fryer preacher & Biſhop of Connor in Ireland, was tranſlated to Landaff at Rome about Michaelmas 1323. & came to this Diocss vpon the 9ne of Trinity ſunday following. Yet died Lancadwallader (now called Wiſton or Biſhopſtowne) January. 2. 1346 and was buried at Cardiff in the Church of the Fryer preachers.

44 John Paſchall Do. of Diuinity, a Carmelite of Ipſwich, was a Gentleman borne in Suffolke, of a family yet remaining there, & brought vp in the Vniuerſity of Camb. By Wil. Bateman Biſhop of Norwich was made a Titulary Biſhop, and his ſuffragan, by the name of Epiſcopus Scutarienſis. From that imaginary Sée he was tranſlated to Landaff by the Popes authority (who diſannulled the lawful election of Iohn Couentree Archdeacon of Landaff) Ian. 31. 1347. He died Dec. 11. 1361. at Lancadwallader, & was buried at Landaff, in the Lady chappell vnder a marble ſtone, he was a man of great learning (for thoſe times) whereof he left diuers monuments in writing behind him.

45 Roger Cradocke a Frier Minor, was tranſlated to this Church (from Waterford 1362. & died the end of the yeare 1382.

46 Thomas Ruſhook a Frier Preacher, & Doctor of diuinity was conſ. Pap. 3. 1383. & tranſlated to Chicheſter in Dec. 1385.

47 William de Bottleſham made Biſhop of Bethlehem by the Pope, was tranſlated firſt to Landaff, and after (viz. the year 1389.) to Rocheſter. See more of him there.

48 Edmund de Brumfield, was one of the moſt excellent learned men of his time, a Doctor of Diuinity, and Monke of Bury, where being knowne for a man of ſomwhat too pragmatical and ſtirring an humour; that he might not trouble them at home, the Conuent thought good to maintaine him at Rome for the diſpatch of their ordinary buſineſſes there, taking firſt a corporall oath of him, neuer to ſéeke any office or preferment of their houſe without their priuity & direction. This oath notwithſtanding, when ſhortly after it fell out that the Abbot died, he found means that the Pope ſhould by his omnipotent bulles intitle him to that Abbotſhip whereunto the Conuent (with the kings good liking) had now already elected an other man farre more méete, called Iohn Tynworth. For this bad kinde of dealing, as alſo becauſe thoſe prouiſory bulles had hertofore béene forbidden by Act of Parliament, he was committed to the tower, and there lay priſoner a long time. Neither durſt the Pope yéld him any aſſiſtance for

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the inſtituyng of his owne gift, becauſe there was then an Anti-pope, whom if the Clergy of England ſhould haue bin induced to follow (as by the kings meanes eaſily they might) it muſt nedes haue bene to his great preiudice and hinderance. At the firſt therefore, the Pope was determined to make him a Biſhop in Ireland, who in the writ of reſtitution is called, Edmundus nuper Abbas monaſterij Siluæ maioris ordinis S. Benedicti Burdegalenſis dioceſis, & ſcholarum palatij Apoſtolici in ſ. Theol. Magiſter. It beareth date Dec. 17. Ric. 2. 1393. Thomas Brinton Biſhop of Rocheſter dying, with the kings good liking, he tranſlated the Biſhop of Landaffe to Rocheſter, and gaue Landaff to this Brumfield. He died the yeare 1391. and was buried in his owne Church.

49 Tydemanus Abbot of Beaulieu ſucceeded Brumfield and (if I miſtake not) was that Tydemanus de Winchecomb that ann. 1395. became Biſhop of Worceter.

50 Andrew Barret, Doctor of Law.

51 John Burghyll a Frier preacher being Biſhop of Landaff and Confeſſor vnto the king, was tranſlated vnto Lichfield in September 1398.

52 Thomas Peuerell a Carmelite and Doctor of Diuinity, was firſt Biſhop of Ardfert in Ireland, tranſlated thence to Landaff 1399. and then to Worceter 1407. See Worceter.

53 John la Zouche, a Frier minor, and D. of diuinity, was conſ. 1408. about the beginning of Auguſt. It ſhould ſeeme that this man built the outer gate, & happely the greateſt part of the whole houſe at Mathern nere Chepſtow, the only houſe that is now left the Biſhop to put his head in. His armes fixed in diuers places of the walls, and windowes, (namely vpon the ſaid gate) to my iudgement import ſo much. By them alſo it appeareth that he was deſcended of the honourable family of the L. Zouch.

54 John Wellys was likewiſe a Minorite, & D. of diuinitie, conſ. at chriſtmas the yeare 1423. & died about Allhallontide 1440.

55 Nicolas Aſhby Prior of Weſtminſter was conſ. 1441.

56 John Hunden a Minorite Doctor of Diuinity, and Prior of Kings Langley was conſ. 1458. He reſigned.

57 John Smith D. of diuinity ſucceeded. A note which I haue ſeen reporteth that he died Dec. 16. 1478. & was buried at Chriſt-Church in London, in the Chappell of all Saints, being vppon the North ſide of the high Altar.

58 John

58. Iohn Marshall Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes fellow of Merton Colledge in Oxford, had restitution of the temporalities of this See, Septem. 18, Edw. 4. 18. and sate (as I finde 18. yeares, how much more I know not. There is a fair monument in the Church of Landaff, almost ouer against the Bishops See, vpon which his armes are engraued, arguing that he should be buried there. The same are likewise to be seene vpon the Bishops See, as also vpon the tower of the Church at Mathern, which is built all of stone well squared, and that I beleeue at his cost.

59. Iohn Ingleby a Carthusian, somtimes Prior of Sheen was Bishop. Iun. 30. 1497. as also Oct. 15. 1499. how long before or after these times, I cannot say.

60. Miles Salcy, somtimes Almoner to the Abbey of Abingdon, and afterwards Abbot of Eynsham was Bishop, Nou. 5 1504. and died in the end of December 1516. Diuers people are wont to say that this man made all the new building in the house at Mathern, to wit the hall, parler or Chappell, with the kitchin and rowmes adioyning.

61. George de Athequa a Spaniard, a frier preacher, and Doctor of Diuinity, being Chaplaine vnto Q. Katherine, K. Henries first wife, was consecrate March. 8. 1516.

62. Robert Holgate a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, and master of the order of Semphringam, was consecrate March 25. 1537.

63. Anthony Richen alias Dunstan, Doctor of Diuinity, was a Cambridge man, consecrate May 3. 1545. Hee was first a Monke of Westminster, and Prior of the students in Glocester hal in Oxford. After that, he became Abbot of Eynsham. This man enduring all the tempestuous changes that happened in the meane time, continued till the 5. yeare of Q. Elizabeth, and then died at Mathern, to wit, Oct. 31. 1566. hauing so first impouerished the Bishoprick by lauish and vnreasonable grants, as there was no great reason hee should bee so loath to leaue it. Although to say truth I rest perswaded, hee was not so much to blame that way as the world iudgeth; in as much as it is in a manner apparant, many deeds haue bin forged since his death, that go currant in his name vntill this day.

64 Hugh Ioues Bachelour of Law, brought vp in Oxford, was consecrate May the fifth, 1566. and was buried Nouem. 15. 1574. being the first Welchman that was Bishop of his Church in almost 300. yeares before.

65 William Blethin an Oxford man, Bachelour of Law, and Archdeacon of Brecknock was consecrate April. 17. 1575 and died at Sherneuton about the middle of October 1590. These 3. last Bishops lye all buried (but without any monument) in the parish Church of Pathern.

66 Gervase Babington doctor of Diuinity, Treasurer of the Church of Landaff, and sometimes fellow of Trinity colledge in Cambridge, was consec. Aug. 29. 1591. then translated to Exceter in Febr. 1594. and after that to Worceter.

67. William Morgan a Doctor of Diuinity, brought vp in Cambridge (who first translated the Bible into the Welch tongue) was consec. Iul. 20. 1595. and remooued to S. Assaph. Septem. 17. 1601.

68. Francis Godwin Doctor of Diuinity, Subdeane of Exceter and sonne vnto Th. Godwin sometimes Bishop of Bathe and Wels, born at Hauington in Northamptonshire, and brought vp a student in Christchurch in Oxford, collected and writ this Catalogue the year 1600. which now this year 1614. he hath augmented, and was consec. vnto the Church of Landaff. Nou. 22. 1601. by the gratious appointment of Q. Elizabeth, in the fourth yeare of whose raigne he was borne.

This Bishopricke is valued in the Exchequer at 145. pound, 14. shillings, and a penny, and paid to the Pope for first fruits 700. ducats.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF BANGOR.

1. Heruæus.

WHat time a Cathedrall Church was firſt erected at Bangor, or who was the firſt Biſhop there, I thinke it hard to define. For my part I ſcarcely find any mention of any Biſhop of Bangor before the Conqueſt, except happily of one Marclois that died (as the Chronicle of Wales reporteth, the yeare 943. But I aſſure my ſelfe vpon many preſumptions that he is miſtaken, for Marchlrith Biſhop of Landaff: the firſt Biſhop of Bangor Heruæus, who being violently thruſt out of his Biſhopricke, accepted gladly of Ely the yeare 1109. the yeare after his conſecration, becomming (as at Bangor, ſo there alſo) the firſt Biſhop.

2. Dauid. After Heruæus, is commonly named for ſucceſſor one Vrbanus, who alſo was Biſhop of Landaffe, and not of Bangor, conſecrate thereunto the yeare 1107. and was preſent at the conſecration of this Dauid, (as Matthew Weſtminſter reporteth) the yeare 1120. This man was

a Scottish man borne, in his youth trauelled into Germany, and hauing spent much time at Wittenburgh, became Chaplaine vnto Henry the fifth Emperor, by whose appointment he writ an itinerary of his iourney into Italy, and some other discourses, as Malmsbury witnesseth, de Reg. l. 5.

3. Mauritius or Meuric was consec. by Theobald Archb. of Canterbury, together with Vhtred Bishop of Landaff the yeare 1139. He made scruple a while of doing homage to the King of England, but vnderstanding it was a thing required of all other Bishops, was at last perswaded vnto it. He died ỳ year 1161. After him it seemeth the See was long void.

4. William Prior of S. Augustines in Brikell (a man very religious, reuerend, and of great learning as the Welsh histories report) seemeth to be the next successor.

5. Guido whom Giraldus Itin. Camb. l. 2. c. 5 calleth Guianus, which of those two to place first I stand in great doubt. Robert Houeden reporteth that Guido was consecrate in the Nunry of Ambresbury 11. Cal. Iunij 1177. and William made Bishop by the gift of King Henry the second, the yeare 1184. Howbeit for that Giraldus an eye-witnesse saith Guianus intertained Baldwin Archbishop of Cant. at Bangor the year 1188. and some notes of antiquity that I haue receiued from Bangor place William first, I rather incline to this order which I haue followed.

6. Albanus Prior of the Hospitall of Ierusalem was consec. Aprill 16. 1195. and died the yeare following.

7. Robert of Shrewsbury was consec 1197. the year 1210 he was taken prisoner in his Cathedrall Church by K. Iohn and ransomed for 200. hawkes. The yeare 1213 he died, and by his owne appointment (saith Mat. Westm.) was buried in the market place at Shrewsbury, after him the See continued void the space of 2. yeares, by reason of the wars betweene K. Iohn and Leolin Prince of Wales.

8. Cadwgan or Caducanus Abbot of Llandefid, a man of great learning, was consec. 1215. as the Chronicles of Wales report. The yeare 1236. hee was released of his Episcopall charge by Pope Gregory the 9. and became a monke in the Abbey of Dor. He writ certaine homilies which he intituled Speculum Christianorum.

9. Howell

9 Howel consecrate 1236. did hallow a Monastery for the bare foot Friers, built in honorem beatæ virginis, by Leolin Prince of Wales, at Lhanuais in Anglesey upon the Sea shore, ouer the graue of Ioan his wife, that was daughter to king Iohn, whose pleasure it was to be buried in that place.

10 Richard consecrate 1250. did excommunicate Dauid ap Lhewelin Prince of Wales, for that contrary to his oath he take prisoner his brother Gryffith, who was content vpon the Bishops word to goe to his brother; and when he saw that course would not reforme him, he neuer linne complaining, first vnto the King of England, then the Pope, vntill hee so incensed them, as the one excommunicating him, the other making warre vpon him, he was faine to deliuer his said brother into the Kings hands, who caused him to be kept in the Tower of London, till hee endeauouring an escape, by misfortune he there brake his necke. This Bishop the yeare 1248. (saith Mathew Paris) came to the Abbey of Saint Albons, that the bosome of mercy might bee opened vnto his pouerty, and hee abiding there, vntill his Bishoprick wasted and spoiled, with continuall wars should recouer some better state, might together with his Chaplaine there breath and rest themselues from those calamities wherewith they had beene long afflicted, in like sorte as heretofore the Bishop of Hertford had done, who was honourably intertained there the space almost of twenty yeers together.

11 Anianus or Eneon Archdeacon of Anglesey, was restored to his temporalties, December 12. Henry 3. 52. He did his homage with the Nobles of Wales vnto Edward of Caernaruan Prince of Wales at Chester, the twenty eight of April. 1300.

12 Caducanus was Bishop of Bangor, the yeare 1306.

13 Gruffin was cons. 1306.

14 Lewes. 1320.

15 Matthew, 1334. Hee died the twenty fift of April, 1357.

16 Thomas de Ringstead an Oxford man, had the iurisdiction

diction of Bangor, committed vnto him Decemb. 16. 1357 was consecrate Aug. 21. following, and died in the house of the Friers Preachers at Shrewsbury, Jan. 8. 1565. I haue seene the copy of his will, wherein he gaue vnto the Friery of Huntingdon, 10. pound, wishing hee might bee buried there as his Father and Mother had beene before him. Moreouer hee gaue toward the building of his Cathedrall Church a hundred pound, to buy copes and vestments in poor Parishes where they were wanting 40. pound, and to poore Scholers a hundred pound, appointing in any wise that an Englishman should be the distributer of all these monies. And then amongst diuers small summes he also bequeathed 20. pound vnto the Vniuersity of Cambridge to bee kept in a chest, that any Scholler vpon a sufficient pawne might borrow of the same ten shillings.

10 Geruasius de Castro, a Fryer preacher, and Doctor of Diuinity receiued the iurisdiction of Bangor Febr. 26. 1366. and was afterward consecrate at Rome. His will beares date Sept. 24. 1370.

18 Howell was constituted Bishop of Bangor in the moneth of Jan 1370. and died in the beginning of February the yeare following, as I find in the records of W. Wittlesey Archb. of Canterbury where also it is to be obserued, that Geruasius is called his last predecessor. Yet some notes that I haue seene, place betweene Geruasius and this Howell one Auxanus, whom vpon so good authoritie I haue thought fitt to omit.

19 Iohn Gilbert a Frier preacher succeded, and the yeere 1374. was translated to Hereford, after that to S. Dauids.

20. Iohn, called Episcopus Clouensis which is a Bishopricke in Ireland in the Prouince of Cassills) was translated to Bangor by a bull bearing date 6. Nou. Iul, 1376.

21 Iohn Swaffham a Carmelite or Charterhouse Monk of Lynn brought vp in Cambridge (as Bale saith) was appointed Bishop by Pope Greg. 11. who died 1378. so it seemeth this and the former Iohn should be one man.

22 Richard Yong became Bishop of Bangor 1400. and being prisoner (vpon what occasion I discerne not) was tran,

tranſlated to Rocheſter by a bull dated 3. Id. Novemb 1404.

23 Lewes he ſate Biſhop of Bango; a little while and was tranſlated to ſome other place, but whether I finde not. The yeare 1408. the Biſhop of Bango; (ſaith T. Walſ.) was taken priſoner in the battell in which the Earle of Northumberland and the Lord Bardolf were ſlaine: But hee was pardoned by the King, becauſe hee bare no weapon againſt him; I aſſure my ſelfe this Lewis was the man, and that the Pope preferring him from the hall to the kitchin, tranſlated him to ſome ſhadow of a Biſhoprick, in like fauour as hee did Thomas Markes Biſhoppe of Carlile ſome three yeares before, at the requeſt of King Henry the fourth.

24 Bennet Nichols Bacheler of Law, and Parſon of Stapleb;idge in the Dioceſſe of Salisbury, was conſecrate 1408. and tranſlated to Saint Dauids, December 15. 1417.

26 William Barrow Doctor of Law, and Cannon of Lincolne, became Biſhop of Bango; the yeare 1418. and was tranſlated to Carlile 1423.

26 Nicolas, is named for the next Succeſſor. Howbeit I finde by a record in the Tower that Iohn Canon of Chicheſter was appointed to this See then void by the tranſlation of William Barrow, and his temporalties reſtored Jan. 15. 1424.

28 Thomas Cherroton, 1456.

29 Iohn Stanbery a Carmelite conſecrated, 1448. was tranſlated to Hereford, 1452. See Hereford.

30 Iames called Epiſcopus Achadenſis ſucceeded. He died in Sept. Edw. 4. 4.

31 Thomas Ednan, 1464.

32 Henry Deane Abbot of Lanthony conſecrate 1496. tranſlated to Salisbury, 1500. and after to Canterbury. A great benefactor to this Church, whereof ſee more in Canterbury.

33 Thomas Pigot 1500. Hee died the 15. of Auguſt, 1504.

34 Iohn

34 Iohn Penny Doctor of Law, 1504. He was translated to Carlile, 1509.

35. Thomas Skeuington was consecrate June 17. 1509 He built all the Cathedrall Church from the Quire downewards (excepting that the two sides were partly standing.) So a writing vpon the out side of the Steple witnesseth. He died before he had finished the Tower, but take order his executors should doe it, who notwithstanding builte it not so high as was by him intended, as by the foundation it may partly appeare.

Iohn Capon, alias Salcot Doctor of Law, and late Abbot of Hyde, was consecrate at Croydon, April 19. 1534. & translated to Salisbury Aug. 14. 1539.

37 Iohn Byrde a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, and Prouinciall of the Carmelites, was first Bishop of Ossery in Ireland, translated to Bangor the third of September, 1531. and two yeares after to Chester. See Chester.

38 Arthur Bulkley Doctor of law, was confirmed Bishop of Bangor, the twentieth of December, 1541. This man solde away fiue fairebelles out of the Steple of his cathedrall Church. And it is certainely reported that going to the sea side to see them shipped, hee had not set three steppes of his way homeward before he was stricken with blindnesse, so that hee neuer saw after.

39 William Glyn Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes fellow of Queenes Colledge in Cambridge, was consecrate 1555. He died in the last yeare of Q. Mary.

40 Rowland Mericke Doctor of Law, and sometimes principall of New Inne in Oxford, was consecrate the 21 of December, 1559. He was father to Sir Gelly Mericke, that was executed for matters concerning the Earle of Esser, anno 1600.

41 Nicholas Robinson Doctor of Diuinity in Cambridge, was consecrate the twentieth of October 1566.

42 Hugh Bellot Doctor of Diuinity, was consecrate Jan. 25. 1585. and translated to Chester 1595.

43 Richard Vaughan Doctor of Diuinity, consecrate Jan. 25. 1595. was translated likewise to Chester, 1597.

and

and thence to London, 1605. in January.

44 Henry Rowlands was consecrate the twelfth of November 1598. He bestowed of his owne charge 5. belles, vpon his Cathedrall Church, in stead of those that were solde away by Bishop Buckley. The biggest of them cost a hundred pound. He also gaue two Fellowships vnto Iesus College in Oxford.

The Bishopricke is valued in the Exchequer at a hundred thirty two pound, sixeteene shillinges foure pence ob. and paide to the Pope for income, onely 126. ducats.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF S. ASAPH.

Kentigern.

ABout the yeare of our Lord 560. one Kentigernus Bishop of Glascow in Scotland, being driuen out of his owne Country, found meanes to erect a Monastery for himselfe and his company, betweene the riuers of Elwyd and Elwy: where in processe of time hauing builded a Church and some other edifices fitte for his intertainement, there flocked vnto him such multitudes of people, as the number of his Monkes at last amounted vnto no lesse then 660. whereof it is said hee appointed 300. that were vtterly vnlearned to tillage and husbandry abroad; other 300. he imployed in sundry kind of labours and handy works within the Monastery at home: and the rest being diuided into companies, attended the seruice of God in the Church in such sort, as day and night perpetually seruice was there continued, some while by some, and otherwhile by other, according to an order by him established and set downe. His Church was first built of timber, and after of stone, not without some resi-

stance

tance of Malgo or Maglocunus a Britith king dwelling then at Deganwy about a dozen mile from thence, who by meanes at last was so well appeased, as he was content to allow the same Church to be an Episcopall See, and moreouer to bestow vpon it diuers Lordships, Mannors, immunities and priuiledges. The Bishop of this See was then called Elguensis, Elwensis and Lanalwensis of the River Elwy neere which it standeth, and this Kentigerne became the first Bishop of the same. He is said to bee the sonne of Thames that was daughter to Loth King of the Picts: who his father should be was neuer knowne: and many ignorant people there were in old time, perswaded, hee was conceaued and borne of his mother being a pure Virgine. How long he gouerned this See it appeareth not. Hauing continued here some good number of yeres, he was called home into Scotland, whereupon hee gaue ouer this Bishopricke vnto a Disciple of his named Asaph, and returned to his first charge, in which he liued so long, that his age (if wee may beleeue it) amounted vnto 185. yeares. So our Histories report of him. This Bishopricke although it were alwayes poore in respect of other (Giraldus anno 1188. calleth it pauperculam sedem Lanelwensem) yet about the time of King Edward the second Edward the second, there were 5. capitall or mansion houses belonging to it, in which the Bishops vsed to reside, viz. Lanelwy, Altmaliden, Landegla, Nauuerg, and Saint Martins, of all which there remayneth vnto them in these dayes Lanelwy onely. For the rest and other lands and Mannours a small rent is payde. As for the Church, it was often burnt and spoyled, together with the houses of the Bishop and Canons, by reason of the continuall wars, that were betweene the kings of England and Princes of Wales, who alwayes dwelled neere this place. But the greatest hauocke of all was made by Owen Glindower in the raigne of King Henry the fourth, since which time the Canons houses were neuer repayred.

2. Saint

2 Saint Assaph.

Assaph. Of Assaph that succæded Kentigern, the Cathedrall Church was euer after, euen to this day called Ecclesia Assaphiensis. He was a man of great vertue and learning. Bale out of Capgraue reporteth, this saying would bee often in his mouth, Quicunque verbo Dei aduersantur, saluti hominum inuident. He writ Ordinationem Ecclesiæ suæ, and the life of his Master Kentigerne: what time hee sate, & when he died, appeareth not, no nor who succæded him for many hundred yeares after. And in deed it seemeth that for a long time this had no Bishoppe. For H. Huntingdon who writ about the yeare 1150. maketh mention of three Bishoprickes onely, Saint Dauids, Bangor and Landaffe, the Bishoppe whereof he calleth Bishop of Glamorgan.

Galfridus. The next I finde any mention of is Galfridus, surnamed of some Arthurus (happily of his father, peraduenture because he writ so much of that famous King Arthur, which is the opinion of many) but commonly called Galfridus Monumensis, for that (as I suppose) hee was borne at Monmouth of a Benedictine Monke, he became Bishoppe of S. Assaph, the yeare 1151. He it is that writ in Latine the British story from Brute downeward, deliuered heretofore from hand to hand, partly by tradition, partly by the songs and verses of the Bardi, neuer written before, in such sort at least wise, as the publike notice was taken of it. What time this man died, or what became of him afterward I cannot for certaine deliuer: but I finde a report that he should die Bishop of Saint Assaph. anno 1165 which appeareth to be vntrue by the testimony of an old Chronicle mentioned by Bale in the appendix of his life, affirming that the said Monumethensis writ a history of his owne times, the yeare 1170. Againe, Roger Houeden in his report of the yeare 1175. p. 311. declareth that in a Conuocation then holde at Westminster, the Clergy of the Dioces of Saint Assaph, besought the Archbishop of Canterbury, hee would require Godfridus their Bishop

Bishoppe (Godfridus, and Galfridus are often vsurped the one for the other) in vi obedientiæ, to return home to his Bishopricke, or else to resigne and forsake the same. For hee being compelled, paupertate & infestatione Wallensium (saith he) to leaue the Country, found gratious and honourable intertainement at the hand of K. Henry the 2. who permitted him to receiue the fruites of the Abbotship of Abingdon then void. In regard whereof, when the Archbishop pressed him to condiscend to the reasonable motion of his Clearge, he was content to giue ouer his Bishoprick, in hope to retaine his Abbotship still. But therein hee was deceiued: for whether it were that the King intending the Abbey to another, directed his Clearge at first to this course, so thinking to bound him thence, and driue him home to his Bishoprick, or else that he suffered him to hold the Abbotship onely vpon hope it should be an encouragement vnto him to do him faith full seruice at his returne into Wales: No sooner had hee forgone the one by deliuering vp his Ring and Crosier to the Arch. but he presently thrust him out of the other also, by putting in a new Abbot. Now whether this man so resigning, and called by Houeden Godfridus be not mistaken for Galfridus before mentioned, I may not take vpon me to define; but I thinke rather yea, then otherwise. Ponticus Virunnius, deliuereth of this Galfridus, (qua fide multa alia) that he was forsooth, Cardinalis & Britaniæ per plures annos gubernator generalis, apud Robertum Regem ipsius, whether euer he were a Cardinall or no I know not; Ciaconius (who takes vpon him to write the liues of all our Roman Cardinals) affirmes it; and hee cites for his Authors in that behalfe, Leland, Io. Rossus and Bostonus Buriensis: But sure it was not the Popes fashion in those daies to fetch his Cardinels so far off, or to prefer vnto those places any but such as had spent much time in or neere to the Court of Rome. And if this report should be true, much I should marnell, that none of the writers of those times should mention the same. Euen so true vndoubtedly it was, as that one Robert was sometimes king of this realme, and that the same Galfridus was the Dominus fac-totum vnder him.

Adam. After Galfridus it is ſaide that Guliclmus Newbrigenſis (whom many doe call Guliclmus paruus, and the Britons Guillim Bach, becauſe belike he was a man of a low ſtature) was an earneſt ſuiter to bee Biſhop of Saint Aſaph, but had therepulſe, and moreouer found in the Country ſame rough entertainment at the hands of Dauid, ſonne to Owen Guyneth, that was then Prince of Wales. Hee it is, that writing an hiſtory of Engliſh matters falling out in his time: in the preface of the ſame, inueigheth bitterly againſt the forenamed Galfridus, as author of a worke fraught altogether with lies and falſhood, and moreouer in the proceſſe of his ſtory vſeth many reprochfull and vnſeemely ſpeeches of the Welch, whereunto ſome ſuppoſe hee was the rather prouoked by the euil welcom he found in Wales: whereas contrariwiſe it may be, his writing prouoked the Welch to that kind of vſage; Howſoeuer it fell out, ſure it is, hee miſſed in his footing; as alſo, that ſone after the reſignation of the forenamed, whether Galfridus or Godfridus, one Adam a Welchman was appointed vnto this Biſhoprick by the King; the which Adam died at Oxford, the yeare 1180. and was buried in the Abbey of Oſeney.

Reynerus. It ſéemeth then that one Reynerus ſucceeded. For in the yeare 1188. at which time Baldwyn Archbiſhop of Canterbury viſited all Wales. Hee was Biſhop (as Giraldus teſtifieth) who alſo reporteth of him, that before the comming of the ſaid Archbiſhop, he perſwaded many of his Dioceſſe to take on them the Croſſe, to fight againſt the Saracens. This Biſhop had a houſe at or néere vnto Oſweſtry (of olde called Oſwaldceſtre) where he much reſided. Hee beſtowed all the tithe hay and corne of Blanch Monaſtery and the Chappells thereunto belonging (wherewith were wont to bee maintained 12. ſecular Prieſts, that for the moſt part had their lawfull wiues) vpon the Monks of Shrewſbury, e by the Popes authority expelled the ſaid ſeculars. Hee gaue alſo halfe the tythes of Wyerham to the Abbey of Llangweſt, commonly called Vallecrucis, which in an. 1100. was founded by Madog ap Gryffith L. of Bromfield. Hee liued till the yeare 1220. but how much longer I find not.

The

The yeare 1232. one Abraham died Bishop of this Church. Hee confirmed the graunt of his predecessor vppon halfe the tythes of Wyeram, and moreouer bestowed vpon the saide Abbey of Valle Crucis, the other halfe also, anno 1227. Abraham.

The yeare 1235. Howel de Edneuet a Fryer, became Bishoppe of Saint Asaph. In the yeare 1239. hee gaue to the Nunnes of Llanligan in Powys land, the tythe of the Rectory of Llanuayre in Caereinion, hee impropried also Langollen vnto the Abbey of Valley Crucis anno 1236. and the Rectory of Lanasaph, vnto the fabrike of the Cathedrall Church. Anno 1247. hee died at Dissord, and was there buried. Howell ap Edneuet.

Anyanus was consecrate 1248. Hee ended a great controuersie betweene Richard Bishop of Bangor, and Lleolin ap Gryffiyth Prince of Wales, The agreement beareth date at Rhydyrarw, anno 1261. Hee impropriated to the Nuns of Llanligan the Rectory of Llanllwghayarn, ann. 1263. and anno 1265. the Rectory of Abertew to the Abbey of Pole. He sate 17. or 18. yeares. Anianus 1

After him the See was voide two yeares. Then succeeded an other of the same name, Anan de Schonaw a Dominican Frier, called commonly y braud du o Nanny. Anian the blacke Frier of Maney, who was consecrate in the church of Saint Mary Overies, in October 1268. and attended K. Edward the first in his voyage out of the holy land, as Bale supposeth, and was his Confessor. To him and his Successors, Iohn Fitzallen Earle of Arundel, gaue certaine lands at S. Martins to the value of 100. acres & somwhat more, paying therefore yearely for euer one paire of guilt spurs at midsommer, with condition it should not bee lawfull for the Bishop or his successors to alienate the same, that graunt bare date apud Album Monasterium in crastino Paschæ 1271. & was afterward confirmed by Richard the sonne of the saide Iohn Fitzallen, who also gaue 44. acres of land more, together with the scite of the manner and a house to the same be- Anianus 2.

longing. Betweene this Bishop and the Abbot of Dolop there was much contention, and a long suite at Rome about the placing of a Vicar in Blanch-Monastery (the tithe whereof his predecessor had given to the said Abbot.) The issue thereof was, that the Abbot, for the quiet enioying of his tithes, was faine to passe all his lands in S. Martins vnto the Bishop. The like controuersie fell out betweene him and the Abbey of Valle Crucis concerning the Vicarages of Llangollen, Wyerham, Ruabon, Chirke, Llansantffraid and Llandegla, the patronage of all which Churches by sentence of the Officiall of Canterbury, and the Abbot of Talleleche the Popes Delegates, was adiudged vnto the Bishop and his Successors. He gaue two third parts of the tithe of Brineglwis to Valle Crucis: In regard whereof Llandegla was wholly restored to his patronage, in a suit against Thomas Cantilupe Bishop of Hereford, concerning the iurisdiction of the Territory of Horddor, hee had not so good successe as in the former. The said Thomas dying, Richard de Swinfield his next successor was content to compromit this matter to the arbitrement of Richard Bishop of London, who awarded the iurisdiction to Hereford, and the Bishops of Hereford to this day do hold the same. To this Bishop and his Successors for euer, Gruffith Vaughan ap Gruffith ap Madoc Lord of Yale, gaue the Lordship and Mannour of Llandegla. anno 1278. Hee the saide Anian was once minded to translate his Episcopall See from Lanelwy to Ruthlan (which is two miles off) in regard that Lanelwy was but a Countery village, where the Canons could not dwell in any safety, by reason of the continuall warres. King Edward the first promised ground to build a Church vpon there, and a thousand Markes toward the charges of building. And letters were written to Pope Martyn the fourth, the yeare 1485. to craue his licence for this translation. What should be the impediment and let of proceeding according to this proiect, I cannot ghesse, except happily the Popes death, who deceased 1286. As for the Bishoppe he died the yeare of our Lorde 1292.

Llewelin

Llewelin ap Llewelin ap Yuyr, otherwise called Llewelin de Bromfeild, a Canon of Saint Asaph succeeded him, and was consecrate in Summer 1293. anno 1310. he gaue foure parts of the tythe of Lanelwy to the 4. Vicars Choral, for serving of the Cure infra 4. cruces, which so remaineth yet impropried the rectories of Lanssilin and Ruthlan to the Chapter, or rather confirmed and renued the impropriation thereof made by his predecessor Anian, for that the writings containing the grant thereof were lost in time of the warres, as were also they that concerned Lanasaph, made for the fabrike of the Church, which hee likewise renued, in lieu thereof, making the portion of Corwen (which before was belonging to the fabrike) presentatiue. He made ordinances for singing, and other seruice of the Church, that yet stand in force. Hauing obtained licence of King Edward the 1. by his grant bearing date, October 12. an. regni sui, 22. to make his will, hee bequeathed much plate, bookes and ornaments to his Church, to the Canons, and to his Chaplaines, assigning also good Legacies to his seruants and other friends. Some after which he died, to wit, the yeare 1313. Ll. ap Llap Yuyr.

Dauid ap Blethin had the Kings royall assent vnto his election, the yeare 1314. yet it seemes hee was not consecrate till the yeare 1319. and that hee died about Michaelmasse, Edward 3. 19. For I finde that October 9. the yeare the King writ his letter to the Deane and Chapter of Saint Asaph, earnestly requiring them to elect for their Bishoppe, one Iohn of Lincolne a Frier Preacher, and Confessor to the Earle of Warrien. D. ap Blethin

I finde reported in the Chronicle of Wales, that one Ephraim should die Bishoppe of Lanelwy the yeare 1332. If any such were about this time, it must needes bee somewhat later, I ghesse it might be mistaken for 1352. Ephraim

It appeareth then by a Record in the Tower, the first yeare of Richard the second, that one Henry was Bishop of Saint Asaph in the time of Edward the third, and it Henry.

ſæmeth hee ſhould bee next predeceſſor to Iohn Treuor that followeth.

Io. Treuor. The ſaid Ephraim and Henry (if there places bee not miſtaken) ſate ſo ſhort a time, as they were not thought worthy the mentioning. For I finde in the Regiſter of Simon Iſlip Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the examination of a witneſſe taken in April 1357. where it is affirmed by one that toke vpon him to know all the Biſhops of Saint Aſaph for a long time, how that Eynion Biſhoppe of Saint Aſaph died about three ſcore yeeres then paſt, that Llewelin ſucceeded him, then Dauid, Iohn Treuaur, by whoſe death (ſayeth hee) the Biſhoprick aforeſaid is now void. And true it is, that the yeare 1356, he died.

Ll. ap. Madoc. Llewelin ap Madoc ap Elis was appointed to this Biſhoprick by Pope Innocent 6. at Auinib in July, 1357. and died inteſtate, 1375. For I finde the adminiſtration of his goods granted 8. Calend. Iun. 1376.

William de Spridlington. William de Spridlington Deane of Saint Aſaph, was conſecrate May 25. 1376. Before the time of this Biſhop, the tenants of the Lordſhippe of Lanelwy were to finde fiue labourers euery working day in the yeare to worke in the quarry, called y Garreg goch (the red rocke) or ſuch other works as they ſhould bee appointed to, eſpecially for the Cathedrall Church, and for euery default to pay foure pence to the vſe of the ſaid Church. But now vpon pretence that the Tenants were become fewer and poorer then they had beene, and that the ſayd ſeruice and worke was not ſo needefull as in times paſt: This Biſhoppe conſented that in lieu of all that ſeruice, onely ten markes yearely ſhould bee accepted. This rent to this day is called ardreth y garreg goch, the rent of the redde rocke. But by what means I know not, it is now fallen from 10. marks to 10. Nobles. He died at Altmeledin in the ninth of April, 1382.

Lau. Child. Laurence Childe a Monke of the Abbey of Battle, licentiate

ventiate of the Canon Law, ſucceded in the month of Auguſt following. He died September 20. 1389.

Alexander Bach a Fryer Preacher, and Doctor of Diuinity, had the iuriſdiction committed vnto him as Biſhop, Aprill 6. 1390. Alex. Bach.

October 15. 1395. a ſecond Iohn Treuaur had the iuriſdiction committed vnto him. He pronounced the ſentence for the depoſing of King Richard the ſecond, and was ſent Ambaſſadour into Spaine, to ſhew the King there the rightfulneſſe of King Henry the fourth his title to the Crowne of England. Some after his returne, to wit, the yeare 1404. he reuolted from the ſaid kings obedience, and betooke him vnto the party of Owen Glendowr. Stow ſaith, this man was Biſhop of S. Danids, which cannot be. For certaine it is, that Guido de Mona was then Biſhoppe of Saint Danids. And theſe things that I haue ſet downe concerning him, are deliuered of him by the name of Iohn Treuor Biſhop of S. Aſaph, in Th. Walſingham and others. The yeare 1406. it ſeemes he died. For at that time (as I finde) the See was voyd. I. Treuor 2.

One Robert was conſecrate at Lincolne by Tho. Arundell Archbiſhop of Canterbury, June 28. 14 11. May. 26. 1433. the See (as I finde was voyd by his death. Robert.

Iohn Lowe Doctor of Diuinity an Eremite Frier, was by King Henry the firſt preferred to this See, and that before the yeare 1439. The yeare 1443. he was tranſlated to Rocheſter. Ioh. Lowe.

Raynold Peacocke Doctor of Diuinity, was conſecrate the 14. of June, 1444 at Croydon, and tranſlated to Chicheſter 1450. Rayn: Peacocke.

Thomas ſucceded the ſame yeare, the twenty ſeuen of January, 1461. and the twenty eight of January the See was void. Thomas.

R. Redman. Richard Redman was Bishop of Saint Asaph, 1485. (How long sooner I know not) and translated to Exeter, 1495. It seemeth hee did much repayre the Cathedrall Church of Saint Asaph, heeretofore burnt and spoyled by Owen Glendowre. His armes stryken diuers parts of the Church, (as vpon his Skouer the quier doze, and in the East windoww may seeme in my iudgement to import so much)

D. ap Owen. Dauid ap Owen, first Abbot of Strat-Marchell, and after that of Conway (a very bountifull and liberall man) was consecrate the yeare 1503. and died in the beginning of Februarie, 1512. The Bishops house at Saint Asaph burnt downe to the ground by Owen Glendowre, hee built in such sort as now it standeth.

Edm. Brikhead. Edmund Brikhead a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, was consecrate May 29. 1513. and died about the beginning of Aprill, 1518.

H. Standish. Henry Standish a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, was consecrate at Oxford, July 11. 1519. and sate about fiue-teene yeares.

W. Barlow. William Barlow Doctor of Diuinity, Prior of the Canons regular at Bisham, consecrate Feb. the 22. 1535. was translated to Saint Dauids in Aprill. 1536. afterwardes to Bathe and Welles, and lastly died Bishop of Chichester.

R. Parfew. Robert Parfew, alias Warbnigton, or rather Warton Bacheler of Diuinity, and Abbot of Bermondsey, a Cambridge man, was consecrate July 2. 1536. at Lambith, and held the sayd Abbotship in Commendam. Hee dwelt much at Denbigh, sometimes at Wzerham, seldome or neuer at Saint Asaph, and kept so great a house and retinue, that he was faine to set out in long Leases all the lands belonging to the Bishoprick, to the great impouerishment of the same. Hauing sate 18. yeares, anno 1554. by Quéene Mary translated to Hereford.

Tho.

Thomas Goldwell was conſ. about the beginning of Dec. 1555. and about Midſommer 1559. being the firſt yeer of Q. Elizabeth, ſodenly he left his Biſhopricke & ſecretly conueied himſelfe beyond ſea. He died at Rome about 20. yeers after. Magno conatu magnas nugas. With great ſuit he obtained of the Pope for a great fauour an enlargement of the patent for pilgrimage and offering to S. Winefrides well in Flintſhire. T. Goldwel

Richard Dauies liued beyond the ſeas in Q. Maries daies, returning into England primo Eliz. Jan. 21. 1559. he was conſ. B. of S. Aſaph, and May 21. 1561. was tranſlated to S. Dauids. Ric. Dauies

Thomas Dauies Doctor of Law a Cambridge man was conſ. the ſame yeere, ſate 12. yeeres, and died ſome after Michaelmaſſe 1573. Th. Dauies

William Hughes Doctor of Diuinity was conſ. Dece. 13. 1573. and died Nou. 18. 1600. William Hughes.

William Morgan Doctor of diuinity conſ. Biſhop of Landaff. July 20. 1595. was tranſ. to S. Aſaph, Sep. 17. 1601. He died Sept. 10. 1604. He it was that firſt tranſlated the Bible into the Welch tongue. W. Morgã.

Richard Parry Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Bangor was conſ. Dec. 1604. Ric. Parry.

This Biſhopricke is valued in the Exchequer at 131. pound, 16. ſhillings, foure pence ob. and paid to the Pope for income, onely 126. ducats.

THE

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORKE.

1. Paulinus.

625. NOt to say any thing of the manifold Testimonies of very credible authors who witnesse, that the Faith of Christ was receiued in diuers particular places of this Iland presently after the ascension of Christ, or at least while the Apostles yet liued; it cannot be denied, but Eleutherius Bishop of Rome at the request of Lucius then K. of Britaine, sent Damianus, Faganus and other learned Preachers to sow the seede of the Gospell here, about the yeare of our Lord 180. And it should seeme (which our histories also witnesse,) that God so farre forth blessed their labours, that they not onely conuerted many to the faith of Christ themselues, but also left a posterity of other, which with like painefulnesse continued the same doctrin in this Iland, till by diuers tyrants, they were in diuers places oppressed and consumed. Notwithstanding whether it were that the Church by them planted had many notable wanes and intermissions, or rather eclipses, in which the

the light of heauenly doctrine was altogether darkened by great perſecution, and ſo no Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory preſerued; or whether the ſame being preſerued, was deſtroied by perſecutors, ſcarcely any mention remaineth of any of their Biſhops. Onely of London, there are remembred 15. Archbiſhops, and of Yorke 4. The firſt of theſe, and the firſt Archbiſhop that euer Yorke had, our hiſtories ſay was one named Sampſon, appointed by the foreſaid king Lucius, the verity whereof I cannot but ſuſpect in regard of the name. For I finde not that the names of the old Hebrewes or Chriſtian Saints were yet in vſe. It is then alſo reported that Conſtantius Chlorus the Emperour appointed Taurinus Biſhop of Eureux to be Archbiſhop there, as alſo that King Arthur made choice of one Pyrannus; and laſtly that Tadiacus was the laſt Archbiſhop before the comming of the Saxons. Whe they had gotten poſſeſſion of this Realme, the Britons (that were the old inhabitants) being driuen into a corner thereof (Wales and Cornewal) the reſt of England was without any knowledge or inkling of the Goſpell, vntill the comming of Saint Auguſtine. And after him a great while the North parts of this realme remained in the darkneſſe of their wonted ignorance, till God looking vpon them with the eye of his mercy, gaue this occaſion of their conuerſion. Edwyn King of Northumberland, was very deſirous to marry Edilburge the daughter of Eabald king of Kent. She being not onely a Chriſtian, but a very vertuous Lady; vtterly refuſed to match with him ſo long as he was a Pagan, but ſignified, that vpon condition hee would promiſe to become a Chriſtian, ſhee would accept him for her husband. He anſwered, he could be very well content to do nothing in prejudice of her faith; and to ſuffer that not onely her ſelfe, but her ſeruants and traine ſhould practiſe what religion they would: And profeſſed with all that if vpon conſideration and conference with wiſe men, Chriſtian religion ſhold ſeem more holy and worthier of God then his owne, he would not refuſe to embrace the ſame. Vpon theſe conditions Edilburge was ſent vnto him to be his Queene. And leaſt by keeping company with the Heathen people, ſhe and thoſe that went with her might in time be defiled with their Paganiſme; it was thought conuenient to

ſend

ſend ſome learned and Godly man with her, that might not only inſtruct and admoniſh them daily, but alſo miniſter the Sacraments vnto them, yea, and preach the Goſpell vnto Infidels. Paulinus a reuerend man was made choice of, whō they thought good to conſecrate Archbiſhop of Yorke, which was done by Iuſtus Archbiſhop of Canterbury the 21. day of July, in the yeare of our Lord 625. as ſome account, 622. He mindful of his vocation, as ſoone as he came into the coūtry, laboured diligently to winne ſoules vnto Chriſt, but without any profit at all a great while:

Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis.

So long as the King remained obſtinate, little good was to be done with the reſt of the people. Him therefore he often exhorted to embrace Chriſt; and prꝛeuailed at laſt ſo farre with him, as hee promiſed to doe it, if it might pleaſe God to ſend him victory againſt Guichelm King of the Weſt-Saxons, that had conſpired his death. This victory beeing obtained accoꝛding to his deſire; He yet kept not promiſe, but delayed the matter, vnder pretence of perſwading his Nobles firſt to bee content therewith; And longer ſtill hee would haue delayed it, had not God by Paulinus put him in minde of a viſion, hee had ſeene long ſince (as Beda repoꝛteth) and it is this. Elfridus that raigned ouer the Northumbers next beſoꝛe him, ſought nothing moꝛe then the death of this Edwin, to whom indeede the Crowne of right appertained. Hee therefoꝛe flying from his enemy, ranged vp and downe in many Countries, and that in the moſt ſecret manner hee might, till at laſt hee came vnto Redwald King of the Eaſt-Angles, humbly beſeeching him that hee would ſaue his life by ſhielding him from Edilfrid his cruell enemy. The king bid him welcom, and promiſed to fulfill his requeſt. Notwithſtanding which his promiſe, being offered a great ſumme of money by Edilfrid to betray him, and threatened with warre, if hee condeſcended not vnto him; he yeelded at laſt, and determined to gratifie him therein, though contrary to his woꝛd and faith giuen. This reſolution of the Kings being vnderſtood by a companion of Edwins, he called him out of his bed late in the night, told him how the woꝛld went, and bid him ſhift foꝛ himſelfe; whereunto hee

anſwered

answered courageously, that for his part hee would not first breake with the king; if the king esteemed so little of his honour as to sell it for money, better it was for him to dye by the appointment of him that hee knew loued him (though hee loued money better) than by the appointment of his deadly enemy, whom by flying he well saw he could no longer auoid. Hereupon his companion departed from him, leauing him very pensiue, sitting without doore vpon a stone. Soone after hee was gone, Edwyn espied one comming toward him that he knew not, who demanding of him why he sate there at that time of the night, other men being asleepe? What is that vnto you (saith Edwyn whether I spend the night within doore or without? Hereunto the other answered, thinke not my friend that I am ignorant of thy sadnesse, & the cause of thy present griefe, I know them very well: But tell me (quoth hee) what reward wouldest thou giue vnto him that should ridde thee of all this care and trouble, and perswade Redwald neither to hurt thee himselfe, nor to suffer other to doe it? When he promised to do any thing in the world that lay in his power to performe, the other added; what if hee should also promise thee the kingdome due vnto thee, and the ouerthrow of thine enemies that seeke thy life; yea and moreouer that thou shalt be the mightiest king, not onely of all thy progenitors, but of all the Saxons that euer were in this Iland? Hereunto he answered in effect as before, hee would doe his best to requite so great a benefit. Why then (quoth the other, and withall laid his hand vpon Edwyns head) when all these things shall come to passe, and that thou shalt be shewed a more excellent way to direct the course and maner of thy life, than euer was imparted vnto any of thy predecessors; Remember by this token (of laying my hand on thy head) to follow without delay the directions that shall bee giuen thee. This hauing saide, hee vanished away to the great wonder and astonishment of Edwyn, who had not sate there long, but his companion before mentioned, came running foorth vnto him with great ioy, and told him that Redwald by the perswasion of the Queene had altered his determination, and was resolued (whatsoeuer came of it) to stand to his word, and to be true vnto him. To make short, God so moued his

heart

heart that he was not only content to defend Edwyn as heretofore; but also gathered suddenly a great army, and going in person against Edilfrid, he ouercame and slue him in the field: whereby it came to passe, that Edwyn with one consent of all his subiects was made king. Now this vision (saith Beda) God reuealed vnto Paulinus the Archbishop, who comming vnto Edwyn the king, at a time when he chanced to sit alone, deliberating with himselfe what religion it were best to follow; hee stept vnto him, and laying his right hand vpon his head, asked him if he knew that token? Presently the king forgetting all Princely maiesty, fell downe trembling at poore Paulinus feet, and said he knew it very well, in so much as, hereafter hee would follow his direction (for matters of Religion) in all things. The King beeing thus wonne vnto Christ, and hauing receiued his badge and cognisance by Baptisme; the rest of the nobility first, and then the commonalty gaue diligent eare vnto the Bishops preaching, and were conuerted daily in great numbers. It is said that for 36. daies together Paulinus the Archbishop neuer ceased one moment, but either instructed the people by preaching that flocked continually about him; or else imparted Christ vnto them in Baptisme, which he ministred in the open fields and riuers, Churches being not yet built. King Edwin against the time of his owne Baptisme, had caused a little Church to bee erected of boords and timber in the City of Yorke, & dedicated the same to S. Peter. Afterward hee laid the foundation of a very stately building round about the wooden Church, which (he being taken away by vntimely death) his successor Oswald finished. Sedwall king of Wales, and Penda of Mercia or Mid England came against this good king, and (God in his secret iudgement permitting the same) ouerthrew him in the field and slue him. The Country by reason hereof being full of trouble, Paulinus (that saw he might not with safety abide any longer there) fiue yeares after his comming thither, returned by water into Kent againe, and there was intreated to take on him the gouernment of the See of Rochester then void. Hee sate there 13. yeares, and October 10. 644. was called away to receiue the glorious reward of his blessed labours, 19. yeares, two moneths and 21. daies after his first consecration.

consecration. He was a man of a tall stature (as Beda) defective both in [illegible] a little stooping, blacke-haired, leane-faced, his nose thinne and hooked, of a countenance both terrible and very reverend. He was buried after his death in his Cathedrall Church of Rochester.

2. Cedda.

AFter the departure of Paulinus, the Church of Yorke was twenty (some say thirty) yeares without a Pastor by reason of the continuall warres and other troubles that happened by the persecution of Pagans. Aidanus, Finnanus, Colmanus and Tuda, succeeding one another in the Bishopricke of Lindisfarne, governed all Northumberland as well as they could during the time of this troublesome vacancy. At last Egfrid king of Northumberland appointed one Wilfride vnto the See of Yorke, sending him to Agilbert Bishop of Paris (sometime of Winchester) to receiue consecration of him, where Wilfrid staying very long, and not giuing any hope of speedy returne, the same king enforced Cedda (a very holy man) without all right vnto the same to thrust himselfe in to the place due to Wilfrid. Hauing carefully attended that charge not pertaining to him the space of three yeares, he was admonished by Theodorus Archbishop of Canterbury that he was not rightly and lawfully called to that See, whereupon he presently forsooke it, and was made by meanes of the same Theodorus Bishop of Lichfield. 666

3. Wilfridus.

THis Wilfrid was borne in the North Countrey of meane parentage. The time of his Childhood hee lost in his Fathers house, being vntaught vntill hee was fourteene yeares of age; at what time not sustaining the frowardnes of his stepmother, hee went abroad to seeke his fortune as they say. And first, he light vpon certaine Courtiers that had borne beholding vnto his Father for diuers curtesies. By them he was presented vnto the Queene, as a child for wit and beauty not vnfit to do her seruice; Shee by questioning found the inclina- 666

inclination of the boye, that hee was deſirous to become a Scholler. Therefore ſhee ſent him to one Cedda, that of a Councellor and Chamberlaine to the King, had become a Monke at Lindiſfarne, whether it might not bee the man before mentioned, I diſcerne not. By him he was diligently inſtructed, and being very ſharpe-witted, profited wonderfully vnder him. At that time there was a great contention in the Church about the obſeruation of Eaſter; whereof this youth being deſirous to bee fully informed, determined to goe to Rome, and ſtay there a while. By meanes of Eanfled the K. aforeſaid, and Ercombert K. of Kent, he was furniſhed for this voyage, & ſent along with one or two other. In the way he fell acquainted with Wulfinus Archbiſhop of Lyons, who made very much of him, & ſtayed him with him a time, to the great increaſe of his knowledge. Continuing then no long time at Rome, in his returne homeward, hee was ordered by the Archbiſhop of Lyons aforeſaid, who alſo adopted him to be his ſonne. Hee meant not to haue returned into his owne Countrey, but that this Archbiſhop was taken from him being murthered by Brunechildis the Queene that had cruelly ſlaine 9. other Biſhops before. Preſently vpon his returne home, king Egfrid gaue him a houſe and maintenance, and many noblemen admiring much his learning and eloquence, beſtowed diuers things vpon him; at laſt with great applauſe & liking of al men, he was choſen Biſhop, & ſent into France, where he was conſecrate by 12. other Biſhops: for he refuſed to take conſecration at the hands of the Scottiſh biſhops, that were counted ſchiſmatiques in not agreeing with the church of Rome concerning the time and obſeruation of Eaſter. Beyond the ſeas he ſtayed ſomwhat longer than hee needed, being delighted with the company of many learned men of that country: and when he would haue returned, by tempeſt of weather he was driuen into farre countries, where he wandred a long time. Coming home, and finding another man in his place, hee liued a while a priuate life. In which meanſpace he was often inuited by Wulfher king of Mercelland vnto the Biſhoprick of Lichfield. In the ende Cedda being remoued (as before is ſaid) he ſetled himſelfe at Yorke, and poſſeſſed Cedda to Lichfield. Then, the firſt thing hee went about

about was to finish his Cathedrall Church left vnperfect by Paulinus, and since his departure very much decaied (for the roofe was fallen, and the walles in many places ruinous) this his Church I say hee repaired, and finished, mending the walles, couering it with lead, glasing the windowes, and moreouer beautified the same with many goodly ornaments. He was so greatly beloued of al sorts of people for his gentlenes, affability & liberality, as many men liuing, but more at their death (especially Cleargy men) would put their goods & children into his hands; the one assuring themselues of a faithfull keeper, the other of a discréte and conscionable dispender. Hereby it came to passe that in short time hee became exceeding rich, hauing many seruitors to attend vpon him, and great store of plate, and other houshould-stuffe very sumptuous. The report whereof comming to the eares of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, it put him in minde of the greatnesse of that Diocés and the ability of the Country to maintaine more Bishops. Wherefore hee went about to appoint two or three other Bishops vnder him. Which when Wilfride obstinately refused, and the other ceased not to vrge very earnestly: he appealed vnto the Pope, and went vnto him in person. Some report (I thinke vntruly) that he went about to perswade the Quéene to forsake her husband, and betake her selfe to a monastery: and that the king being greatly displeased herwith, first sought to diminish his authority by making more Bishops, and afterwards made diuers complaints vnto the Pope against him, séeking to haue him deprriued. Whosoeuer caused it, certaine it is, that to the Pope he trauelled. In passing of the Sea, hee was driuen by a contrary winde into Frizia, and staied there all winter preaching the Gospell (neuer heard of in that country before) vnto the king and people, whom before his departure hee conuerted vnto Christ. The Pope was then at the Councell of Constance; where, both by him and his Councell it was ordered, that the state of the Bishoprick of Yorke should not be altered without Wilfrids owne consent. But Egfride the king so fauored Theodores deuise, as Wilfride at his returne perceiued well, he must either yéeld vnto it or forsake the country. Herein me thinks he was to blame: Not induring to take a repulse in a

matter he had trauelled so much in; He rather chose to leaue Bishoprieke, country and all, and to liue in pouerty and exile. He went into Sussex, and there indeauouring to conuert the people of that country vnto the faith of Christ, became their first Bishop, and laid the foundations of a Cathedrall church, the Sée being afterward remoued to Chicester. Sée more hereof in Chicester. After ten yéeres banishment, K. Edfrid dying, Alfrid that succéeded him sent for Wilfride and desired him to returne to this Sée of Yorke: which hee did. But after fiue yéeres, the king fell out with him, and forced him to Rome againe. There purging himselfe of all the accusations laid against him by the king, he obtained the Popes letters in fauour of him; by meanes whereof, and intercession of many friends, with much adoo, at last he was restored once more vnto his first charge; in which after this his last restitution, hee liued peaceably the space of fower yéeres, and died then, being seuenty fiue yéeres of age, October the twelfth the yéere 711. forty fiue yeeres after his first consecration. Hee was buried in the monastery of Rippon which himselfe built: The Church there being fallen downe for want of reparation, Odo Archbishop of Cant. remooued his bones to Cant. about the yéere 940. Many other things are at large reported of him by Beda, lib. 5. cap. 20 Amongst the rest his Epitaph there set downe I thought good to insert.

Wilfridus hic magnus requiescit corpore præsul,
Hanc domino qui aulam ductus pietatis amore
Fecit, & eximio sacrauit nomine Petri,
Cui claues cœli Christus dedit arbiter orbis,
Atque auro actorio deuotus vestijt ostro.
Quinetiam sublime crucis radiante metallo
Hic posuit trophæum, nec non quatuor auro
Scribi Euangelij præcepit in ordine libros,
Ac thecam è rutilo his condignam condidit auro.
Paschalis qui etiam solemnia tempora cursûs
Catholici ad iustum correxit dogma Canonis,
Quem statuere patres, dubioque errore remoto,
Certa suæ genti ostendit moderamina ritûs;
Inque locis istis monachorum examina crebra

Colli-

Colligit, ac monitis cauit quæ regula patrum
Sedulus inſtituit, multiſque domique foriſque,
Iactatus nimium per tempora longa periclis,
Quin decies ternos poſtquam egit epiſcopus annos,
Tranſijt & gaudens cælestia regna petiuit,
Dona Ieſu, Grex vt paſtoris calle ſequatur.

More of this Wilfride in Theodore of Canterbury.

4. Boſa.

After the firſt departure of Wilfrid from Yorke, Theodore proceeding in his intended platforme, diuided his Dioces into 4. placing one Eata at Hagulſtald whom afterward he remoued to Lindiſfarne (another of his new erections) appointing Tumbert to ſucceede him, in the Prouince of the Picts Trumwyn, and laſtly in the ancient See of Yorke Boſa. At the returne of Wilfrid, Boſa was faine to giue place as alſo Iohn that had ſucceeded Eata (dead in the mean time.) Wilfrid being expelled the ſecond time, they were both reſtored.) Before then the ſecond reſtitution of Wilfrid, Boſa died, and Iohn ſucceeded him. This Iohn, Wilfrid would not diſplace but contented himſelfe in his latter time with the gouernment of Hagulſtald. Boſa hath the report of a very meeke and deuout man. He liued ten yeares after his conſecration, and dying, was the firſt Archbiſhop that was buried in Yorke

5 Iohn.

This Iohn (called afterward Saint Iohn of Beuerley,) 687
was a gentleman born of a very good houſe, and brought vp firſt vnder Hilda that famous Abbeſſe, then vnder Theodore the fifth Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who alſo preferred him to the Biſhoprick of Hagulſtald; and was ſometimes a ſtudent in the vniuerſity of Oxford. He alwaies had a reputation of a wonderfull holy man, and Beda reporteth many miracles to bee done by him, lib. 5. cap. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6. as the curing of diuers folkes deſperately ſicke, by prayer; opening the mouth of a dumb man, &c. which things either they were true, or Beda was much to blame: For hee not onely li-

ued in his time and Dioces. But knew him and receiued the order of priesthood at his hand. Waxing very old, and hauing béene a Bishop now 33. yéeres, 8. monethes and 13. dayes, with the consent of his Cleargy, hee resigned and procured another Wilfred his Chaplaine to be consecrate in his roome. After which he liued priuately at Beuerley, in the Colledge there built and founded by himselfe for Priests, & dying the seuenth day of May, the yéere 721. was buried in the Porch of the Church belonging to that Colledge. In a Conuocation held at London the yéere 1416. the foresayd day of his death was appointed to be kept holy day yerly in memorial of him. Amongst many priuiledges granted by diuers kings vnto the Colledge of Beuerley for his sake, it is remembred that king Athelstan made it a Sanctuary, and placed a certaine chayre of stone in the Church there, vpon which hee caused this inscription to be engraued, Hæc sedes lapidea dicitur Freed-stool i. pacis Cathedra ad quam reus fugiendo perueniens, omni modâ habet securitatem. This chaire of stone is called Frédstole, that is the stole of frédome, vnto which who so commeth, hath all manner of security.

6 Wilfridus.

The foresayd Wilfride sate 15. yeers (as some say) others deliuer but 11. and that he died the yére, 731.

7 Egbert.

971 After him succeeded Egbert the brother of K. Eadbert, he sate 36. yeeres, and died Nou. 19. 766. This man by his owne wisedome and the authority of his brother, amended greatly the state of his Church and See: Hee procured the Archiepiscopall pall to bee restored to his Church againe, and erected a famous library in Yorke, (burnt downe to the ground in the time of K. Stephen) which he furnisht plentifully with an infinit number of excellent boks. This Library is honorably mētioned by Flaccus Albinus or Alcuinus (some time képer of the same, but then schoolemaster vnto Charles the

the great) in an Epiſtle to the Church of England in theſe words. Date mihi eruditionis libellos quales in patria mea Anglia per induſtriam magiſtri mei Egberti habui, & remittam vobis aliquos ex pueris noſtris vt excipiant inde neceſſaria & reuehant in Franciam flores Britanniæ, & non ſit tantum in Eboraco hortus concluſus, ſed etiam in Turone emiſſiones Paradiſi, &c. Neither was this man only a fauourer of learning in others, but himſelfe alſo was very learned, and wrote many things, a Catalogue whereof you may ſee in Bale. He was buried at Yorke by his brother the king in the church porch.

2 Cæna, alias Albertus, alias Adelbert.

ALbert, called by Florentius, Cæna, ſate after Egbertus 14. yeares. For he was conſ. together with Alcmund Biſhop of Haguſtald Aprill 24. 767. and died at Cheſter the yeare 781.

9 Eanbaldus.

COEna yet liuing (whether hee reſigned or tooke him to him for a Coadiutor, it appeareth not) Eanbald, being an old man, was conſecrate Archbiſhop, and liued after his conſecration 17 yeares. He died in a monaſtery called Atlete or Edete, the yeare 796. and was buried in his owne Church. 780.

10 Eanbaldus. 2.

ANother Eanbaldus became Archbiſh. after him, a prieſt of the Church of Yorke, and was conſ. in the monaſtery of Socaberg Nou. 19. 797. Before the end of which yeare, he called a Synod or conuocation of his Clergy at Pincauhalch in which hee cauſed diuers things amiſſe to bee reformed. What time he died, or how long he ſate, I find not. One of theſe two (I know not well which) is much commended of Leland and Bale, for a man of great learning and eſtimation. 797.

11 Wulfius.

A Little time Wulfius enioyed his honour, and died the yeare 832.

12 Wimundus.

831 WImundus succéded Wulfius, and ſate 17. yeares. He died (as Matthew Weſtminſter reporteth) the yeare 854.

13 Wilferus.

854 AFter him Wilferus was Archbiſhoppe a long time, 46. yeares and vpwards. The yeare 873. his Dioceſans droue him out of the country together with Egbert their king who went vnto Burrhede King of Mercia, and of him were honourably entertained, till that the yeare following, K. Egbert died, and by the helpe of king Riciſinus his ſucceſſour, Wulferus was called home againe. Hee deceaſed about the yeare of our Lord 900. or as Matthew Weſtminſter hath it (whoſe computation I finde very vncertaine) 895. In his time the Danes made ſuch hauocke in the North countrey, as a great while after the Archbiſhoprick was little worth, and was faine often times to be mended with the Commendam of Worceter.

14 Ethelbald.

895 Then followed theſe: Ethelbalde.

15 Redward.

And after him Redward, whom Stubs calleth Lodeward.

16 Wulſtanus.

16 Wulſtanus.

BY the fauour of K. Athelſtan, Wulſtanus was then pre-ferred to this See: In whoſe time the ſame K. gaue vnto the Church of Yorke Agmundernes which he bought of the Danes. This Biſhop was conuict of a hainous crime forgetting the dutifull affection that he ought to beare vnto Edred his king, if for no other cauſe, yet for Athelſtane his brothers ſake that preferred him; forgetting his oth and allegiance vnto the ſame king being his naturall Prince; yea, forgetting that he was either an Engliſhman or a chriſtian: He was not aſhamed to cleaue vnto the Danes, and fauour them, a heathen people and ſuch as ſought not only to deſtroy his countrey, but alſo to rot out Chriſtian Religion. For this treaſon (deſeruing a thouſand deaths) he was onely committed to priſon the yeare 952. and a yeare after enlarged againe. This is the report of William Malmesbury, Matthew Weſtminſter ſaith, he was puniſhed in this ſort for killing diuers Citizens of Thetford in reuenge of the death of one Adelm an Abbot, whom they had ſlaine and murthered without cauſe: two yeares after his enlargement, he died vpon S. Stephens day, the yére 955. He was buried at a place called Vndalum uére Stanford.

17 Oskitell.

OSkitell then ſucceeded, a man of good life and well learned, who gouerned his See laudably 19 yéres, and died the yeare 971. 955

18 Athelwold.

NExt followed Athelwold, that hauing as it were a taſte onely of this honour, was quickly weary of it, and after a very ſhort time gaue it ouer, chooſing rather to liue obſcurely, ſo he might liue quietly. 972

19 Oſwald.

971. WIthin the compaſſe of one yeare, viz the yeare 971. Yorke had three Archbiſhoppes; Oskitell that died, Athelwold that reſigned, and this Oſwald. Hee was neere of kinne vnto Oskitell his predeceſſor; but neerer vnto Odo Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury, being his brothers ſonne. By his meanes hee was firſt made Canon of Wincheſter, after Deane: for at that time, the Cathedrall Church of Wincheſter had no monks, but maintained a company of ſecular Prieſts, whereof many were married men. Perceiuing the monks only were now in price, and other Clergymen little eſteemed; by the aduice of his Vncle hee left his place in Wincheſter, and trauelled to Floriake in France, where he became a monk. Hauing continued there ſome fiue or ſixe yeares, his vncle writ often very importunately vnto him to come home; but could neuer preuaile, till hee ſent him word of his laſt ſicknelle, whereof ſoone after he died. Oſwald then deſirous to haue ſeene him once more, made haſte into England, but came too late; the olde Archbiſhoppe was dead firſt. Oskitell then his other kinſman gaue him entertainement, till that by the meanes of Saint Dunſtan, he was preferred to the Biſhoprick of Worceter, viz. the yere 960. two yers after his arriuall in England. He built there the church dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, hard by the Church of Saint Peter, and placed monkes in the ſame; to the end that the prieſts of Saint Peters Church being continually diſgraced by the people (that very much reuerenced the monkes) might become a weary of their places. He was not deceiued of his expectation, the people flocked all vnto the monks and left the Prieſts of S Peters alone. Partly for ſhame, & partly for griefe therof (being peraduenture moleſted otherwiſe) the moſt of them departed thence, and the reſt were faine to take coules vnto them & become monks. The See of Yorke being void, K. Edgar carefull to place a fit man in the north country (which was then very rude and barbarous) and thinking none ſo fit as Oſwald, made offer of the ſame vnto him: and when he ſeemed loth to forſake Worceter, was content he ſhould

thould hold both. This man was the firſt founder of the Abbey of Ramſey in the Iſle of Ely, & a very liberall benefactor vnto the Abbey of Florlake where hee was brought vp; A great patrone of Monkes, and a terrible perſecutor of married Priests, whereof there were many in thoſe daies. He died at Worceter ſodenly, hauing waſhed the fete of certaine poore men, (as daily hee accuſtomed) After which kneeling downe to pray, without any ſickneſſe precedent, hee gaue vp the Ghoſt. William Malmsbury (who reporterh this) addeth, that the day before his death, hee tolde diuers of his friends that he ſhould die. He was very learned, & left ſome teſtimonies thereof in writing, not yet periſhed: for the integrity alſo of his life & conuerſation, he was much reuerenced. The greateſt fault I find in him is, that he was very earneſt in ſetting forth that doctrine of Diuels that debarreth men of lawfull marriage. The time of his departure was Februarie 27. an. 992. 32. yeares after his firſt conſecration, when he had enioyed Yorke twenty two yeares. He was buried at Worceter in the church himſelfe had built. Many miracles are reported to haue béne done at his tombe, in regard whereof the poſterity would néedes make him a Saint, and his next Succeſſor beſtowed a coſtly ſhrine vpon him.

20 Aldulfe.

ALdulfe Abbot of Peterborough, ſucceeded Oſwald in both his Sees, viz. of Yorke and Worceter, a holy and reuerend man (ſaith Malmesbury) and one that ſtriued with his predeceſſor in liberality toward the monaſtery of Florlake. He died May 6. 1002. and was buried in Saint Maries Church at Worceter. 993.

21 Wulſtan. 2.

ANother Wulſtan then by the fauour of the King Knute, held alſo both the ſaid Sees of Yorke and Worceter: for which cauſe Malmsbury findeth great fault with him, that in Aldulf and Oſwald liked it well enough. And all the exceptions he takes againſt him is this. That hee was not of ſo ho- 1003.

ly

ly a profession as they; that is, he was not a Monke. Having béene Archbishop 20. yéeres. He died May 28. the yéere 1023. and was buried at Ely.

22 Alfricus Puttoc.

1023 ONe Leoffius then obtained Worceter, Alfricus Puttoc Provost of Winchester being made Archbishop of Yorke. He was very angry with Worceter men, for not admitting him to that See also, which they of his predecessors had held in Commendam before him. And in revenge of this repulse, caused Hardeknute the king (with whom hee could do much.) At a time when they had bin some what backward in payments to bee made unto him, to fire that goodly City. Hee is blamed also for another barbarous part of the same king, that caused the dead body of his owne brother Harold to bee digged up, beheaded, and then cast into the Thames. This they say was done by Alfricus the Archbishops counsell. He bestowed much money upon the College of Beuerley, first in a new and sumptuous shrine for the body of S. Iohn his predecessor, & then in purchasing lands to increase the reuenues thereof, viz. some at Milton, other at Holme, and againe at Fridaikthorp. Moreouer hee built there a high Steple, and furnished it with two great belles, like unto which hee gaue 2. other of the same mould unto Southwell, and two unto Stow. Hee died at Southwell the yéere 1050. and was buried at Peterborough.

23 Kinsius.

1050 A Chaplaine of King Edward the Confessor one Kinsius succeeded Alfrike. Hee built very much at Beuerly, to wit, the Hall, the Church, and diuers other edifices, gaue many bookes and ornaments to Shyrstone, and other Churches of his Diocese, sate ten yéers, died at Yorke, 1060. December 22. and was buried at Peterborough where hee had sometimes liued a Monke.

24 Al-

24 Aldredus.

THe See of Yorke falling voyd by the death of Kinſius, Aldredus that being firſt a Monke of Winchester, then Abbot of Tauestocke, was conſecrate Biſhop of Worceter, the yeare 1046. making his way by money and bribes liberally beſtowed amongſt Courtiers, found a meanes to circumuent & abuſe the ſimplicity of king Edward the Confeſſor, and by alleadging the example of his predeceſſors that had held Worceter in Commendam with Yorke, obtained licence of him to hold them both, wherin ſo holy a man as S. Edward me thinks ſhould haue béne more preciſe. Hauing prenailed thus farre, he went to Rome for his pall, together with the Earle Toſti Brother to the Quéene; Giſo after Biſhop of Welles, and Walter of Hereford. The Pope at that time was Nic. the ſecond, a great enemy to ſimony, which in this age began to grow very riſe. Whether he had hard ſomwhat of Aldredes bribing in obtaining this preferment, or whether he ſift it out by ſtrict examination (which is deliuered) bee not onely refuſed to eſtabliſh him in his Archbiſhoprick, but alſo depriued him of the Biſhoprick hee had before. Homewards they came together in one company, but with diuers affections; Giſo and Walter to full for the honor newly done vnto them: for being found men not onely learned, but of good conuerſation, and not culpable of any corruption: they were conſecrate at Rome with all fauour and honour that might be: Toſti the Earle penſiue for his friend, whoſe bribes he had receiued to the others ouerthrow; and laſtly, Aldred almoſt deſperat for ſo great a calamity, as was fallen vpon him. See the power of Almighty God, that not only raiſeth as it were in a moment from the bottome of miſery vnto the toppe of happineſſe: but alſo doth it by ſuch meanes oftentimes as we thinke more likely to caſt vs down farther, then to relieue vs any thing at al. These iolly companions, trauelling from Rome toward the Alpes; by the way were encountred with a company of good fellowes (in a happy howre for Aldred) that ſpoiled them of all they had about them, leauing them neither horſe nor money, nor any thing 1061

money

money, worth but their apparell. So there was no remedy but backe to Rome they must againe to furnish them a new for their iourney. There Tosti with open mouth exclaimed against the Pope saying, there was no reason that farre remote nations should so greatly stand in awe of his excommunications, which theeues and robbers cared not a halfepenny for, but contemned openly and derided euen vnder his nose: that amongst poore Priests, he would play Rex, but let rebellious varlets doe what they list. If by his meanes (quoth he) our goods be not restored to vs againe, let him giue vs leaue to say, that by his fault and misgouernment we haue lost them, and we hope that our King will haue such consideration of vs, as in the end this iourney (when he heareth of it) shal proue a greater losse to the pope then to vs. For my part, I will not faile to certifie him of the truth, & to importune him daily for recompence, which out of the tribute the Pope hath of England will soone be made. And except he deserue it better, why hee should haue any at all, I see not. Partly, by meanes of these threats, partly in commiseration and pitty, partly by importunity of suite, Aldred at last obtained his Archbishoprick, & had his pall giuen him vpon condition that he should leane Worceter: into which See at his returne he wrought Wulstan, but hampered him so, as hee retained almost all the commodity to himselfe, leauing Wulstan onely 12. mannors to maintaine his state. In defence of which dealing he alledged, that the lands & possessions of the Archbishoprick were so wasted and spoiled by the Danes & other in the time of Wulfere, and since that, they yelded little or no profit. It could bee altogether true: for Alfrike and Kinsius (as before I haue shewn) built & purchased much, hauing no Commendam at all. This Aldred likewise built much: A Hall for the Canons to dine in together at Yorke, and another at Southwell; At Beuerley the Hall begun by his predecessors, & left vnperfect, he finished; the Presbitery there he raised from the very foundation, as also a goodly Church at Gloceſter, euen the same which is now the Cathedral Church. This likewise is commended in him, that whereas the clergy of those times were very vndecently appareled nothing differing from Lay men, he brought all the ministry

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of his Prouince to an vniforme and ſeemely kind of habite. It is alſo recorded of him that hee was King Edwards Ambaſſadour in Germany for a whole yeere: and that the yere 1058. he made a voyage vnto Ieruſalem, through Hungary, a thing that no Archbiſhop of this Realme (as Houeden noteth) did euer attempt before him: Not many yeeres after his returne King Edward the Confeſſor died, and Harold inuading the dignity royall no way due vnto him, was crowned by Aldred. William the Conqueror alſo refuſing to receiue the Crowne at Stigands hands (whom hee called the vſurper of Canterbury) deſired him to performe that ſolemnity, which hee did, requiring firſt an oath of him to defend the Church, miniſter iuſtice (and amongſt other things) to vſe Engliſhmen as fauourably as Normans. This oath it ſeemed vnto Aldred the king had broken, and therefore (like a couragious Prelate) hee ſtucke not to thunder out an excommunication againſt him, ſaying, that now worthily he had curſed, whom once vnworthily he had bleſſed. This bold prank being reported vnto the King, incenſed him very much at firſt; but thinking better of it, he determined to giue faire words a while, and ſo ſent ſome to entreat for his abſolution. Theſe meſſengers came to late; for the Biſhop being troubled much in mind after the performance of that action, and either amaſed with feare of what might happen after it, or ouercome with griefe and repentance of that he had done; neuer could be merry after, and ſo by conceit was caſt into a diſeaſe whereof he died. September 11. 1069. This is the report of W. Malmsbury. Others ſay (namely Florentius Wigorn) that he was ſo grieued with the comming in of a Nauy of the Danes, as hee praied God to take him out of this life, that hee might not ſee the ſlaughter and ſpoyle which hee thought they would make; And that this griefe was the cauſe of his death. He was more reuerenced afterward then while he liued a great deale. No Engliſh man ſucceeded him in many yeares after; And the Normans being odious vnto the people, they gladly reprehended all their actions, & comparing them with ſuch Engliſh Biſhops as they could remember, made moſt fauorable report of them. One thing alſo encreaſed his credite much; Vrſus Earle of Worceter had built a Caſtle

there

there to some prejudice of the monks, insomuch as the ditch of the said Castle empaired a little of the Church-yard. Aldred went vnto the Earle (hauing before admonished him to right the wrong) and hauing demanded of him whether it were done by his appointment (which he could not deny) looking stedfastly vpon him, hee vsed these words; Wightest thou Vrse? Haue thou Gods curse and mine, & of all hallowed heades, except thou takest away this Castle; and know thou assuredly, that thy posterity shall not inherite the land and inheritance of Saint Mary. This his curse seemed to take effect; for Vrsus died soone after, and Roger his sonne a very small time enioying his fathers honour, lost the same and was faine to flie the realme for killing an officer of the Kings. Thus much for Aldred, who after his death was buried in his owne Church.

25 Thomas.

1070. W.Con. 5. The King then appointed Thomas a Canon of Bayon to be his Successor, a Norman by birth, but hee was brought vp altogether in the schools of the Saxons in France except a little time he spent in Spaine. Hee was the sonne of a Priest (a married Priest I take it) and brother vnto Sampson Bishop of Worceter, whose sonne Thomas succeeded, afterwards this Thomas in this See of Yorke: Presently vpon his returne home after trauell, hee became Chaplaine vnto Odo Bishop of Bayon William Conquerours halfe brother, who made him Treasurer of Bayon, and then preferred him vnto the seruice of his brother the King. Hee was a man very learned, gentle both in countenance and words, of a very sweete and amiable behauiour, chaste and of a godly personage, beeing in his youth beautifull, in his latter time well coloured, and his hayre, both head and beard as white as snow. At his first entrance he had somewhat to doe with Lanfranke Archbishop of Canterbury, vnto whom he would not make profession of obedience neuer (as he alleaged) before that time required. And indeed before the cõming of Wil. the Conquerour (saith one) the two Metropolitanes

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of England, were not onely in authority, dignity and office, but also in number of suffragan Bishops equall. But at this time (saith he) they of Canterbury perswaded the new king, that Yorke ought to bee subiect vnto their See, and that it was for the good and safety of the King, that the church thereof should bee obedient principally vnto one, for that otherwise one might set the crowne vppon one mans head, and the other doe as much for some body else. This controuersie is more at large debated in Canterbury. The end for that time was, that Thomas ouerborne by the Archbishoppe of Canterbury Lanfranke and the King (who fauoured him) was faine to appeale vnto Rome; both of them being there in person before the Pope, they fell (as commonly it happeneth in like cases) from the chiefe point, into by matters and articling one against another. What Thomas layd against Lanfranke I finde not. And all that Lanfranke had to say against him, was, that he was a Priests son (magnum scilicet crimen) and that the king for his faithfull seruice had promised him a Bishoprick before his comming into England. These were so great matters in the Popes iudgement as Thomas must be depriued of his Ring and Crosier e not restored to them but by the entreaty of Lanfranke. As for the matter of Primacy, he left it to the ordering of the King and Bishops of England, who forced Thomas to yeld, making then his reuayre to Yorke, he found the whole state of his Dioces (the City and Church especially) most miserable. The Danes before mentioned comming against the city; the Normans that held the Castle, thought good to burne certaine houses neere it, lest they might bee a furtherance vnto the enemy. This vngentle fire would not bee entreated to stay iust where they would haue it, but proceeding farther then his commission, destroyed the monastery and Church of S. Peter, and in fine the whole City. Before the fire was out, the Danes came, and toke both City and Castle by force, putting to the sword, all the Normans they found there (to the number of three thousand) saning none aliue, but one William Mallet, his wife, children and a few other. Soone after the destruction of this goodly City, the King came into

these

theſe parts with a puiſſant army againſt the Danes, not ceaſing to make all manner of ſpoyle, as if hee had beene in the enemies Country. So betweene the Danes and the Normans, ſuch hauocke was made, as all the land from the great riuer of Humber, vnto the riuer of Tine, lay waſte, & not inhabited by any man for the ſpace of nine yeares after. In the Church of Yorke there were onely three Canons left, the reſt being all either dead, or fled away, & they had left vnto them neither houſe to put their heads in, nor any good meanes how to liue and maintaine themſelues. All theſe faults this induſtrious Biſhop endeauoured to amend. Firſt he new couered and repaired his Church as well as he might to ſerue the turne for a time, But afterwards he pulled down all the olde building, and erected from the very foundation a new, to wit the Minſter that now ſtandeth. His Canons diſperſed abroad, he called home againe, and toke order they ſhould bee reaſonably prouided for. He built them a hall & a dorter, and appointed one of them to be the Prouoſt, and gouernour of the reſt. Alſo he beſtowed certaine Mannors & lands vpon them, and cauſed other to be reſtored that had bin taken from them. And the twelue Mannors taken from Worceter, the King (perſwaded thereunto by Lanfranke) cauſed him to render backe againe. The Church then hauing continued in this ſtate a good while, I know not by whoſe aduiſe, the Archbiſhop thought good to diuide the land of Saint Peters Church into Prebends, and ſo to allot a particular portion vnto euery Canon, whereas before they lined together vpon the common charges of the Church at one Table, much in like ſort, as fellowes of houſes doe now in the Vniuerſities. At the ſame time alſo he appointed a Dean, a Treaſurer, and a Chanter, and as for the Chancellorſhippe it was founded of him before. The Church newly built by him hee furniſhed with bookes, and all kind of ornaments neceſſarie; but his ſpeciall care was to repleniſh the ſame, and the reſt of his Dioces with learned and honeſt men, with whom he was wont continually to conferre and reaſon (ſometime with one, and ſometime with another) partly for his owne exerciſe, and partly to ſee what was in them, and to raiſe them vppe to a dili-

diligence in increasing their knowledge. Himselfe was very learned, and writ diuers things both in prose and verse. Hee was also a very good Musitian, and could not onely sing, but play very well vpon the Organs, and did set many songs. Hauing crowned King Henry the first, August 5. 1100. with the helpe of Maurice Bishop of London (because Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury liued then in banishment) the 18 of November following, being Sunday, he died at Rippon, and was buried at Yorke, in the Minster himselfe had built, next vnto Aldred his predecessor. The Epitaph heere following is ascribed by Stubbs vnto Thomas the second, this mans nephew; but by diuers things in the same, I discerne it to belong vnto this former Thomas, as namely by the date of his death, the description of his person, and some other things.

Orba iacet viduata bono pastore patrono,
Vrbs Eboraca dolet, non habitura parem.
Qualia vix vni, persona, scientia, vita,
Contigerat Thomæ, nobilis, alta, bona.
Canicies hilaris, facies, statura venusta,
Angelici vultus splendor & instar erat.
Hic numero modico doctrinæ seu probitatis,
Clericus omnis erat, vel magis omnis homo.
Hæc domus & Clerus, sub tanto Præsule fœlix,
Pene quod est & habet, muneris omne sui est.
Octauis igitur Martini transijt ille,
Qui pietate Dei sit comes in requie.

26 Gerard.

AFter the death of Thomas Gerard nephew vnto Walkelin Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellour of England (vnder William the Conquerour, and Rufus his sonne) hauing beene Bishop of Hereford no long time, hee was elected vnto Yorke, but obtained not confirmation a great while. For he refused to make profession of obedience vnto Canterbury, till being commanded by the Popes letters, hee performed the same. Hee sate Archbishop seuen yeeres, and almost fiue monethes, and May 21 died suddenly in his gar- 1101. Hen: 1. 2.

garden at Southwell, at a time when no body was with him. Hee was a good benefactor vnto the Church of Yorke: for hee was a meanes vnto the King, to bestow the Church of Laxton vpon the Chapter, and himselfe hauing obtayned of him the Churches of Dryfield, Kilne, Pockington, Pickering, and Burgh, hee gaue them all likewise to the Chapter. This notwithstanding, after his death they would not suffer him (dying so suddenly) to bee buried within their Church (hardly in the Church-yard.) So he was laid at the entrance of the Church porch. But Thomas his Successor not induring that such an indignity should be offered vnto an Archbishop, remoued his bones into the Church afterward, and caused them to be honourably intombed. He was a man of great learning, and for eloquence admirable, but somewhat too eager against maried Priests, whom by no meanes he could abide. Bale chargeth him with sorcery and coniuration, because forsoth, that after his death, there was found in his Chamber a Volume of Firmicus, who writ of Astrologie indeed, but of coniuration nothing that euer I heard.

27 Thomas, 2.

1101. Hen: 1.2.

A Second Thomas succeeded, a Chaplaine of the Kings, nephew vnto the former Thomas, Sonne vnto Sampson Bishop of Worceter, and brother to Richard Bishop of Bayon. Hee was a very fat man of body, and young of yeeres, yet of so good parts and sufficiency, as being Provost of Beuerley, hee was elected vnto the See of London, voide by the death of Mauritius, which election hee had scarce accepted, and approued of, when he was called to Yorke. Euen as his Predecessor, hee was very loath to make his profession vnto Canterbury. Being required thereunto by Anselme the Archbishop: Hee made many excuses. Wherefore Anselme lying very sicke, and perceiuing his end to bee neere, writ vnto all the Bishops of England, commaunding them not to consecrate him before hee had made his profession, laying a terrible curse and excommunication, vpon whomsoeuer should doe it. The King after Anselmes death commanded

manded the Bishop of Worceter (whose sonne the Elect was) to consecrate him: But the Bishop his father answered, that hée would not haue the curse of Father Anselme for any worldly good. So in the end being perswaded to yéeld, as other had done before him, consecration was affoorded vnto him, and performed by his Father Sampson the foresaid Bishop of Worceter (as some report by the Bishop of London) the 27 of June, 1108. This man erected two new Prebends in his Church of Yorke, hée placed Cannons regular at Hagulstad: hée gaue diuers parcels of land vnto the Colledge of Southwell, and purchased of the King the like liberties and priuiledges for them, that the Prebends of Yorke, Beuerley, and Rippon had. He sate little aboue fiue yéeres, and died (after a sort) a Martyr. Lying dangerously sicke, he was aduertised by the Physitians, the nature of his disease to be such, as if he vsed the company of a woman, he needs not doubt of his recouery: otherwise nothing was to be looked for but death. He chose rather to die, then to pollute so high and sacred a calling with so foule and hainous offence. So he ended his life Feb. 19. 1114. and was buried beside the former Thomas his vncle.

28 Thurstan.

THomas the Archbishop being taken away (as before I haue declared) Thurstan a Cannon of Paules, and the Kings Chaplaine was chosen to succeed him. He when by no meanes hee could obtaine consecration of Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury, without making profession of subiection, renounced and forsoke the benefit of his election. Yet remembring himselfe at last, he went to Rome, to plead his cause before the Pope, and obtained letters to the King, and Archbishoppe of Canterbury in commendation of his cause. These letters preuayling nothing with the Archbishop that would bee wonne by no meanes, and Thurstan continuing as obstinate in his resolution: The See remained voide a long time. At last it fell out that a Councell was summoned to be held at Rhemes, Thurstan craning leaue of the King to goe 1108 Hen: 1. 14.

thither, could not obtaine it before he had promiſed that hee would not receiue conſecration there. Which promiſe notwithſtanding, ſo well hée followed his buſineſſe, that before the comming ouer of other Engliſh Biſhoppes to the Councel, he was a Biſhop ready conſecrate as well as they, and that by the hand of the Pope himſelfe. So he (and he only I thinke of all the Archbiſhops of Yorke ſince the Conqueſt) neuer made profeſſion of ſubiection to the Metropoliticall Sée of Canterbury. The king hearing of this dealing, was very greatly offended with Thurſtan, and forbad him England. Neither could the Pope (meeting with the King at Giſors, and intreating for him) ſo pacifie his diſpleaſure, as that hee would ſuffer him to returne. After fiue yeeres baniſhment, the Pope writ a very ſharpe letter vnto the king, ſignifying that hee would excommunicate both him, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury alſo, if Thurſtan were any longer kept from his Sée and charge. Hereupon he was called home, and ſone after reconciled vnto the King. This man is much prayſed firſt for his learning, then for his greate wiſedome and diſcretion; and laſtly, for his induſtry and diligence, his care and painfulneſſe, in well gouerning the charge committed to him. Hee was a very kinde man to his Canons, vnto whom amongſt other things, hee affoorded this priuiledge, that the yearely profit of their Prebends, being diuided into three parts, it ſhould bee lawfull for any Canon to bequeath two parts of the yeare next enſuing his death, allotting the third vnto the fabricke, that is, toward the reparation of the Church. This order hee ſet downe not onely at Yorke, but at Beuerley alſo, at Southwell, at Rippon, and at Gloceſter; all which were Colledges founded by Archbiſhops of Yorke. Moreouer it is to bee remembred, that hé either founded a new, or renewed and repayred eight Monaſteries. One of them was that of Fountaines for white Monks, valued at the ſuppreſſion in 1173.l.7.s.ob. yearely reuenew. In the latter end of his time, to wit, June 4. 1137, a lamentable chance befell his Church and City. By caſuall fire Saint Peters Church in Yorke, Saint Maries without the walles, a hoſpitall of his owne building, and nine and thirty other churches were deſtroyed, and the whole city almoſt vtterly conſumed.

med. The yere following (to wit, 1148.) when as David king of Scots entring our borders with a very great army, burnt and spoyled all the Country as farre as the riuer of Teyse: this Archbishop gathering together such power as he was able to raise when the sodaine, mette them at Alnerton, and setting on them, slue to the number of 12000. This of Wallingham. Howbeit Houeden saith, that at the battel he was not himselfe present, being hindred by sicknesse. Hauing continued in that see fiue and twenty yeres, from the time of his election, and being a very aged man, he determined to forsake the world, and become a Monke at Pontfract which he did, resigning his Bishoprick, January 15. 1140. His cowle was scarce warme vpon his backe when death appointed him the vse of another garment. Eleuen dayes after his resignation he died, viz the 31 of February, the yere aforesaid.

25 Henry Murdac.

KIng Stephen had a kinsman named William (that was sonne vnto Emma his sister by Earle Herbert, a man no lesse noble in mind and vertue, then stocke and lineage. He being Treasurer of Yorke, was now elected vnto the Archbishoprick, and hauing obtained consecration also, sent to Rome for his pall. His spede there, was not so good as hee loked for: By some aduersaries many exceptions were taken against him, whereby it came to passe not onely his suite was put off and staid for that time, but also Proces awarded to admonish him to come thither in person to answere the accusations laid against him. At his comming to Rome, he found his aduersaries many and mighty. And amongst the rest it is remembred that Saint Bernard then liuing was very earnest against him. Eugenius the Pope had bene brought vp in the Abbey of Clarenall vnder S. Barnard, together with Henry Murdac, whom Williams aduersaries had set vp to be a suiter for his Archbishoprick. The Pope being thus carried away with the perswasion of his olde acquaintance, and some shew of matter, was content to depriue William, and to place Henry Murdac 1142 Steph. 8.

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25 Henry Murdac.

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in his roome, whom he caused to be consecrate presently, and sent him home into England with his Pall. King Stephen hearing this newes, was much grieued with the disgrace of his nephew, which all men iudged vndeserued. Therefore he stood vpon termes with the new Archbishoppe, and required him to sweare vnto him fealty in some extraordinary manner, and when he denied, easily toke occasion of displeasure against him. The townsmen of Yorke that loued William exceedingly for his gentlenesse and vertuous behauiour amongst them; hearing how the king was affected, refused to receiue Murdac into their City. For this resistance he suspended them: which notwithstanding, Eustach the kinges sonne, commanded seruice to be said as at all other times was accustomed. By meanes hereof, as also by reason that the kings officers were very terrible and heauy enimies vnto all that had laboured for the depriuation of William: seditions & tumults were dayly raysed in the City, amongst which a certaine Archdeacon, a friend of the Archbishoppes was slaine. Two or three yeres these stirs continued, till at last, the kings wrath by meanes being appeased, Yorke men were content to receiue their Archbishop peaceably. He gouerned very ankerely the space of ten yeares, died Octob. 14. 1153. at Sherborne, and was buried in his Cathedrall Church.

3. Saint William.

WIlliam immediately after his depriuation, got him home into England, and in great patience awaiting the pleasure of God, betoke himselfe to the Monastery of Winchester, liuing much in the company of Henry the Bishoppe, that did first consecrate him. Now ye shall vnderstand, that a little before the death of Henry Murdac, Eugenius the Pope his olde companion, and Saint Bernard the Master of them both (for they had been his schollers) were taken out of this life. William then was greatly animated by his friends to make complaint vnto Anastasius the new Pope of the wrong heretofore done vnto him, and prouoked by their importunity, did so indeed, trauelling to Rome, in his owne

1153. Stephen 18.

owne perſon. He had ſcarce commenced his complaint, when newes was brought that H. Murdac alſo his olde aduerſary was likewiſe departed this life. Following then the aduiſe of Gregory a Cardinall, a very politique and ſubtle fellow: without any great ſuite hee was reſtored vnto all his honors and had the pall deliuered vnto him. He was returned into England before Eaſter, which hee kept with his olde friend Henry the Biſhop of Wincheſter. Hasting then home to his owne Church, he was met vpon the way by Robert the Dean and Osbert the Archdeacon of Yorke, who forbad him entrance in the Church, and appealed vnto Rome againſt him, which he little eſteemed, but went forward notwithſtanding. All the reſt of the Clergy and Commonalty receiued him with wonderfull ioy. Pol. Virg. reporteth, that paſſing ouer the riuer beyond Pontfract, the number of the people that followed him to doe him honour, was ſo infinite, as the bridge being but of timber, brake euen iuſt as the Biſhop was ouer, & threw them all into the water. But the bleſſing and prayer of this holy man (he ſuppoſeth) preuailed ſo much with God, as they were all miraculouſly preſerued from drowning. Into his City he was honourably receiued, and began a very milde and gentle gouernment, ſhewing no token of gall or malice toward his ancient and moſt bitter enemies; but hee was taken away by death before he could perform any great matter otherwiſe. Some after Whitſontide hee fell ſicke (as it ſeemed) of a kinde of ague, and within a day or two after departed this life. The common report is, that hee was poyſoned in the challice at Maſſe. And ſo ſaith the Antheme appointed to bee ſung vpon his holyday (for anon we ſhal haue him a Saint) wherein are contained theſe verſes:

Eboracum præſul redit,
Pontis caſus nullum lædit
De tot turbæ millibus.
In Octauis Pentecoſtes
Quidam malignantes hoſtes,
In eum pacificum,
Et vt ipſum priuent vita,
Celebrantis aconita.

Propinant in calice,
Toxicatur à prophanis,
Ille potus, ille panis,
Per quem perit toxicum, &c.

Some (as namely Houeden) say that poyson was conuaied into the water, in which he should wash his hands at Masse time. But Newbrigensis confuteth both these opinions at large, lib. 1. cap. 26. Certaine it is, that not onely after his death, but also while he yet liued, in his sicknesse time, many suspected vehemently that he was poysoned. Insomuch as one of his Chaplaines aduised him to take some Antidotum or remedy against poyson, which he also did, as one affirmeth, but other say, he answered, quod antidotum humanum adijcere nollet diuino, that he would not adde the preseruatiue of the body vnto the preseruatiue of the soule, because forsooth he had then lately receiued the Sacrament. Howsoeuer it was, hee died very suddenly, his teeth waxing blacke a little before his death, and not without some other notes and significations of poyson. The time of his departure was, June 8. 1154. After his death he was Canonized, and the day aforesaid, June 8. appointed vnto the celebration of his memory. Many miracles are said to haue beene wrought at his tombe in the Cathedrall Church of Yorke. Beleeue it that list, I cannot. To say no more, me thinks the man whose depriuation S. Barnard procured, should not be worthy to be reputed a Saint, or like to worke miracles.

31 Roger.

1154. Steph. 19. NO sooner was William dead, but Robert the Deane and Osbert the Archdeacon, laide plots for the election of Roger Archdeacon of Canterbury; and procuring the Archbishop and the Popes Legats to become suiters for him, with much adoe they induced the Chapter to chuse him. He was consecrate by Anastasius the Pope, about the middle of March. 1154. This man is not gratious in our stories, yet he is confessed to haue been very learned, well spoken,

ken, passing wise, and a great agmenter of the state of his Bishopricke, both in reuenues and buildings. The reason is, he fauoured not monkes, by whom in a manner all our histories are written. He was wont to say, that Thurstan neuer did a worse deede then in erecting the monastery of Fountney. And that it may appeare hee faigned not this millike, you shall find in Newbridg. lib. 3. cap. 5. That a certaine religious man comming vnto him when hee lay vpon his death-bed, requested him to confirme certaine graunts made vnto their house: to whom he answered, you see my friend I am now vpon the point of death, it is no time to dissemble, I feare God, and in regard thereof refraine to satisfie your request, which I protest I cannot do with a good conscience. A strange doctrine in those dales; but being a wise man and learned, hee must needes discerne, that the monkes of his time were so farre swarued and degenerate from the holinesse of those first excellent men of the primitiue Church, as they resembled rather any other kind of people, then those whom they pretended in profession to succeed. Those men (the monkes I meane) to be reuenged vpon him, haue stamped vpon him two notable faults, one, that he preferred whipping boyes vnto the chiefe dignities of the Church, wherein (were it true) no body can excuse him. The other thing they lay to his charge is manifestly false. They say he was miserably couetous, and how doe they proue it? Because forsooth hee left a certaine deale of ready money behinde him. Many wise men thinke him vnwise, that hauing ability, will not keepe somewhat beside him whatsoeuer happen. He was sparing also; a happy world it were if all men were so: Bonus Seruatius facit bonum Bonifacium, (according to the Dutch Prouerbe.) A good sauer makes a well-doer. The truth whereof in him notably appeared. He built a new the Quier of the Cathedrall Church, and the vawtes of the same decaied with fire, as also his pallace in Yorke that was burnt down to the ground when the Cathedrall Church was so defaced. Againe he erected and built from the foundation, the Chappell of S. Sepulcre neere the pallace-gate vpon the North side of the Cathedrall Church, and impropriated 11. benefices (5. of his owne gift) to the maintenance of ministers in the same, viz.

a Ser-

a Dertane, 4. Priests, 4. Deacons, and 4. Subdeacons. All these things he performed, and many other of lesse moment, that the monkes find no fault with at all. He continued Archbishop 17. yeares, and being a very aged man, sickned at Lond, whether calling vnto him many Abbots, Priors, and other religious persons, by their advice he bestowed his goods, delivering out presently great summes of money to the vse of the poore, and other good purposes, as vnto the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rhemes and Roane, 500. pounds peece, and to almost euery Bishop of England and Normandy a certain portion. This done, he removed to Yorke, (saith Houeden) other say to Sherborne, and there died vpon sunday Non. 22. 1181. and was buried by Hugh Bishop of Durham in the middle of the Quire of the Canons regular which himselfe had built. Nold whereas in his life time he had procured Alexander the Pope to grant this priuiledge, that if any Clergy-man died in his Prouince, and deliuered not his goods away by hand before his death, the Archbishop should haue the disposition of them; it pleased God that the same measure he meat vnto other, he should be serued withall himselfe. He left behind him (or had at least wise what time he sickned) 11000. pound in siluer, and 300. pound of gold, besides an infinite deale of plate, and sumptuous houshold-stuffe. All this (though he had bestowed it (as afore said) the king notwithstanding seased vpon, and conuerted it to his owne vse, saying, it was no reason that his will should stand for good, that had disanulled the Testaments of so many other. See more of him in Richard Archbishop of Canterbury.

32 Geoffry Plantagnet.

1191. Ric. 1. 3. The See of Lincolne happening to be void by the death of Robert de Chisleto the yeare 1167. king Henry the second procured Geoffry his base sonne, a young tender delicate youth, yet Archdeacon of Lincolne, to bee elected to the Bishoprick. He content with the large reuenues of the same, made no hast to receiue consecration, as hauing more care of shearing the sheep, then feeding them, which he knew he might

doe

do without consecration as well as with it. Seuen yeares he held the Bishoprick after that sort, and at length by the perswasion of his Father, desirous to haue his sonne neere about him (as himself) nay perceiuing him vnfit to make a Clergy man (as other say.) He resigned his interest in the Church of Lincolne, and got him to the Court, where he was made Lord Chancellor of England, & held that office about 8. yeares, viz. vntil the year 1189. at what time his Father died. Many Bishoprickes at that time were void, & hadde some of them a long season, as Yorke now 10. yeares, and Lincoln 17. K. Richard therefore vnderstanding the people murmured and grudged much at these long vacations, & knowing also it imported him to see his brother prouided for, he thought to kop 2. gaps with one bush, & at once to furnish Yorke with an Archb. and his brother with a liuing. So hee wrote letters to the Chapter of Yorke in his brothers behalfe, who (not without some difficulty) elected him. Hee was cons. at Tours in France, by William Archb. of Tours, in the moneth of Aug. 1191. Presently after his consecration, hee hied him ouer into England, although he had taken an oath when his brother King Richard began his voyage into the holy land, not to set foote in England within 3. yeares after. Presently therefore vpon his arriual, he was imprisoned William B. of Ely the Chancellor, being drawn from the very altar of S. Martins church in Douer; but hee was quickly set at liberty againe; This man proued a better Bishop than was expected, gouerning his Prouince (if not somewhat too stoutly, according to the courage requisite in a man of so high birth and nobility) very wel & commendably. He is prayed much for his temperance, sobernes & grauity both of countenance & behauiour. At the time of his brother Richard he had much adoe with his Canons of Yorke who by complaints vnto the Pope and the K. troubled him much. Betweene him and K. Iohn (who was his brother also) there was likewise much adoe. In the second yeare of his reigne, he commanded the Sheriffe of Yorkshire to seize vpon all the goods and lands of the Archb. and his seisure to returne into the exchequer, which was done accordingly: whereupon the saide Archbishop excommunicated, not onely the Sheriffe that had done him this violence, but all those in generall

that

that were the authors of the same, and that had bene any meanes to stirre vp the kings indignation against them. The cause of this trouble is diuersly reported: some say, that he hindred the kings officers in gathring a kind of sure through his Dioces; others, that he refused to sale into Normandy with him, when he went to make a marriage for his neece, and to continue a league with the French King. Whether one of these were the cause, or both, or none, I cannot tell. But certaine it is, that one whole yeare his temporalities were detained from him; his moueable goods neuer reskued, and yet moreouer he was faine to pay a thousand pound sterling for his restitution. This was a greater wound then it might easily be cured. Sixe or 7. yeares after it brake out againe, to wit, an. 1207. King Iohn then being at Winchester required such of the Clergy and nobility, as were there present to consent, that payment should be made vnto him, of the thirteenth shilling of all the moueable goods in England; this motion no man gainesaid, but Geffry the Archbishop his brother. After this, whether it were he were guilty of some greater attempt, or that hee vnderstood, his brother to be grieuously offended with him for withstanding, this his desire; well perceiuing England was too hote for him, secretly hee auoided the Realme, excommunicating before his departure such of his iurisdiction, as either had paid the same tare, or should hereafter pay it. He liued then in banishment 5. yeares euen vntill hee was called to his long home by death, which was the yeare 1213. So he continued Archbishop somewhat more then 21 yeares.

33 Walter Gray.

1217. Hen. 3. 1. THe See was void after the death of Geffry, the space of 4. yeares. In the meane space, Symon de Langton, brother vnto Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was elected by the Chapter of Yorke. But king Iohn being lately become tributary vnto the Church of Rome, easily found meanes to Cassire and disanull that election. If the old quarrell betweene the Archbishop and him, stucke something in his stomache, I marueil not: but he alleaged that he thought it

it dangerous and very inconuenient the whole Church of England should bee ruled by two brethren; one at Canterbury in the South, and an other at Yorke in the North. Hee laboured then very earnestly to haue Walter Gray his Counsellor remoued from Worceter to Yorke. The Cannons there refused him for want of learning (as they said, albeit I find he spent some time in the Vniuersitie of Oxford,) but at last they were content to accept him, in regard (forsoth) of his singular temperance and chastitie: they seemed to be perswaded that hee had continued till that time a pure maide. The matter was they durst doe no other but yeelde, and then thought good to make a vertue of necessitie. This man was first Bishop of Lichfield, consecrate the yeare 1210. translated thence to Worceter 1214. and lastly, the yeare 1215, to York; but vpon such conditions, as I thinke hee had beene better to haue staid at Worceter still. The Pope would haue no lesse then ten thousand pound for wresting him into the Archbishoprick: for the gathering of which money hee was faine to be so thrifty, as in all our histories hee is infamous for a miserable couetous wretch: for proofe whereof, I will recount vnto you a strange report of Mat. Paris. The yeare 1234 there was great dearth and scarcitie of corne, (and by reason that the dearth had continued then three yeares) mortalitie of people also, as well by pestilence as famine. Amongst many rich men that were nothing mooued with compassion toward the poore daily perishing for want of releefe, this Archbishop is especially noted, that had fiue yeares corne in store and would not thresh it out. Being told at last by his officers, that it was much to bee feared, it was consumed by mice, or some other way much the worse for so long standing: hee bid them to deliuer it to the husbandmen that dwelt in his Mannors, vpon condition they should pay as much new corne for it after harueſt. They intending to doe as hee commanded, went about to take downe a great mowe of corne hee had at Rippon. And first comming toward it, they saw the heads of many serpents, snakes, toads, and other venemous creatures peering out at the ends of the sheaues. This being told vnto the Archbishoppe, hee sent his steward, and diuers of good credit, to enquire the truth thereof: who seeing that which the other had

had ſéene, enſoꝛced notwithſtanding certaine poꝛe men to goe vp into the top of it with ladders. They were ſcarcely vp, when they ſaw a blacke ſmoake riſe out of the coꝛne, and felt a moſt loathſome ſtinke, which compelled them with all haſte poſſible to get them downe againe. Moꝛeouer, they all heard an vnknowne voice ſaying vnto them, Let the coꝛne alone: foꝛ the Archbiſhop and all he hath is the diuels poſſeſſion. To make ſhoꝛt they were faine to build a wall about it, and then to ſet it on fire, fearing leaſt ſuch an infinite deale of venemous creatures might infect and poiſon, oꝛ at leaſt greatly annoy the whole Countrey. The credit of this repoꝛt I leaue vnto the Readers diſcretion. Matthew Weſtminſter commendeth the man greatly foꝛ his wiſedome in gouernment and his loyall fidelitie vnto his Pꝛince: and that hee deſerued this commendation, I account it no ſlender pꝛoofe, that Queene Elianore (to whom her huſband King Henry the third had committed the charge of the Realme trauelling into Fraunce) ſhe (I ſay) hauing occaſion to croſſe the ſeas to confeꝛ with her huſband, committed the rule and gouernment of the ſame vnto this Archbiſhop. It was in the yeere 1253. at what time he being a very aged man and ſickly, was exceeding loth to take it vpon him. Hee ſate Archbiſhop aboue nine and thirty yéeres, in which ſpace he did many things to the good and benefit, both of his Sée and Church. The manoꝛ of Thoꝛpe hee purchaſed to the Church of the ſame, both which he gaue in effect vnto his Sée, but verbo tenus vnto the Deane and Chapter; taking aſſurance of them, that they ſhould alwaies graunt it ouer vnto the Archbiſhop foꝛ the time being. And this courſe he toke to the end, that if the tempoꝛalities of the Archbiſhoꝛicke ſhould be ſeiſed into the Kings hands, either ſede plena (which ſometimes hapned) oꝛ vacant (which is very vſuall) with this the Kings officers ſhould not meddle. He erected many chantries in diuers places. He gaue vnto his Church thirty two wonderfull ſumptuous coapes, and left a goodly ſtocke of cattell vnto his Succeſſoꝛs; pꝛocuring the King to confirme the gift, and to take oꝛder that euery Archbiſhop ſhould be bound to leaue it as he found it. He bought vnto his See the houſe now called White Hall (and heeretofoꝛe Yoꝛke place.) Hubert de Burgo Earle of Kent built it, and gaue it vnto the Fryer pꝛeachers in London

London, who ſold it vnto this Archbiſhop. In the time of Cardinall Woolſies diſgrace, the King required it of him; and he either for feare, or elſe hope of currying a little fauour with the King that way, yeelded by and by. As for this man hee died at laſt on May day 1255. and was buried in S. Peters Church.

34 Sewall.

When the King heard of his death, he determined not to ſuffer his place to be filled ouer-haſtily. All other Biſhoprickes of England (ſaith he) haue been in my hands heretofore, but this neuer: Therefore I muſt be aduiſed how I let it paſſe out of my fingers. The Chapter after a conuenient ſpace, made choiſe of Sewall their Deane that was brought vp in the Vniuerſitie of Oxford, a man modeſt, vertuous and learned; being well ſeene not onely in Diuinitie, but in Law alſo and much other good learning. Diuers of his writings remaine and are remembred by Bale in his Centuries. Hee was a diligent hearer of Edmund of Abenden (after Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and canonized a Saint) at what time hee read the Diuinity-lecture in Oxford. This Saint Edmund (as Matthew Paris reporteth) would often tell his ſcholler Sewall, that out of all queſtion hee ſhould die a Martyr. How farre forth this prediction fell out true, you ſhall heare anon. Now the King not liking this ſpeed of the Chapter-men, as not being for his profit, hindred the new elect what hee might; and for want of better matter, alleaged againſt him that hee was a baſtard, and ſo by the Cannons vncapable of that honour. It was true enough, and how he ſalued that ſore, I cannot tell: A diſpenſation belike from Rome (where all things were then to be had for money) toke away that obſtacle. I finde he was conſecrate by the ſuffragran Biſhops of his owne Prouince, July 23. 1256. a yeare and almoſt three moneths, after the death of his predeceſſor. His Deanry being thus voide, the Pope toke vpon him to beſtow the ſame vpon one Iordan a ſtranger, that vnderſtood not one word of Engliſh, and otherwiſe vtterly vnworthy of that godly preferment. This Iordan, doubting leaſt in taking poſ-

1259. Hen: 3.40.

ſeſſion

ſeſſion hee might happily bee reſiſted, came into the Church of Yorke, at dinner-time, and inquiring of one (whom by chance hee found then at his prayers) which was the Deanes ſtall, cauſed two of his owne company to deliuer him poſſeſſion thereof. This being done, though in hugger-mugger, was quickly brought vnto the Archbiſhops eares; who grieued infinitely at the ſame, and ſought by all meanes poſſible to diſanull and make voide the Popes gift. The Cannons and Church-men were ſo amazed with this ſtrange and extraordinary courſe (ſtrange in thoſe dayes, but afterwards too common) as they knew not what to doe or ſay. It ſeemed moſt abſurd and deteſtable vnto them, that ſo high a dignitie, and an office of ſuch importance, in plate and authoritie next vnto the Archbiſhop, ſhould bee conferred vpon a baſe, obſcure and contemptible fellow. But they ſtood ſo in awe of the Popes tyrannie, whereunto the King had ſubiected, and as it were, proſtrate himſelfe, that they durſt not make any profeſſion of miſlike. About the ſame time the Pope ſent a commandement into England, that three hundred of the next benefices that fell ſhould bee beſtowed vpon certaine Italians that hee named; men ignorant of the Engliſh tongue, and though otherwiſe perhaps worthy the places appointed them (which is greatly to be doubted) yet in that reſpect moſt vnfit heere to haue cure of ſoules committed vnto them. In this iniurious courſe, our Sewall courageouſly withſtood him, and not onely by word and letter ſharply reprehended the Pope, but alſo in deeds reſiſted this his tyrannie, vtterly refuſing to admit either Iordan vnto the Deanry, or any other of his Italians to any other promotion in his Dioceſſe. For his labour he was quickly ſuſpended. Wherewith he was ſo little terrified, as that notwithſtanding, hee ſtood ſtill ſtoutly to his tackling, and yelded not one inch. Iordan therefore, whether doubting of good ſucceſſe, or wearied with trouble, or in regard that hee perceiued himſelfe very odious in Yorke, reſigned his Deanry, accepting a penſion of a hundred markes out of it. This compoſition with Iordan, nothing appeaſed the Popes fury: determining belike to make him an example to other, hee firſt cauſed his croſſe in contumelious manner to be taken from him, and ſome after thundring out his greateſt excommunication, cauſing

him

him to bee curſed throughout England with bell, booke and candle. By theſe, and infinite other derations (ſayth Matthew Paris) hee was much diſgraced in the ſight of the world; but became no doubt farre the more acceptable in the ſight of God. So long he denied to bow his knees vnto this Baal, as ouercome with care, and not enduring theſe continuall moleſtations, he died at laſt hart-broken, much better deſeruing the name of a Martyr, then many other to whom the Church of Rome hath affoorded that title. Lying vpon his deathbed, & perceiuing his end to approach, with watry eies looking ſtedfaſtly towards Heauen, in the bitternes of his ſoule he made this prayer, which I thinke not vnworthy in this place to be inſerted: Lord Ieſus Chriſt thou moſt iuſt iudge, from whoſe omniſcient wiſedome nothing is hid, thou knoweſt how the Pope (vnto whom thou haſt ſuffered the gouernment of thy church to be deliuerd) hath with manifold iniuries ouerwhelmed my innocency, for no other cauſe (as thou canſt witneſs, & the world doubteth not) then this, that I would not admit men altogether vnknown, yea and moſt vnfit, vnto the cure and care of thoſe Churches, the rule and charge whereof vnto me (though vnworthy) thou haſt committed: Notwithſtanding leaſt by my contempt the Popes vniuſt ſentence of excommunication become iuſt and deſerued, with all humility I crane to be abſolued from the ſame. But I appeale vnto thee the ſupreame and vncorruptible iudge, and both heauen and earth ſhall be my witneſſes, that hee hath moſt vniuſtly vexed & many waies as greeuouſly as wrongfully offended mee. Before his end alſo he writ vnto the Pope a very effectuall, and pithy letter, wherein hee laied before him at large the miſerable eſtate into which the tyranny of him and his predeceſſors had brought the Church; praying him to haue a care to mend what was amiſſe, & to remember that Chriſt repeated vnto Peter thrice, Feed my ſheepe; but not ſo much as once or halfe once bid him either to flay them or to sheere them, much leſſe to teare out their very bowels, to deuoure or deſtroy them, as he did. But the Pope was ſo farre from following this good aduiſe, as he not onely contemned the ſame, but firſt derided the good Biſhop for his labour; & afterward grew into great choller, taking it hainouſly, that any

mortall man should be so presumptuous, as to admonish him of his duty. He sate Archbishop onely two yeares, in which time hee reformed many things amisse in the State of his Church. Hee caused the stipend of the Ministers of Saint Sepulchres chappell to bee encreased, and appointed them to be called Cannons: He erected Vicaridges in diuers impropriate Churches, which til that time were very ill serued; and did many other things worthy memory, but more would haue done if his time had bin either longer or more quiet and peaceable. He died vpon, or neere vnto Ascension day, 1258. and was buried in his Cathedrall Church: The place of his sepulture there, was much frequented of the ignorant people that esteemed him a Saint. Notwithstanding the great conflicts betweene him and the Pope, our monkes doubt not to father vppon him a miracle of turning water into wine, by blessing it in time of his sickenesse. The credit whereof I leaue vnto the Reader.

35 Godfry de Kinton.

1258. Hen. 3. 42. About this time (saith Matthew Paris) an order was taken at Rome that euery elect Bishoppe of England must before his consecration fetch the Popes approbation at Rome, whence (if his purse helped him not the better) he was sure to returne home, as wise as he went forth. The first that was enforced to his vagare was Godfry de Kinton, or (as some write him) Godfry de Ludham. Hee was Deane of Yorke, and being elect at home, trauelled to Rome, where he receiued consecration September 23. 1258. This man (I know not vpon what quarrell) interdicted the whole City of Yorke, in the beginning of Lent, and restored it not till the third of May following, which was in the yeare 1261. Hee sate fiue yeares three moneths, and eighteene dayes; dying then about Twelfe tide 1264. hee was buried in his owne Church.

36 Walter

36 Walter Giffard.

AFter the death of Godfry, William de Langton Deane of Yorke was elected to succeed him. But the Pope (for what cause I know not, peradventure, because hee brought not money enough in his purse) reiected him, and translated Walter Giffard from Bathe and Welles to Yorke. He was the Popes Chaplaine, and Cannon of Wels, first treasurer, then Chauncellor of England; Elected to Bathe May 22. 1264. from whence he was removed Oct. 15. 1265. having continued there onely two yeares. He lived at Yorke thirteen yeares departed this life April 25. 1279. and lieth buried there in S. Peters Church. 1265. Hen. 3. 49.

37 William Wickwane.

IT shall not be amisse, here to remember, that Onuphrius reporteth, S. aint Bonauenture (whom he calleth Bonauentura Fidanza) to haue bin preferred about this time from the Archbishoprick of Yorke vnto the place of a Cardinall, viz. in the yeare 1274. Paulus Æmilius de gestis, Franc. sayth that at what time diuers Grecian prelates came to the councell of Lyons, to conferre with the learned men of our Moderne Church concerning the difference of opinions betwen vs and them; Thomas Aquinas (who then reade Diuinity at Naples) was sent for as the fittest man of that age to deale with them; but hee died by the way. Bonauenture was then appointed to supply his place, and least the Grecians should despise him being but a Frier Minor; The Pope offered him the Archbishoprick of Yorke. He was loath (saith Paulus Æmilius) to take so great a charge vpon him, and vpon his refusall was made a Cardinall. I cannot see how either of these reports should be true. For the See of Yorke at that time and long both before and after was full, being possessed by Walter Giffard from the yeare 1266. till 1279. Now to leaue Bonauencure as we found him, yet shall vnderstand, that the Deane and Chapter of Yorke some after the death of Walter Giffard elected for their Archbishop William Wick- 1279. Edw. 1. 8.

wane, one of their owne company, and Chauncellor of their Church. Of him little is recorded, but that the first yeere of consecration, he remoued the bones of Saint William his predecessour, and caused them to be placed in a costly shrine with great solemnity, the King, Queene, eleuen Bishops and many nobles being present. Hauing sate 6. yeres and a halfe hee resigned his Archbishoprike and gote him beyond the Seas, and falling sicke at Pontiniac, died there Aug. 27. 1285. The people of that Country esteemed him an holy man and fathered diuers miracles vpon him.

38 Iohn Romane.

1285. Edw. 1. 14. The 28. of November following, viz. 1215. Iohn Roman Chanter of Yorke was elected Archbishop, and shortly after consecrate at Rome. Because his Father (somtimes Tresurer of Yorke) was a Roman borne, hee was called by the name of Iohn Romane, a man wise, stout, and very learned. He built the crosse Ile on the north side of the church toward the pallace, and a goodly steeple in the middle of the Church, all at his owne proper costs. He built much also in the hospitall of S. Peter, and with his owne hands layd the first stone of the great body of the Church vpon the South side of the same. April 6. 1260. He liued not to bring that noble worke to any perfection, being taken away by death Mar. 15. 1295. when he had continued in that See little more then 10. yers. The yer before he died, he excommunicated Anthony Beake Bishop of Durham, being one of the Kings Councell, and at that time beyond the seas in his seruice: Whereat the King being highly displeased, the Archbishoppe thought it his best course to put himselfe to his mercy. He did so, and was faine to redeeme the Kings fauour with 4000. marks. The indignation of a Prince is death (saith the Wise man.) And likely enough it is, that the griefe of his displeasure, and the trouble that ensued it, might some cause some incurable disease that toke him away. He died at Burton neere Beuerly, and was buried in his Cathedral Church, which with goodly building he had much augmented and beautified.

39 Henry

39 Henry Newerk.

The Deane of Yorke (Henry de Newerk) was then chosen Archbishop the seuenth day of May following. Hee was consecrate at home in his owne Church about two years after, to wit vpon Midsommer day 1298. by Ant Bishop of Durham. Little more then one yeare he enioyed that honor, for he died Aug. 15. 1299. 1298. Edw. 1. 26.

40 Thomas de Corbridge.

After him succeeded a great learned Diuine Thomas de Corbridge Cannon of Yorke, and Custos of the Chappel of S. Sepulchre. What place the Pope (vpon his consecration) gaue vnto a kinsman of his owne, that soone after died; but vpon his death bed he seemed greatly burthened in consciences for accepting a charge that he could affoord so little attendance vnto, and therefore besought the Pope that he would take a course the said proportion after his death might bee bestowed vpon some worthy man that might make amends for that which in his time had hetherto beene wanting. Whereupon the Pope presently after his kinsmans death, writ his letter to the Archbishop requiring him to appoint vnto that place some worthy Diuine that would vndertake alwaies to reside vpon it. He did so, and made choise of Gilbert Segraue that was after Bishop of London. In the meane space the King had written his letters in behalfe of one Iohn Bush his Secretary, and accepting no excuse or satisfaction, for not satisfying his desire therein, in great displeasure he toke away from him three Baronies (as one saith I thinke he meaneth Wannors) appertaining of olde vnto his See, and detained them so long as the Archbishoppe liued, which was indeede but a short time. Hee sate in all but three yeares, seuen moneths, and tenne daies. Whether it bee that few mens minds are so great, as to sustain the burthen of a Princes displeasure, or that God which promiseth a reward of long life vnto those that yelde honour vnto their superiors, in 1299 Edw. 1. 28.

his iuſt iudgement doe ſoneſt cut off ſuch as are backward in this duety: So ſurely it hath fallen out for the moſt part, that thoſe Biſhops that haue preſumed moſt in oppoſing themſelues againſt their Princes, haue leaſt time indured, and euer quickly beene taken away; whereof I could yeild many examples. This Thomas Corbridge died at Lanham Septem. 22. 1303. and was buried at Southwell. In his time (to wit the yeare 1303.) the Courts of the Kings bench and Exchequer which had remained at Yorke 7. yeares, were now brought backe to London againe.

41 William de Greenfield.

1305. Edw. 1. 34. HE that then ſucceeded (William de Greenfield) was Canon of Yorke and Chancellour of England vnder king Edward the firſt. A great and wiſe Councellor, very eloquent, and not vnlearned. After his election hee was faine to awaite the Popes pleaſure two yeares, before hee could obtaine conſecration, which at laſt he receiued, his election being confirmed by Pope Clement the fifth anno 1305. But it coſt him 9500. markes beſide the charge that he was at while hee lay in the Popes Court a ſuter. By reaſon of theſe immoderate expenſes, he became ſo bare, that at his firſt returne into England he was faine to make two collections amongſt his clergy in one yeare; the firſt he called a beneuolence, the ſecond an aide. Hee was a great fauourer of the templers euery where oppreſſed in thoſe daies, eſpecially by the Pope and Philip the French king. The yeare 1311. he was preſent at the Counſell of Vienna, where hee had place alotted him next vnto the Archbiſhop of Treuer. When he had ſate 9. yeares, eleuen moneths, and two daies, hee departed this life at Cawood December 13. 1315 and was buried in his Cathedrall Church in the Chappell of S. Nicolas.

42 William de Melton.

1307 Edw. 2. 11. SOone after Greenfields death, to witte, January 21. the yeare 1315. William de Melton Prouoſt of Beuerley, and

and Canon of Yorke, and was elected at the instance and earnest request of king Edward the second. With the Pope hee found no more grace, than his predecessor had done, under two yeares suit consecration could not be had. It was at last afforded him September 25. 1317. at Auinion. Almost 23. yeares he governed the See of Yorke, and that very worthily: attending diligently not onely the affaires and businesse of his Church, but also his owne private actions, indevouring by charity, fasting, prayer, almesdeeds, hospitality, and vertuous behaviour, like a good pastor to teach and instruct, as well by example of life, as preaching and doctrine. Hee was very good to his Tenants, but carefull to preserve, and rather to increase, then any way to impaire the state, liberties and revenues of his Church. Yet was hee not careless of the preferment of his servants and kindred, whom (as occasion served) he pleasured and advanced to very good places. Amongst the rest, and by the Popes licence, hee purchased to a brothers son, the Manors of Kingskiln, Kingsclers, and Wentworth, which till that time belonged to the Archbishops of Roan. He bestowed great cost upon the shrine of S. William, and finished the west part of the body of his church, with the expenses of 700. markes. He enclosed also a place called the old Wyalt at Yorke, with a goodly wall. Hee compounded a long and tedious controversie betweene the Deane and the Chapter of his Church, procuring the order set downe by him to bee confirmed by the Pope anno 1328. Lastly he deceased April 22. (or as one deliuereth April 5.) 1340. at Cawood, having sate 22. yeares and almost 7. moneths, in which time he had beene successiuely Treasurer and Chauncellor of England. His body lieth buried neare the font in Saint Peters Church.

4 William le Zouch.

WIlliam de la Zouch Deane of Yorke succeeded. Hee had much to doe with one William Kilsby that contended with him two whole yeares for this Archbishopricke. Hee at last was consecrate by Pope Clement the sixth at Auinion, an. 1342. The yeare 1346. King Edward 1342. Edw. 3. 17.

going into France, left this man his Vicegerent here. The Scots taking aduantage of the Kings absence, came with a great army into England. At a place called Betwe Park nere Neuils crosse, they were mette by this Archbishop and diuers of our Nobility, October 17. where our men so valiantly behaued themselues, as the Scots were ouerthrowne, two Earles, 21. knights, and an infinite number of other slaine, many also taken prisoners, and amongst the rest, Dauid le Bruse then king. This Bishop a little before his death began the foundation of a Chappell, on the south side of the Church, intending to be buried in the same; but by a long languishing sickness being taken away before it could be brought to any perfection, he was laid before the altar of S. Edmund the Confessor. He died August 8. 1352.

44 Iohn Thursby.

1352. Edw. 3. 27. The yeare 1349. Iohn Thursby Bishop of Saint Dauids was translated to Worcester, and about the middle of October 1352. (being then Chancelour of England) to Yorke. He was brought vp in Oxford, where hee was very much esteemed for his learning, being a great Diuine, and a very good Canonist. He writ diuers things, both in English and Latine: amongst the rest he published an exposition vpon the ten Commandements in his mother tongue, which hee required all the Clergy men in his Dioces to read diligently vnto their Parishioners. That worke I haue and kepe as a monument worthy to bee esteemed. Diuinity bookes in the English tongue were geason in those daies. I pray God they be not now too common. Bale (vpon what ground I know not) saith he was created a Priest, Cardinall at Saint Sauinæ by Pope Vrban the fifth, whom Thomas Walsingham reporteth to haue beene an Englishman, and so was likely to be more liberall in affording that kinde of honour to his Countrymen, then his predecessors had beene. But of the said Pope I thinke Bales report to be the truer, affirming that he was a Frenchman borne, but the sonne of an Englishman one Wil. Grisaunt a philitian. And for the Archb. because that in Onuphrius & Ciaconius I find no mention of him

him, we must say, that eyther he was no Cardinal, or else that their collections are not so perfect and absolute, as they would make the world beleeue. In the tenth yeare after his translation, he began to build anew the quier of his cathedral church, laying the first stone himself the twenty nine of July, toward the charge of which worke, he presently laid down a hundred pound. (or as some report fiue hundred pound) and promised to contribute yearely 200 marks, or as others say, 200 l. till it were finished, which so long as he lined, hee faithfully performed. He bestowed great cost in beautifying the Lady Chappell with images, and pictures of excellent workemanship; and remouing the bodies of diuers of his predecessors that lay buried else where about the Church, caused them to be entombed in the said Chappell in very comely manner, leauing a place for himselfe in the middle thereof, where dying, Nouember 6. 1373. at Thorpe, he was some after solemnely entered.

45 Alexander Neuil.

VNto this See the Pope then appointed Alexander Neuill a Canon of Yorke, a man greatly fauoured of King Richard the second, which was his destruction. Diuers of the Nobility malecontent, toke Armes against the king, caused many whom they misliked to be condemned by Parliament, some to death, some to prison, &c. Amongst the rest, this Archbishop was accused to be one that abused the kings youth by flattery, and with whispering tales entised him against the Nobility, and for this cause he was condemned to perpetuall prison, and appointed vnto the Castle of Rochester there to be kept. But he, foreseeing the tempest that grew toward him, fled out of the Realm. The Pope then (Vrbane the sixt) whether in commiseration, thinking to relieue him, or else vsing it as a meanes to make his Archbishoprick voide, that he might bestow it; translated him from Yorke vnto Saint Andrewes in Scotland. Howsoeuer it was meant, sure it fell out to be a very bad exchange for his part. Scotland at that time refused to acknowledge Vrbane for Pope, and yelded obedience to the Antipope. By meanes whereof Vrbans gift 1373 Ed. 3. 48.

was

was not of sufficient force, to inuest him in Saint Andrewes and yet quite cut him off from Yorke, at home. Hereby it came to passe, that hauing the reuenues, neither of the one, nor the other, for very want he was faine to become a parish Priest, and so lined three yeares at Louaine, euen vntill his death. He was banished the yere, 1386. lined in exile almost fiue yers, died 1391. and was buried in the church of the Frier Carmelites there. This man bestowed much cost in repayring the Castle of Calwod, building diuers towers, and other edifices about the same.

46 Thomas Arundell.

1388 Ric. 2. 12

ALexander Neuill being thus displaced vnder pretence of preferment to a new place; The Pope toke vpon him to bestow Yorke; And least if he should aduance one to it, not greatly preferred before, the old incumbent might chaunce in time to recouer it from him againe; hee thought good to bestow it so, as benefiting many hee might procure so many aduersaries vnto Neuill, whereof any one alone might hardly seeme able to withstand him, but all these together hee knew very well. To this end (or rather happily to gaine the more in the first fruits) hee called Thomas Arundell from Ely to Yorke, translated the Bishop of Durham to Ely, Bath to Durham, Salisbury to Bathe, and gaue Salisbury to Iohn Waltham the kings Chaplaine, a man very gracious with him, and Keeper of his Priuy Seale. This Thomas Arundell the yere 1396. was remoued to Canterbury, the first that euer was translated from Yorke thither. While hee was at Yorke, he bestowed much in building vpon diuers of his houses, and vnto the Church he gaue, besides many rich ornaments, two great basons of siluer and gilt, two great Censers, two other basons of siluer, and two Cruettes. Hee gaue to the vse of the Vicars a siluer cup of great waight, & a bowle of siluer very massiue and costly vnto the Canons. Being yet Bishop of Ely, hee was Lord Chancellour of England, and so continued till the yeare, 1396. at what time being remoued to Canterbury, hee gaue euer immediately that office. In the meane while, the yeare 1393. being yet at Yorke,

Yorke, it is remembred, that he removed all the Kinges Court from Westminster to Yorke, pretending a desire to punish the pride and presumption of the Londoners, who were then in great disgrace with the King, alleadging also peraduenture that those Courtes had bene helde there about fourescore yeares past, the space of seuen yeares together, as in T. Corbridge I haue remembred. Howeit the Londoners affirmed, that whatsoeuer he pretended, he did it to no other end but to helpe his neighbors of Yorke. What soeuer his purpose was, that nouelty continued a short time: For after a tearme or two the Courts were brought backe to their accustomed place. See more of him in Ely and Canterbury.

47. Robert Waldby.

RObert Waldby Bishop of Chichester succeded Thomas Arundell in Yorke. Being yet a yong man, hee followed Edward the Blacke Prince into France, where he continued long a Student, and profited so much, as no man in the Vniuersity where he lived (Tholous being notwithstanding an Orforde man also) might be compared with him for all kind of learning. He was a good Linguist, very well seene in Philosophy, both naturall and morall, in Physicke, and the Canon Law also; very eloquent, an excellent Preacher, and esteemed so profound a Diuine, as hee was thought meete to be the professor of Diuinity, or Doctor of the Chaire in the said Vniuersity. For these his good gifts he was much fauoured of the Blacke Prince first, then of K. Richard his sonne: and by their fauour obtained first a Bishoprick in Gascoigne, (as Bale reporteth) but by an Antiquity that I haue seene, it appeareth he was first Bishop of the Ile of Man, whose stile is Episcopus Sodorensis, & his Epitaph saith, he was first præsul Adurensis. From that first preferment whatsoeuer it was, he was translated, a. 1387. to the Archbishoprick of Dublin in Ireland, thence to Chichester, 1395. & the yere following, became an Archbishop once more, viz. of Yorke. There he sate not fully 3. yeres but he died May 29. 1397 and was buried in Westminster almost in the middle of the Chappell of S. Ed- 1396. Rfe. 2.20

Edmund, whereon Epitaph is to bee ſeene vpon his graue, partly defaced, and otherwiſe not worth the reciting.

48 Richard Scroope.

RIchard Scroopé that ſucceeded Robert Waldby, though a gentleman of great bloud, being brother vnto William
1397. Scroope that was Earle of Wiltſhire, and Treaſurer of Eng-
Ric. 2. 21. land vnder king Richard; yet obtained not this high promotion without deſert, in regard of many good parts in him. For he was incomparably learned (ſaith Thomas Walſingham) of ſingular integrity for his life and conuerſation, and (which is not altogether to bee neglected) of a goodly and amiable perſonage. He was brought vp in Cambridge (as Bale deliuereth, Gul. Moneſtrienſis ſaith it was in Oxford) and proceeded there firſt Maſter of Arte, then Doctor of Law, thence he trauelled through France into Italy, and became an aduocate in the Popes Court, vntill that at laſt returning home he was made Lord Chancellour of England, in the 2. yeare of king Richard the ſecond, but continued not aboue one yeare in that place, August 9. 1396. hee was conſecrate Biſhop of Couentry and Lichfield, managed that charge laudably, and is commended as well for his owne priuate manners and behauiour, as his publike gouernment. His ende was vnhappy and very miſerable. King Henry had lately depoſed King Richard, by whome this man was preferred, and had cauſed his brother aforenamed the Earle of Wiltſhire to be beheaded at Briſtow. Whether it were deſire to reuenge theſe wrongs done to his friends, or ſome other reſpect, I know not, certaine it is, that the yeare 1405 he ioined with the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle Marſhall, the Lord Bardolph, and other in a conſpiracy againſt King Henry. The Earle of Weſtmerland, and Iohn Duke of Lancaſter, the kings ſonne, were then in the North Country, when theſe men began to ſtirre, and gathering what forces they could, came againſt them. But finding the other too ſtrong for them, they enquire of them in peaceable manner what their intent ſhould be in taking Armes. The Archbiſhop anſwered, that he meant nothing but the good of the Realme,

as

as he would gladly certifie him, if he had secure and safe accesse vnto him. And therewithall shewed a writting, wherein he charged the new king with treason against his Soueraigne King Richard, oppression of the Church and Commonalty, whose Liberties he had sworne to defend, tyranny & cruelty in putting to death the sayd king, many of the Nobility and great numbers of the Commons; with impiety and sacrilege in defrauding the Church of Rome of her rights; and lastly with euill gouernement, perfidiousnesse, periury, & diuers other like hainous crimes, for which hee pronounced him excommunicate; requiring all men to ioyne with that company, whose endeauour should bee, but to reforme what was amisse; to seate and settle in the kingdome the right heire; to establish peace in Wales and Ireland, and to free the Realme from the great and intollerable burthen of exactions, no longer to be endured. The Earle of Westmerland hauing read this writing, protested to allow of the enterprise, and praised it for honest and reasonable, insomuch as meeting with the Archbishop at a parly, after a very few speeches, they seemed to become friends, shaking hands together, and drinking to each other in sight of both their armies. The Archbishop now doubting of nothing suffered his men to disperse themselues for a time: But the Earle contrariwise waxed stronger and stronger, and at least seeing himselfe well able to deale with the Archbishop, came vpon him sodainely, and arrested him little thinking of any such matter. The king by this times was come Northward as farre as Pomfret. Thither the Archbishop and other prisoners arrested with him, were also brought, and carried with the king backe to Yorke againe (or as one delivereth) to Thorpe, where Sir William Fulford, a knight learned in the Law, and another Iustice called Gascoyne, sitting on a high Stage in the Hall condemned him to bee beheaded. Whether hee were tried by his Peeres or no I finde not: and much lesse can I pronounce, whether it be explorati iuris that hee ought to be, M. Camden a man of greater iudgement in these things then my selfe, hath denied it; But first, whether he was a Peere of the Realme or no, I must refer my selfe to an Act, Edward

3.25.

5.25. where Bishops are termed Peeres of the land. And certaine it is, by the report of the Author of the Booke, entituled Antiquitates Britannicæ, that Iohn Stratford Archbishop of Canterbury, being shut out of the Parliament-house, vpon the Kings displeasure, alleaged he was maior pars regni post Regem, &c. and was not gaine-said. Then for the other point, there is an Act, that all and singular Lords of the Parliament for the offence in that Act mentioned shall bee tryed by their Peeres. And we haue an example where the said Iohn Stratford being accused by the King of diuers hainous crimes, was appointed to bee ordered by foure Bishops, foure Earles, and foure Barons. But to returne to my story, presently after the iudgement giuen the Archbishop was set vppon an ill-fauoured Jade, his face towards the horse taile, and carried with great scorne and shame to a field hard by, where his head lastly was stricken off by a fellow that did his office very ill, not being able to dispatch him with lesse then fiue strokes. He was executed vpon Whitsonmunday, being the eight of June, 1405. and was buried in the East part of the new workes of his Church of Yorke; in which place, as also the field where hee died, certaine miracles are said to haue beene done, and are ascribed vnto his holinesse. It is deliuered also, that the king presently after his death was stricken with a leprosie. He was the first Bishop that I finde put to death by order of Law. No marueil if an execution so vnwonted and extraordinary, performed in so odious and contumelious a manner, gaue occasion of many tales and rumours. Amongst the rest I finde a report laying an imputation vpon the posterity of the Judges, who gaue sentence against him. I will not doe them the wrong to mention it. The Pope excommunicated the Authors of his death, but was easily entreated to absolue them againe.

49 Henry Bowet.

The ſpace of two yéeres and a halfe the ſée was voyde after the death of Richard Scroope. The Pope had once placed in the ſame Robert Halam Chancellour of the Vniuerſity of Oxford. But vnderſtanding that the King was greatly diſpleaſed therewith, hee was content (according to the kings deſire, to gratifie Henry Bowet then Biſhoppe of Bathe with this preferment, and made Halam Biſhoppe of Salisbury. This Henry Bowet was a Doctor of Law, and firſt a Canon of Wels, had trauelled much in France and Italy, was preferred to Bath alſo at firſt by the King, who fauoured him much. He was conſerrate to that Church, November 16. 1401. and tranſlated to Yorke, December firſt, 1406. About the yeere 1403 he was Treaſurer of England the ſpace of one yeere. He continued Archbiſhop almoſt 17. yéeres, in which time viz. the yeere 1417. it hapned that king Henry the 5, being abſent & buſie in the conqueſt of France, the Scots came with a great power into the Realme, and beſieged Warwicke and the Caſtle of Rokeſborough. This Biſhop was then a very aged man, and ſo impotent, as hee was able neither to goe nor ride, yet would hee néedes accompany his Countrimen that went againſt the Scots, & cauſed his men to carrie him in a chaire, that ſo at leaſt by words and exhortation he might doe his beſt, though he were not able to fight, nay not ſo much as to ſtand or goe. This man is ſaid to bee the greateſt houſekeeper of any Archbiſhop that euer ſate in Yorke before him. For proofe whereof it is alleadged, that he ſpent vſually in his houſe, of Claret wine onely 80. tuns. He departed this life at Cawood, Octob. 20. 1423. and was buried in the Eaſt part of the Minſter at Yorke by the Aultar of All-Saints which himſelfe built and furniſhed ſumptuouſly with all things that might belong vnto it. He built alſo the Hall in the Caſtle of Cawood, and the kitching of the Manor houſe of Otley. 1406. Hen. 4. 8.

50 Iohn

50 Iohn Kempe.

1425. Hen. 4. 6. The Pope of his owne absolute authority, placed then in Yorke Richard Fleming Bishop of Lincolne. Many statutes and lawes had bene made to represse this tyrannicall dealing of the Pope. But his excommunications were such terrible bugs, as men durst rather offend the lawes of their country, then come within the compasse of his censures. Yet the Deane and Chapter of Yorke taking stomache vnto them, vsed such aduantage as the Law would afforde them, and by force kept out the new Archbishop from entring his Church. Much ado there was betwen them. The euent was, that the Pope vnable to make good his gift, was faine to returne Fleming to Lincolne againe, and to translate Iohn Kempe Bishop of London, (a man better fauoured of the Deane and Chapter) to Yorke. This Iohn Kempe was first Bishop of Rochester (consecrate the yere 1418.) remoued thence to Chichester 1422. from Chichester to London the same yere, and from London to Yorke 1425. when the See had bene void 2. yeares. At Yorke he continued almost 28. yeeres, and in his olde age, euen one yeare before his death, was content to remoue once more, viz. to Canterbury. The yeare 1449. He was made Cardinall Sanctæ Ruffinæ, and was twice Chancellour of England. See more of him in Canterbury.

Sancta Balbina

52 William Boothe.

1453. Hen. 6. 23. He that succeeded him (William Boothe) was sometime a Student of the common Law in Grayes Inne, and vpon a sudden forsaking that course, became Chancellour of the Cathedrall church of S. Paul in London, July 9. 1447. he was consecrate Bishop of Couentry and Lichfield. Hauing continued there fiue yeres, he was remoued presently vpon the translation of Iohn Kempe vnto Yorke. He sate iust 12. yeares, died at Southwell, September 10. and was buried in the Chappell of our Lady there, nigh to the Archbi-

shops

thops pallace, 1464. He bestowed much cost in repayring the pallace of Yorke. About the latter end of his time, viz. the yere 1464. the Minster of Yorke was burnt, I know not by what chance.

52 George Neuill.

RIchard Neuill that great Earle of Warwicke, that set vp and pulled downe Kings at his pleasure, aduanced vnto great and high places George Neuill his brother, being yet but a very young man; that was sometimes Chancellour of the Vniuersity of Oxford, & brought vp for a time in Bayliell College there. By his meanes he was consecrate Bishoppe of Exceter, the 25. of November, 1455. at what time he was not fully twenty yeares of age. The yere 1460. he was made Lord Chancellour of England, the youngest Chancellour I thinke that euer was, eyther before or since his time. In that office hee continued till the yere 1464. viz. vntill the marriage of K. Edward the 4. In which action, the king well knowing he had giuen cause of offence vnto the Earle of Warwicke (for it was done whilest the Earle was Ambassadour in Fraunce, and vnto in a Treaty for a match betweene the King and the French Queenes sister.) He thought it necessary to weaken him what hee might, and so first removed this his brother from the office of Chancellour, and bestowed it vpon Robert Stillington Bishop of Bathe. Notwithstanding this alienation of the king from him, the yeare 1466. he obtained the Archbishoprick of Yorke, and held the same, (but with great trouble) vntill his death. The discontentment of the dishonour done to the Earle by the kings marriage, sticking still in his mind, & hauing peraduenture continual occasions of new grieues, he made a confederacy with his brethren to pull downe king Edward that had raigned now almost nine yers, and to set vp king Henry the first again, who had lain in prison all that while. This indeed they performed partly by the helpe of George Duke of Clarence king Edwards brother. And it was the hap of this Archb. to take K. Edward prisoner, at Olney in Northampton shire. He carried him thence first

1466. Edw. 4 7.

to Warwicke castle, then to Middleham Castle in Yorkeshire. But being of too good a nature to be a god Iaylor, they him with such curtesie, suffering him to walke abroad, & often to hunt with a few Keepers to attend him, as (were it by the negligence, or vnfaithfulnesse of those that had the charge of him, I know not) away he escaped, being met vpon a plain where he hunted by a troupe of his friends, & wafted by them into a place of safety. Within halfe a yeare that K. Henry was restored to his crown again, K. Edward so handled the matter, as comming sodenly to London, & entring the Bishops palace by a posterne gate, he surprized at once K. Henry & the Archbishop that had not long before taken him. They were both carried thence to the Tower of London, where the good King was soon after pittifully murthered. But the Archbishop vpon the 4. of June following was set at liberty. About a yeare after his enlargement, he chanced to be with the King a hunting at Windsor, and vpon occasion of the sport they had seene there, made relation vnto the King of some extraordinary kind of game, wherewith he was wont to solace himself at a house he had built, and furnished very sumptuously, called the Moze in Yorkeshire. The king seeming desirous to be partaker of this sport, appointed a day when hee would come thither to hunt, and make merry with him. Hereupon the Archbishop taking his leave, got him home, and thinking to entertaine the king in the best manner it was possible for him, he sent for much plate that he had hid during the warres betweene his brethren and the king, and borrowed also much of his friends. The Deere which the king hunted being thus brought into the toyle, the day before his appointed time, he sent for the Archbishop, commanding him, all excuses set a part, to repayre presently vnto him being at Windsor. As soon as he came, he was arrested of treason, all his plate, money, and other moueable goods (to the value of 20000. l were seised vpon for the king, and himself a long space after was kept prisoner at Calis and Guisnes: during which time, the king tooke vnto himselfe the profites and temporalties of his Bishopricke. Amongst other things then taken from him, he had a Myter of inestimable value, by reason of many rich stones wherewith it was adorned, that the King hath and

made

made thereof a Crowne for himselfe. This calamity happened vnto him the yere 1472. By intercession and intreaty of his friends, and much adoe he obtained his liberty the yere 1476. and a little while inioying the same, with griefe and anguish of mind (as was thought) died at Blithlaw comming from Yorke. He was buried in the Minster there. In this mans time Sixtus the fourth made the Bishop of Saint Andrewes Primate of all Scotland, and appointed twelue Bishops to be vnder him, that vntill that time were of the Province of Yorke. The Archbishop withstode it what he might. But the Pope alleadging it was very vnfitte, that such a one should bee the Metropolitane of Scotland, as for the most part (by reason of warres) was an enemy vnto the same, ouerruled it, and would néedes haue it so.

The feast that was made at this mans installation, was exceeding great, and such as our age hath seldome (I will not say neuer) seene. And therefore I haue not thought it amisse to impart vnto the Reader an ancient note that I haue light vpon, describing the particulars of the same.

The Prouision for the said feast.

Inprimis wheat, 300. quarters.		Pigeons,	4000
Ale, 300. Tuns.		Conies	4000
Wine 104. Tuns.		Bittern	104
Ipocras, 1. Pype.		Malards and Teales	4000
Oxen.	80	Hearnsewes	400
Wilde Buls	6	Fesants.	200
Muttons	1004	Partridges.	500
Veales	300	Woodcockes	400
Porkes	300	Plouers	400
Geese	3000	Curlewes.	400
Capons	2300	Quayles	100
Pigges	2000	Egrets	1000
Peacockes	100	Rees	200
Cranes	200	Harts	400. and od
Kiddes	200	Bucks	
Chickens.	2000	Roes	

Paſties of Veniſon colde	4000	Cuſtards hote	2000
Paſties of Veniſon hote	1506	Pykes	300
Diſhes of gelly packed	1000	Breames	300
Plaine diſhes of gelly	4000	Scales	8
Cold Tarts baken	4000	Porpoſes	4
Colde Cuſtards	4000		

The names of the great officers ſerving at the ſaid feaſt.

The Earle of Warwicke Steward of the ſame.
The Earle of Bedford Treaſurer.
L. Haſtings Controller.
L. Willoughby Carver.
L. John Buckingham Cupbearer.
Sir Richard Strangwayes Sewer.
Sir Walter Morley Chiefe Marſhall of the Hall, with eight other Knightes Marſhals, beſides Eſquiers and Gromes.
Sir Iohn Maluery Painter.
Sergeant of the Kings Ewry Elmer.
Iohn Grayſtocke, and Iohn Neuill, Keepers of the Cubbord.
Iohn Breynocke Surueyor per aulam.

Sitters at the high boorde in the Hall.

The Archbiſhop in his Eſtate.
Biſhop of London } on his right hand. { Duke of Suffolke } on his left hand,
Biſhop of Ely } { Earle of Oxford }
Biſhop of Durham } { Earle of Worceter, }

Sitters at the ſecond Table.

The Abbot of S. Mary Abby.
Abbot of Selby.
Abbot of Whitby.
Abbot of Wiland.
Abbot of Kenanly.
Abbot of Furneſe.
Abbot of Chyrſtall.
Abbot of Meux.
Abbot of Whally.
Abbot of Salley.
Priour of Durham.
Priour of Bridlington.
Priour of Gisburgh, with eight other Priours at the ſame boorde.

Sitter

Sitters at the third Table.

L. Mountagew.
L. Cromwell.
L. Scroope.
L. Dacres.
L. Ogle.
and 48. knights at the same Table.

Sitters at the fourth Table.

L. Deane of Yorke.
Deane of S. Seuerins, with the brethren of the Minster.

Sitters at the fifth Table.

Mayor of the City of Yorke.
Mayor of the Staple of Calis.
with the worshipfull Burgesses of the City.

Sitters at the sixt Table.

4 Barons of the kings Exchequer, and 26. learned men of the Law.

At the last Table in the hall.

49 Esquiers wering the kings Liuery.

The names of the estates sitting in the high Chamber.

The Duke of Glocester.
The Duke of Suffolkes sister at his right hand.
The Countes of Westmerland. } at his
The Countesse of Northumberland. } left hād
2. of the Earle of Warwickes daughters at the same table.

Sitters at the second Table in the high Chamber.

The Baron of Greystocke, with three other Barons and 12. Ladies with them.

At the third Table.

18 Gentlewomen of the saide Ladies.

Sitters at the first Table in the second chamber.

The Dutchesse of Suffolke the elder.
Countesse of Warwicke.
Countesse of Oxford.
Lady Hastings.
Lady Eitzhugh.

At the second table there.

Lady Lumley.
Lady Strange.
And 8. other Ladies with thē.

Sitters at the boorde in the great Chamber.

Bishop of Lincolne.

Bishop of Lichfield.
Bishop of Exceter.
Bishop of Carlile.

Sitters at the second table there.

Earle of Warwicke.
Earle of Westmerland.
Earle of Northumberland.
L. Fitz hugh.
L. Stanley.
And 10. Baronets with them.

Sitters at the third table.

14 Gentlewomen.
14 Gentlemen.

Sitters in the Hall.

Gentlemen, Franklins, and head Yeomen 412. twice filled and serued.

Sitters in the Gallery.

Lords seruants 400. twice filled and serued.

Sitters at dinner elsewhere.

1000. Officers and seruants.

Chiefe Cookes 62
Necessary seruants to the kitchin and broachturners 515

First Course.

Brawne.
Furmenty Viant } potage.
Pennade purpill }
Heare powdred for standerd.
Roo powderd,
Fesant entraille.
Swans.
Capons in halfe grease,
Heronsewes.
Carpett of Venison.
Pike in harblett,
Leach cant.
Fruter.
Venison bake.
Custard planted.
A Suttlety.

Second Course.

Gelly pacted } potage.
Rassens }
Venison bakte.
Peacocke in Rapill.
Cony reuerse.
Lardis of Venison.
Partrich.
Woodcocke.
Plouers.
Breames in spile.
Pummis Verte.
Leiche Sipers.
Fruter napkin.
Dates in molde.
Scatines ryall.
Suttlety.

Third Course.

Blanke desire,
Dates in compost.

Bitters

Bitters roſte.	Porpoſe roſte.
Feſant.	Leach blanke.
Egrets.	Fruter criſpin.
Rabets.	Quince baked.
Quayles.	Chamblet viall.
Martins.	Suttlety.
Great birds.	Wafers and Ypocras plenty.
Larks.	

53 Lawrence Boothe.

THe Biſhop of Durham, Lawrence Boothe, halfe brother vnto William Boothe George Neuils predeceſſor, ſucceeded them in the See of Yorke. He was firſt Maſter of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, conſecrate Biſhop of Durham, September 25. 1457. and twenty yeres after, viz. the yeare 1477. removed to Yorke. In Auguſt 1472. hee was made Lord Chancellour, and continued in that office two yeres. This man bought the Manor of Waterley of one Nicolas Stanley, and built the houſe there, all which he gaue vnto his See. He died at Southwell the yere 1480. when he had been Archbiſhop three yeres and nine monethes, and was buried beſide his brother. 1477. Edw. 4 18.

54 Thomas Rotheram, alias Scot.

THamas Scot otherwiſe called Rotheram, was borne at Rotheram in Yorkeſhire, and according to the manner of religious perſons in olde time, would needes take his ſurname of the place where he was borne. Having ſuch education as the Country could affoorde him, being now ripe for the Vniuerſity, and towardly, was ſent by his friendes vnto Cambridge, and was choſen firſt fellow of Kings Colledge, then Maſter of Pembrooke Hall, in which place hee continued till hee was called away by preferment. King Edward (whoſe Chaplaine he was) procured him firſt the Prouoſtſhip of Beuerley, made him Keper of his Priuy Seale, and then Biſhoppe of Rocheſter, the yeare 1467. Staying there ſcarce fowre yere, he removed to Lincolne, anno 1471. The yeare 1474. he was made Lord Chancellour, and continued 1480. Edw. 4. 21.

tinued long in that office, euen vntill the raigne of Richard the vsurper, at what time (or a little before) he deliuered the great Seale vnto the Queene, and is blamed for committing it vnto her, of whom he receiued it not, and had no right to require it. For which cause (as was alledged) he was committed to the Tower by Richard the Duke of Yorke the Protector. But it is to be thought that hee was rather imprisoned indeed, to the entent that being knowne to be too true vnto K. Edward the yong king, he might not hinder the false Protectors traiterous designements. Being yet at Lincolne he bestowed great cost in building the goodly beautifull gate of the Schooles at Cambridge, the walkes on each side thereof, and the new Library that is at the East end of that building, which hee caused to be done of his owne charge, with some very little contribution of the Vniuersity, whereof he was Chancellour. It was begun the yeare 1470. and quite finished, 1476. Hauing beene at Lincolne nine yeares, hee was translated to Yorke, and enioyed that honour 10. yeares lacking one quarter. In which time hee did many notable things worthy memory. At Rotheram (where he was born) he founded a Colledge, by the name of Iesus Colledge, for a Prouost that should be a Preacher, fiue Priests, fiue choristers, and three Schoolemasters, one for Grammer, one for song, and another for writing. This Colledge at the time of the suppression of the same, was valued in 58.l.5.s.9.d.ob.q. yearely reuenue. He moreouer finished Lincolne Colledge in Oxford, (left very vnperfect by B. Fleming the first founder) and added fiue fellowships vnto the same, beside those seauen which the founder had ordained. He gaue to the Church of Yorke a wonderfull rich myter in stead of that which K. Ed. had taken away. In diuers of his houses he built much, at White Hall (which then belonged to the Bishops of Yorke) he built the great kitchin, at Southwel the pantry, bakehouse and new chambers adioining to the riuer, & at Thorpe the paintry, bakehouse & chambers on the north side toward the woods. He was very carefull to preferre those which either for good seruice or kindred might chalenge any interest in him: of whom he greatly aduanced diuers, some by mariage, some by gift of offices, & other temporall liuing, and many by spirituall pro-

promotions. He died of the plague, May 29. 1500. at Cawood, being 76 yeares of age, and was buried in the North-side of our Lady chappell in a marble tombe, which himselfe caused to bee built in his life time.

55 Thomas Savage.

HIs next successor in Yorke, was also (but long after) Bishop of Rochester, removed thence to London the yere 1493. and soone after Thomas Rotherams death vnto Yorke. This man was a Gentleman borne, and (as I take it) a knights sonne; not preferred for any extraordinary great learning, (yet he was a Doctor of Law of Cambridge) but as it should seem in regard of service. He spent his time in a manner altogether either in temporall busines (being a great courtier) or else in hunting, wherewith he was vnreasonably delighted. He built much at Cawood and Scroby, and maintained a great number of goodly tall fellowes to attend him. Before his time, it was alwaies the custome that the Archbishop at his installation should make a very magnificent and sumptuous feast. This custome for saving a little money he brake and stole his installation by a deputy in secret manner. Having borne seuen yere Archbishop, he died at Cawood, and tooke order that his body should be buried at Yorke, but his heart at Makesfield in Cheshire where hee was borne, in a Chappell of his own building which he minded to haue made a Colledge, but death preuented him. 1501 Hen. 4. 17

56 Christopher Bambridge.

CHristopher Bambridge succeeded. Hee was a gentleman likewise of an auncient house, borne nere Appleby in Westmerland, brought vp in Quenes Colledge in Oxford, a doctor of both Laws, first Master of the Rolles; then Deane of Yorke; consecrate Bishop of Durham in the beginning of the yeare 1507. and the next yere was translated to Yorke. He being Embassador from King Henry the 8. to the Pope, great dissention, and thereupon warre fell out betweene the Pope, and Lewis the 12. King of France, In that warre king Henry 1508. Hen. 7. 24.

Henry vpon the perſwaſion of this man, (ſaith Ciaconius) was content to take the Popes part. For which ſeruice, the yeare 1511. in the Moneth of March, the Pope made him a Cardinall at S. Praxedis. Whether he ſtayd ſo long at Rome or made a ſecond iourney thither I cannot tell: But certaine it is, that being there, the yeare 1514. he was poyſoned by one Rinaldo de Modena an Italian Prieſt his Reward, vpon malice and diſpleaſure conceiued, for a blow his Maſter gaue him, as the ſaide Rinaldo (being executed for that fact) confeſſed at the time of his death. So P. Iouius reporteth. He died July 14. and was buried there in the Church belonging to the Engliſh houſe, dedicated to the holy Trinitie.

57 Thomas Woolſey.

1515. Hen. 8. 7.

THat famous Cardinall Thomas Woolſey (of whome wee are next to ſpeake) was borne in Ipſwich, being the ſonne of a poore man, and (as I haue often heard) a butcher. He was ſent to Oxford very young, and was brought vp there in Magdalene Colledge: being preferred Maſter of Arts, he became ſchoolemaſter of the Grammer ſchoole belonging to that Colledge, where he was firſt preferred by the Marques Dorſet (to whoſe ſons he was Tutor) vnto a benefice in Somerſetſhire called Limington. There one Sir Amyas Pawlet a knight of that countrey, did him a great diſgrace, ſetting him in the ſtockes, vpon little or no occaſion as I haue heard. Of that iniury the knight much repented him afterward, at what time this poore ſcholler being aduanced to the high honour of Lord Chancellor, not only rebuked him ſharply in words, but alſo made him dance attendance fiue or ſixe yeares in London, vntill by great ſuit hee obtained licenſe of departure. His Lord and Patrone the Marques dying, he ſaw himſelfe without all likelihood of further preferment, eſpecially if he ſhould ſettle himſelfe vpon his Benefice. Leauing it therefore and determining to ſeeke ſome better fortune, abroad in the world; hee happened to be entertained of an ancient knight called Sir Iohn Naphaunt, who had an office of importance in Calliſ; wherein (being very aged

him-

himselfe) he altogether imployed this Woolsey his chaplaine, vntill such time as weary of it, in regard of his owne weakenesse and impotency, he gaue it ouer. But mindfull of his Chaplaines good seruice, he neuer left him vntil he had found meanes to make him the kings Chaplaine. Now was hee where he would be. Many times he was wont to say (as I haue heard) if he could once set but one foote in the Court, he would not doubt but attaine what he list. And to speake but the truth, it was not onely his good fortune that exalted him to that wonderfull greatnesse, but much deale his owne industrie, and many extraordinary parts in him: He was marueilous wittie, well learned, faire spoken, and passing cunning in winning the hearts of those whose fauor hee affected. The first thing he endeuored (being now a Courtier) was to make himselfe knowne vnto such as were nerest about the king: and the man he specially followed, was Richard Foxe Bishop of Winchester, vpon whose Councell he saw the king did most relie. Hee soone perceiued what was in Woolsey, and at a time when the king bethought him of some witty fellow to dispatch certaine affaires with the Emperor, mentioned him as a fit man. The king vpon his commendation, sent for this chaplaine, and committed the busines vnto him. The Emperor lay then in the Low Countries, whether Master Woolsey made such haste (winde and weather tauouring him) as within lesse then 4. daies after his dispatch, he was backe at the Court againe, hauing ordered all the kings businesses to his contentment. By this time, the king sawe him to be a man meet for imployment, and determined hereafter to vse him. It was not long then before he preferred him to the Deanry of Lincolne, and a little before his death made him Almoner. That wise and excellent Prince being taken away, he soone crept so farre into the fauor of the young king, by applying himself to his humour; as he possessed him altogether, & in a maner at the first dash was made one of his priuy Counsell. Being very eloquent & well spoken, the rest of the Counsel vsed him many times as their Referendary to signifie their determinations vnto the king. He then hauing this opportunity of perceiuing the kings inclinatiō, followed euer that

that course which hee saw him willing to haue taken, and aduaunced earnestly that part whereunto the King inclined, without respect vnto the matter otherwise. Againe, whereas the rest of the Counsell called off vpon the King, to acquaint himselfe with matters of state, by resorting to the Counsell, and affording his presence at their deliberations; hee would aduise him to follow his pleasures, and let Counsell matters alone to him, assuring him that at night he should heare as much of him in one quarter of an houre, as if he had beene present all day at those tedious & wearisome consultations. By this trick he won himselfe such authority with the king, as hee did euen what he list a long time. No marueil now if what preferment soeuer fell, stood at his refusall. The King hauing taken Tourney, and banished the Bishop as addicted vnto the French party, gaue all the reuenues of the Bishopricke vnto him (Woolley I meane). Within lesse then one yeare after, fell first Lincolne (whereunto hee was preferred the yeare 1514.) and then immediately after Yorke; which also was presently bestowed vpon him. Following the streame full of this good fortune, and thinking it best to take his time, he procured the Pope to make him first his Legate a Latere, and soone after (viz. Sept. 7. 1515) Cardinall. He handled the matter also in such sort with the King, as he was content to discharge the Archbishop of Canterbury from the office of Chauncellor and to bestow it vpon him. Then as though the Archbishopricke of Yorke and Chancellorship of England were not sufficient for maintenance of a Cardinall, hee tooke also vnto him the Bishopricke of Bathe the yeare 1518. holding it and the Abbey of Saint Albons with diuers other ecclesiastical liuings in Commendam. Fower yeares, and 7. moneths, he held Bathe and then resigned it to take Durham. Durham also hee lastly gaue ouer the yeare 1529. in exchange for Winchester. Now you see him at the highest. It was impossible this greatnesse should be able to beare his owne burthen. Presently after his acceptation of Winchester, he began to fall, and fell so fast, as if death had not happily staid him; hee had quickly fallen from much, to much lesse then nothing. The king vpon a displeasure (how iust God knoweth) discharged him sodainely from

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the office of Chauncellour. His goods were all seased to the kings vse, and himselfe ready to bee attaint by Parliament, had not Thomas Cromwell (after Earle of Essex, then his seruant) taken great paines in defending him. When that course succeeded not, he was charged to haue fallen into a Premunire by exercising his power Legantine without the kings licence. Whereunto hee answered that hee had authority thereto from the King vnder his broad seale (as it was well enough knowen hee could proone) though that amongst the rest of his writings were now in the hands of his enemies. But (quoth hee) I will neuer stand vpon that point. Whatsoeuer I haue, I haue it from the king: if it be his pleasure to haue me in a Premunire, let it be so, I must and will be at his mercy. Almost halfe a yere he liued neere London in great penurie; one while at Asher (a house belonging to the Bishoprick of Winchester) and an other while at Richmond; the which house, the King had lately giuen him in exchange for Hampton Court. All which time, he had scarce a cuppe to drinke in, or a bed to lye in, but what was lent him, for his moueables and houshold stuffe of inestimable value, were all taken away to the Kings vse. At last hee was sent downe into Yorkeshire, and there liued all a summer in reasonable good sort. About the beginning of November that yeare, which was 1536. the Earle of Northumberland arrested him of high treason, and tooke order to haue him brought vp to London: but he fell sicke by the way, and died in the Abbey of Leicester, (as it should seeme of a flixe whereunto a continuall feuer was ioyned) when he had beene sicke the space of 8. daies, viz. Nouember 29. 1530. hauing beene Archbishop 15. yeares, and being within foure moneths of 60. yeares of age. His last words are said to be these: If I had serued God as diligently as I haue done the king, he would not haue giuen mee ouer in my gray haires, but this is the iust reward that I must receiue for the paines and study that I haue had, to doo him seruice, not regarding my seruice to God, so much as the satisfying of his pleasure. In his flourishing time, hee beganne the building of two most stately Colledges, one at Ipswich, the other at Oxford, and it is great pitty hee finished them not. Had they beene perfected, I thinke they would

would haue beene two of the goodliest monuments of the world. And surely it were a wonder that any priuate man should take two such peeces of worke in hand at one time, whereof any one might frame a great matter for a Prince to finish; had not his receits beene infinite, and his helps otherwise very great. I thinke verily (and am able to yeeld good reason of my surmise) that if one man had now in his hands the reuenues of all the Bishoprickes and Deaneries also in England, his rents would not arise to so high a reckoning, as the yerely receits of this Cardinall. Yet was it not his owne purse that gaue him courage to so great an enterprise: for his bounty was such as hee could not but spend all hee receiued. The number of his seruants daily attending in his house were wont fower hundred, of which there were one Earle, nine Lords, a great number of Knights and Esquires. I reckon not all this while his seruants seruants, which it is thought grew to a farre greater number. Hee obtained leaue of the Pope to suppresse fortie small monasteries, the spoile whereof furnished him principally for the building of his Colledges, but opened a gap withall to king Henry, to destroy all the rest, as soone after hee did. Before the building of this Colledge, hee reared in the same Vniuersitie seuen Lectures, as namely amongst the rest one for Diuinity read by Th. Brinknell; another for the Mathematikes, by one Lupset, and a third for Law by that famous Lud. Viues, to whom it pleased the King and Queene to afford audience, reading in the hall of Corpus Christi Colledge. These and the rest he determined by the aduice of D. Veysey Bishop afterward of Exceter to haue setled together (as Walter Twyne deliuereth) in his new Colledge, allowing large stipends for them & their successors for euer, as also maintenance for 200. students in the same. But his fall ouerthrew this designe. Howbeit the lands prouided for this Colledge (though confiscate by the præmunire aforesaide) the king was content to leaue vnto that colledge (or at least wise other for them) and so became the founder thereof, calling it, Collegium Christi ex fundatione Regis Henrici Octaui. Who so desireth to know more of this great and famous Cardinall let him haue recourse vnto Iohn Stowes Annales of England, where his whole life

and

actions are largely described. To make amend, this our Cardinall was buried in the Abbey of Leceſter (where hee died) in the body of the Church before the quier doore.

58 Edward Lee.

THe ſee hauing béene voide by the death of Cardinall Woolſey almoſt ſoure yeare, the king preferred vnto the ſame, Edward Lee his Almoner, a Doctor of diuinity brought vp a while in Magdalene Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelour of Art, but remouing to Cambridge, tooke his other degrées there. A great Antagonift of Eraſmus, but (though well learned) no fit match for him. Hee was much employed in embaſſages, both before his preferment, and after. Hauing late Archbiſhop thirteene yeares, hee died September 13. 1544. & was buried in his owne Church, where in this Epitaph to bée ſéene engraued vpon his tombe. Edwardus Leus Archiepiſcopus Ebor. Theologus eximius, atque omni literarum genere longe eruditiſſimus, ſapientia & vitæ ſanctitate clarus, Euangelicæ doctrinæ præconem ſemper agens, pauperibus beneficus, omnibus ordinibus iuxta charus, magno de ſe apud omnes deſiderio relicto, hic ſepultus jacet. Sedit Archiepiſcopus annos paulo minus 13. obiit Idib. Sept. ætatis ſuæ anno 62. anno Chriſti 1544. In Engliſh thus: Edward Lee Archbiſhop of Yorke, a great diuine, and very well ſéene in all kind of learning, famous as well for wiſedome as vertue and holineſſe of life, a continuall preacher of the Goſpell, a man very liberall vnto the poore, and exceedingly beloued of all ſorts of men, who greatly miſſe and bemoane the want of him, lieth buried in this place. He deceaſed Sept. 13. in the ſixty two yéere of his age, the yéere of our Lord 1544 1531 Hen. 8. 23.

59 Robert Holgate.

BEfore the end of the ſame yéere (to witte January 16 1544. Robert Holgate Doctor of Diuinity, was tranſlated from Landaff (where hee had béene ſeuen yeares Biſhop) vnto 1541. Hen. 8. 33

vnto Yorke. He was sometimes of the order of Sepringam and being put out of his monastery, obtained a benefice in a place where one Sir Francis Askue of Lincolnshire dwelt, by whom he was much troubled and molested in lawe. Upon occasion of those suits he was faine to repaire to London, where being, he found meanes to become the Kings Chaplaine, and by his fauour obtained first the Bishoprycke of Landaffe, and after the Archbishoprycke of Yorke, and was appointed President of the Kings Councell for the North. It is remembred (& I thinke it not vnworthy the mentioning) that the Knight before named happened to haue a suite before the Councell there, and doubted much of hard measure from the Archbishop, whose aduersary he had beene. But he remembring the rule of the Gospell, to doe good for euill, yelded him al fauour that with Iustice he might; saying afterward merrily to his friends, he was much beholding to Sir Francis Askew; for that had not he beene, he must haue liued an hedge-Priest all the dales of his life. In the beginning of Queen Mary he was committed to the tower, where he lay a yere and a halfe, and was at last deprined, for being maried (as I take it.)

60 Nicolas Heath.

1553. Mary 1. About the yere 1539. Nicolas Heath, a Londoner borne, a Doctor of Diuinity of Cambridge, and Almoner vnto the King, was made Bishop of Rochester. Within 4. years, he was remoued to Worcester: the yere 1551. he was displaced, and M. Hooper appointed Bishop there. But Q. Mary restored him againe in the beginning of her raigne, and made him President of Wales. Some after, to witte, the yeare 1553. he was translated to Yorke, and vpon the death of Stephen Gardner made L. Chancellor of England. These places hee held vntill the raigne of Queene of Elizabeth, at what time hee thought good to resigne them both, and liued afterwards quietly vpon some lands that heretofore hee had purchased.

36 Walter

61. Thomas Young.

THomas Young ſometime Biſhop of Saint Dauids, was the firſt Archbiſhop of Yorke in Quæn Elizabeths daies. He was conſtrmed therin Febꝛuary 25. 1561. and about the ſame time made Lord Preſident of the Northꝛ. This man (for what cauſe or purpoſe I know not) pulled downe the great hall in the pallace of Yorke anno. 1562. which was ſumptuouſly built by Thomas the elder his predeceſſor almoſt 500. yeares before. He died June 29. 1568. at Sheffield and was buried in the minſter of Yorke. 1561. Eliz. 3.

62. Edmund Grindall.

VPon the depꝛiuation of Edmund Bonner, Edmund Grindall ſometimes Maſter of Pembꝛoke hall in Cambꝛidge, was appointed vnto the See of London, whereunto he was elected July 26. 1559. and ſate there about 11. yeꝛs. May 22. 1570. he was tꝛanſlated thence to Yoꝛke; there he continued till the yeꝛe 1575. at what time he was pꝛomoted vnto the Archbiſhoppꝛicke of Canterbury. 1570. Eliz. 13.

63. Edwyn Sandes.

EDwyn Sandes Doctoꝛ of Diuinity, and Maſter of Katherine hal in Cambꝛidge, was Vicechaunceloꝛ of that Vniuerſity when the Lady Iane was pꝛoclaimed Quæne; about which matter he endured much trouble and long empꝛiſonment (The hiſtoꝛy whereof is repoꝛted at large by Maſter Foxe, vnto whom I referre the Reader.) In the beginning of the raign of Q. Elizabeth, to wit, December 21. 1559. he was conſ. Biſhop of Woꝛceter, and ſucceeded Edmund Grindall both in London (whereunto hee was conſtrmed July 13. 1570.) and alſo in Yoꝛke. He continued there Archbiſhop about 12. yeares, and dying Auguſt 8. 1588. was buried at Southwell. 1571. Eliz. 18.

64. Iohn Piers.

1588. Eliz. 31. IOhn Piers Doctor of Diuinitie, being Deane of Christ-church in Oxford, was made Bishop of Rochester and Almoner the yere 1576. translated to Salisbury (continuing still Almoner) the yere following; and vpon the death of Bishop Sands preferred to Yorke. This man liued alwayes vnmarried, and departed this life September 27. or thereabouts. 1594.

65. Matthew Hutton.

1594. Eliz. 37. IN the beginning of March following, Matthew Hutton Doctor of Diuinity, Master of Pembroke Hall and sometimes fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, first Dean of Yorke, and conf. Bishop of Durham the yere 1589. was aduanced to the Metropoliticall See of Yorke. He died about the middle of January 1605. Toward the charge of the new buildings in Trinity College he contributed 100. markes.

66. Tobias Matthew.

1606. Iac. 3. AVguſt 18. 1606. Tobias Matthew Bishop of Durham was confirmed Archbishop of Yorke, a man (as most truly writeth another of him) Virtutum & pietatis ornamentis, erudita facundia, & docendi assiduitate reuerendissimus.

The Archbishopricke of Yorkes first fruits to the King is 1609. pound, 19. shillings two pence, and was to the Pope 10000. ducats, beside 5000. ducats that hee was wont to pay for his pall.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF DVRHAM.

1. Aidanus.

THe Noble and Vertuous Prince Oſwald, hauing attained the kingdome of Northumberland the yeere 634. and deſirous that his countrymen and ſubiects ſhould not onely be gouerned by the ſword for their temporall good, but alſo directed by the word and preaching of the Goſpell to the euerlaſting ſaluation of their ſoules, he ſent his Embaſſador vnto his neighbors the Scots (amongſt whom were then many godly & wel learned preachers) requeſting them to ſend vnto him ſome good man that might inſtruct his people in the faith and feare of Chriſt. To this his moſt reaſonable requeſt, they quickly condiſcended; & ſent vnto him firſt a man, that doing his beſt endeauor a while amongſt them, & perceiuing he could doe no good, returned ſhortly into his owne country againe, complaining that they were a barbarous and vnfractable people, amongſt whom he had beene, and ſuch as he thought he could not ſpend his time worſe, then in ſeeking to inſtruct them, that ſeemed, neither deſirous nor capable of

knowledge. They that sent him, very sorry for this tydings, & consulting amongst themselues what course were now to be taken, it chanced one of them named Aidanus to vse these words. It seemeth to me (quoth he) that this our brother dealt somewhat too roughly with his vnlearned Auditors, not feeding them first with the milke of gentle words, and easie doctrine, according to the Councell of the Apostle, vntill such time as they were able to digest stronger meat: And this I take to bee the cause of the ill successe his preaching had amongst them. All the rest of the company thought it very probable which he had sayd, and these his words occasioning them to remember (besides his learning & godlines) his notable discretion and knowen wisedome, they agreed all, that questionles no man was so likely to amend that fault, as he that had so quickly found and discerned it in the other; and so with one consent ordained him Bishop of Northumbers. This Aidanus an humble minded man, a louer of silence and poverty (saith William Malmsbury) auoiding of purpose the pomp & frequencie of Worke, chose for his See a little Iland called Lindisfarne (now Holy Iland) where he and diuers of his successors much deale lead their liues. He was Bishop seuentéene yéares, during which time he neglected no duty of a good Pastor, trauelling vp and down the Country euen on foot to preach the Gospel, giuing whatsoeuer he could get vnto the poore, and by the example of his owne abstinency, chastity, sobriety and all manner of Episcopall vertues, instructing, aswell, as by word and doctrine. He departed this life August 31 anno. 651. for griefe (as it is supposed) of the death of King Oswald that was traiterously slaine 12. daies before. Beda maketh report of diuers miracles to bee done by him, which who so desireth to read, shall finde them and many things more concerning him Eccl. hist. lib. 3. c. 3. 5. 14. 15. 16. and 17. Where he was first buried I finde not; but William Malmsbury deliuereth, that afterward part of his bones were carried into Scotland by Colman, and the rest left at Glastonbury.

2 Finan

2. Finam.

FInnanus (ſent likewiſe thither out of Scotland) was Biſhop of Lindiſfarne after Aidan the ſpace of tenne yeares. He firſt built a Church for his See in the Iſland all of Timber, and couered it with reed. He had much to doe with one Conan and other about the obſeruation of Eaſter, which they would haue him to celebrate according to the manner of the Church of Rome. He would not be induced by any meanes to any alteration. He died the yeare 661.

3. Colman.

HIs ſucceſſor Colman (a Scot alſo) was no leſſe obſtinate in the ſame matter. After many priuate conflicts, the yeare 664. this controuerſie was diſcuſt in a ſolemne diſputation before the king and all his nobles, who adiudged the victory vnto his aduerſaries. The diſcourſe of that diſputation is ſet downe at large by Beda. lib. 3. cap. 25. Colman not indouring the diſgrace of this foyle, gaue ouer his Biſhoprick and returned into Scotland againe.

4. Tuda.

AMongſt diuers that came out of Scotland with Colman this Tuda was one, who hauing giuen proofe of his ſufficiency for the place, by diligent preaching, and vertuous behauiour vnder Colman, vpon his departure was choſen to ſucceede him. He was content to reforme the obſeruation of Eaſter, and to yeilde to ſome other things which had beene much ſtood vpon and controuerted betweene the Scots and Saxons. Hauing beene Biſhop ſcarce one whole yeare, hee died of the plague anno. 665.

5 Eata.

MAny of the Scots that came with Colman returning with him, the rest chose Eata for their Abbot, and lived at Mailros, which place King Oswyn gaue vnto them at the request of Colman. This Eata after the death of Tuda was chosen Bishop both of Lindisfarne and Hagustald, and gouerned them ioyntly the space of three yeares. After the end of which terme, he gaue ouer Hagustald vnto one Tumbert. But Tumbert being deposed by a Synode gathered at a place called Twiford, Cuthbert was elected vnto his See of Hagustald. Eata then perceiuing that Cuthbert had rather bee at Lindisfarne, toke on him once more the gouernment of Hagustald, and resigned Lindisfarne vnto Cuthbert. This was the yeare 684. The yeare following it seemeth Eata died. For I find that one Iohn was then consecrate Bishop of Hagustald, after whom succeeded (to note that by the way).

1. Aca the yeare 709. A man brought vp vnder Bosa Archbishop of Yorke. Hee was very learned, writte diuers bookes mentioned by Bale, ordained a famous library at Hagustald, died anno 740. hauing beene driuen forcibly from his saide Church, anno 732. vpon what occasion I find not, and lieth entoombed at Durham. Hector Boethius writeth hee was sometimes Bishop of Candidacasa. After him succeeded in the foresaid Bishopricke of Hagustald these that follow.

3. Frithebertus, anno 734. He died 766.

4 Alhmundus consecrate Aprill. 24. 767. A man saith Houeden of great vertue and holines. He deceased September 7. 781.

5 Tilherus 781.

6. Athelbertus removed from Witern 789.

7. Heandredus consec. 797. at Woodford. He died anno 800.

8. Eanbertus. 800.

9. Tidferthus the last Bishop of Hagustald.

6. Saint

6 Saint Cuthbert.

This Cuthbert is said to be descended of the blood royall of the kings of Ireland, being sonne of one Muriardach, and Sabina his wife, that was daughter vnto a king there. He was brought vp in the Abbey of Mailros, first vnder his predecessor Eata, and afterwards vnder Boisill, that succeeded Eata. After the death of Boisill, hee was made Abbot of that monastery, which hee ruled with great care and sincerity. And not content to looke vnto those onely, the gouernement of whom was especially committed vnto him, hee vsed often to trauell into the country neere adioyning, sometimes on horsebacke, sometimes on foote, preaching diligently the words of God, instructing the ignorant in the way of life, and sharply reprehending vice where hee saw cause. And his manner was to frequent especially, the most rude and barbarous places, to which hee thought no body else would resort, least the people there being altogether neglected, might perish for want of their spirituall foode. He was a very personable man, well spoken, and so mighty in perswading, as none that euer he dealt withal was able to withstand the force of his words. Hauing continued this manner of life at Mailros many yeeres, at the importunate request of his old maister Eata, he was content to leaue the place and to liue once more vnder him at Lindisfarne. But affecting much an Eremeticall and solitary life, he refused to liue with the rest of the monkes, and seated himselfe in the Iland of Farne, a desert place 9. miles within the sea, hauing in it neither house nor water. Yet there hee made a shift to liue, labouring with his owne hands till he was chosen Bishop. A great while hee refused obstinately to forsake his solitary life, euen vntill the king himselfe comming ouer vnto him, partly by force, partly by intreaty, induced him thereunto. So with much adoe he accepted consecration at last, and receiued the same at Yorke vpon Easter day, at the hand of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury (6. other Bishops assisting him) the yeare 684. in the presence of king Egfride, and many of his nobles. After he had beene Bishop two yeares, he would needs resigne,

and returned to this Iland againe, where some after hee ended his life. The day of his departure (to wit March 20.) is consecrate vnto his memory. He was first buried at Lindisfarne, but afterwards removed to Durham as hereafter shall be declared. The miracles that are ascribed vnto him and many other things not vnworthy the reading, you shall finde in the latter end of the fourth booke of Beda his Ecclesiasticall history.

7. Eadbertus.

One yeare after the resignation of Saint Cuthbert, the Church of Lindisfarne was without a Bishop. Edbert was then chosen to succeed him. Hee couered his Cathedrall Church with lead, not only the roofe (which before was thatched with reede) but the walls also, which were then of timber. He sate 10. yeares, and dying May the 6. 698. was buried beside, or rather ouer Saint Cuthbert his predecessor, whose body the monkes had now placed in a shrine aboue the pauement of the Church.

After Eadbert followed in order successiuely these.

8. After him succeeded Egbert, whome some call Edferth and other Egfride. To him Beda writte a sharpe Epistle, reprehending him for remissenesse and carelesnes of his charge, which hee taking in good part, framed himselfe to some better diligence and besides some other writing, translated diuers parts of the Bible into the English or Saxon tongue. He died 721.

9. Ethelwold Abbot of Melros, who died the yeare 738.

10. Kenulfus, Hee was taken prisoner by King Edbert the yeare 750. and committed to the Castle of Bebba. He died 781.

11. Higbald.

11 Higbald.

HIgbald ſate twelue yéeres, and died anno 803. In his time the Danes often ſpoiled the Church and Monaſterie of Lindiſfarne, ſo as the Biſhop and Monks were faine to forſake it. Taking therefore the body of Saint Cuthert with them, they determined to ſeate themſelues in Ireland, but being often driuen backe by tempeſt, ſo as attempting diuers times to croſſe the ſeas, they could neuer land there, they gaue ouer that enterpriſe, and reſted themſelues, ſometimes in one place, ſometimes in an other, during the time of all theſe Biſhops.

12 Egbert conſecrate June 11. 802. died 819. Fl. Wig. ſaith Ethoredus ſucceeded.

13 Egfridus, he died an. 845.

14 Eanbert or Egbert, he died an. 854.

15 Eardulf he died 900. In this mane time (ſaith Houeden) the ſee Epiſcopall of Lindiſfarne was ſetled at Ceſtre, anciently called Cunceſtre, now Cheſter vpon the Streete, and by Elfred and Guthred Kings of Northumberland, al the Country betwéen Tine and Teiſeam were giuen to the ſame See. Moreouer he ſaith, that of olde belonged vnto the ſame, Carliel, Northam, and all the Churches from the riuer of Twede vnto Tine Southward, and Weſtward vnto the waſt or deſart, as alſo theſe manſions, Carnham, Cuitherham, Gedword, Meilros, Tigbry, Tiningham, Collingham, Brigham and Werkword. Geniſord alſo was giuen by Egred the Biſhop, (I thinke hee meaneth Eardelf) after that he had built a Church there.

16 Cuthard, he died, anno 915.

17 Tilred, he died, an. 927.

18 Withred, he died 944.

19 Vhtred.

20 Sexhelm.

21 Al-

21 Aldred, he died anno. 968. at Chester vpon the ſtrete.

22 Alfrius or Elfſnius, he died, anno 990.

23 Aldhunus, or Alduinus.

ABout the yeare of grace 990. this Aldhunus was conſecrate Biſhop. The yéere 995 (or néere thereabout, hee came to Durham, or rather (for ſo is the right name) Dunholme, which is compounded of two Saxon wordes, Dun, ſignifying a hill, and Holme an Iſland in a riuer. Before his comming thither it was a place wilde and not habitable being all a wood, full of thicke bushes and trées, ſauing onely a little plaine vpon the top of the hill, that was wont to bee tilled, & is the very place where the Church now ſtandeth. With the helpe of the country people, and Vthred Earle of Northumberland, he cut downe the wood, cleanſed the place, & in ſhort time made it habitable. All the people, dwelling betwéene the riuers of Theiſe and Coqued, came then & afforded moſt readily their beſt help vnto the building of a church there, neuerceaſing vntill in the time of this Biſhop (who principally cauſed the ſame) it was quite finiſhed. Hée was Schoolemaſter vnto the children of K. Ethelred, Elfred, & Edward that after raigned, and is commonly called Edward the Confeſſor. The king their father being driuen out of his kingdome by Swanus the Dane, the yeare 1013. he ſent him with Emma his wife and his two ſonnes before named vnto Richard Duke of Normandy their vncle. How ſone the Biſhop returned I know not, but I find that hee died within thrée yéeres after, to wit, the yeare 1017. hauing continued Biſhop almoſt nine and twenty yéeres.

24 Eadmund.

THrée yéeres after the death of Aldwine the ſée remained void, by reaſon of the great troubles and continuall warres wherewith the Realme was vexed by the Danes. At the laſt, God ſending a more peaceable time, the Clergy

Clergy of Durham determined to proceade vnto an election. As they were conferring about the buſineſſe they had in hand it happened a certaine graue Prieſt to come into the place where they were gathered together, (and vnderſtanding what they were about) to ſay merily vnto them, that they were beſt chuſe him. Theſe words vſed by him in ieſt, were hearkened vnto by them in good earneſt, inſomuch as, vpon a little deliberation, they agréede indéed to elect him for their Biſhop, and ſo did. Matthew Weſtminſter addeth, (credite him as you liſt) that the Monks faſting three dayes & praying vnto Saint Cuthbert to ſhew ſome token of his approbation or diſlike of this election, there was a voyce heard out of his ſhrine (the Prieſt being at Maſſe) that three times named Edmund to the Biſhoprieke. He was elected the yéere 1020. but not conſecrate in fiue yéeres after. He ſate after the time of his conſecration 23. yéeres, and dying at Glocester, anno 1048. was carried thence to his owne Church of Durham, & there buried. William of Malmſb. commendeth him much for his induſtry, in adorning his church and City with buildings and otherwiſe.

25 Eadred.

PReſently after his death, Eadred was made Biſhop, enioyed that honour a very ſhort time, to wit, 10. Monethes onely and then died.

26 Egelric.

EGelricus a Monke (or as I finde alſo reported Abbot) of Peterborough, ſucceéded him, by the meanes and endeuour of Godwyn Earle of Kent. He builded a Church at Cuneageceſter (now called Cheſter vpon the ſtréet) in memory that the Biſhops of Lindiſfarn had reſted themſelues there, together with the body of Saint Cuthbert 113. yeares during the time of the Daniſh wars. In digging the foundation of this Church, he found ſuch an infinite deale of money, as after that time, not caring for the reuenues of his Biſhoprieke, he reſigned the ſame vnto Egelwyn his brother & retur-

returned himselfe to the Monastery of Peterborough whereas hee came. There he bestowed great cost in building & repayring the Church and monastery, as also in making a causie with timber, lime & sand, through the fens betweene Deeping and Spalding, a worke very necessary, and of infinite charge. This causie was called after the name of the maker Elrichrode. He resigned the yeare 1056. and having led a private life now 13. yeares, in his olde age, to wit the yeare, 1069. he was charged (I know not how iustly) with treason & conspiracy against the Conqueror, who drew him out of his Cloister at Peterborough, and imprisoned him at Westminster. There (saith W. Malmsbury) by continuall talking and abundance of teares, washing away the guilt of his former misdeedes, he wanne vnto himselfe such reputation of holines as the place of his burial was much frequented after his death He died October 15. 1072. and (if I mistake him not for his brother, as many of our Writers doe, who confounde the history of these men, and attribute diuers actions of the one vnto the other) was buried in the Chappell of Saint Nicholas in Westminster.

27 Egelwyn.

This Egelwyn was Bishoppe at the comming in of the Conqueror, against whom hee alwayes opposed himselfe. At the last seeing himselfe not able to withstand him, and fearing to bee too neare him, he forsoke Durham in the end of the yeare 1069, and carried his Clergy with him vnto the Church of Lindisfarne. But it was not long before they returned againe. The King having withdrawen his forces out of that Country, and the Bishop (belike) being taken into fauour, about the beginning of Lent the Church was furnished againe and the Bishop himselfe entred the same, April 6. within two yeares after which time, whether it were the ancient hatred hee bore vnto the king that now rebelled in his stomacke, or a vaine hope of recouering the liberty of his country enthralled vnto the Normans, or offence taken at the vnreasonable oppression of the same, and especially of Clergy men (as Stigand and diuers other that were depri-

ued

ued of their Bishoprickes and other promotions): he ioyned with certaine English Noble men, in a flat rebellion, alledging at first that they feared imprisonment and hard measure, but indeed purposing to depose the king, & set vp some Englishman. When things succeeded not according to their expectation, they were fain to hide themselues in woods and secret places, doing great spoile in the Country, till at last they toke the Ile of Ely, which they defended against the Kings power a long space. In the meane time Egelwyn our Bishop toke ship and departed (as Mat. Westminster sayth) into voluntary exile. But William Malmsbury chargeth him with piracy and robbery vpon the sea. He set his course, (as Stubs saith for Colon, but was forced by contrary winds to land in Scotland. Thence returning againe to Ely, in the end he was taken and committed to straight prison at Abingdon, where he died the yeere 1071. in winter, refusing, (as Flor. Wigorn. deliuereth) for griefe and anger to take any sustenance: Howbeit other thinke his abstinence was of constraint, and that he gladly would haue eaten if he could haue gotten meate. It is said he was buried in Saint Nicholas Chappell at Westminster. But I thinke him mistaken in that point for his brother Agelricke.

28 Walter, or Walcher.

EGelwyn yet liuing (but in prison) the king caused one Walter borne in Lorraine (but brought vp in the Church of Leodin) to be consecrate Bishoppe. He attending more worldly affaires then the charge of his flocke, gaue himselfe altogether to temporall businesse, wherein he wholly occupied himselfe. He bought of the king the Earledome of Northumberland, and then making himselfe a secular Iudge, toke vpon him to sit in the Court, and to determine all causes at his pleasure, dealing withal very corruptly, and taking still the course that might be most for his owne gaine. Herevpon he greatly enriched his coffers, but purchased vnto himselfe extreame hatred amongst the common people, which was his destruction in the end. There was a certaine gentleman of great account named Leulfus that married Algi-

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tha the daughter of Aldred ſometime Earle of Northumberland, from whom the Lord Lumly that now liueth is lineally deſcended. This Leulfus, to the end he might liue nèer the Church in his latter time, and for very deuotion, came to Durham to dwell there, and kept company very much with the Biſhop, who loued him entirely, for many good parts he ſaw in him, as namely, his wiſedome in diſcerning, his equity in deciding, and his diſcretion in ordering and handling ſuch cauſes as he committed vnto him; in which reſpect alſo he vſed him very familiarly, imployed him often, and gaue him what countenance he could. Now you ſhall vnderſtand, that vnto the ſame Biſhop belonged two men, vnto whom for the moſt part he committed the ordering of all his affaires; Leofwyn or Leobwyn his chaplaine whom hée truſted with all houſhold matters, and Gilbert a kinſman of his owne that dealt in his cauſes of temporall gouernment. In theſe offices they behaued themſelues ſo; as the Biſhop had cauſe to commend their diligence, but to blame their raſhnes and wilfulnes in many things. Which notwithſtanding, he bare withall; either becauſe their induſtry and care of his affaires, ſo blinded his eyes as he could not eſpy their miſbehauiour otherwiſe, or elſe being loath to deiect them whom he had once aduanced. Theſe men, and eſpecially Leofwyn did greatly enuy the credite that Leulfus had gotten with the Biſhop, and euery where oppoſed themſelues againſt him; not onely in words, traducing his actions, but in déedes, alſo ſtill thwarting and croſſing his endeauours. Whereby it came to paſſe, that many iarres fell out betwæn them. One day amongſt the reſt, a court being held in the preſence of the Biſhop, Leofwyn or Leobwyn (for ſo alſo I finde him called) according vnto his wonted manner, gaue Leulfus ill ſpæches, which he not enduring to beare as hertofore he had done (furor fit ſæpius læſa patientia) anſwered this ſawcy Chaplaine ſomewhat more roundly then hee had accuſtomed. Whereupon hæ roſe ſtraight from the Court in great indignation (Leofwyn I meane) and calling Gilbert aſide, with little adoe perſwaded him to tarry a certain number of armed men to the houſe where Leulfus lay, and in a night to kill him; which indéede hee performed with great

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cruelty, murthering not onely the innocent gentleman himselfe, but also his seruants and whole houshold. The newes of this horrible and outragious cruelty, comming vnto the eares of the Bishop, amased him very much and suspecting it was done by the aduice of Leofwyn, turning him about vnto him. O Leofwyn saith he, thou hast already slaine me by thy tongue. So not doubting it would breed much danger vnto him, he got him into his Castle, and presently dispatched messengers vnto the friends and kindred of Leulfus that was slaine; protesting that the fact was committed without his knowledge that he was marueilous sorry for it, and if any man suspected him, would be ready to submit himselfe to any order of law, whereby hee might cleare himselfe. Herewith they seemed to be satisfied; but for conclusion of a firme peace amongst them, it was thought fit they should meet and conferre of the matter. They met at a place called Goates-head. The Bishop for his better safegard betooke himselfe vnto the Church with his company. The people (whereof an infinite number were gathered together) abode without. Messages a while passed betweene them, but the more the matter was debated (being very odious of itself) the more the people were incensed. At last it was told them how not only Leofwin but also Gilbert had been harboured in the Bishops house and afforded countenance of him since the murther: which being once heard (and it was true enough) they all cried out, it was manifest that the Bishop was ỹ author of this fact. It is furthermore deliuered by Matthew Paris, that the Bishop not long before this, amongst many intolerable exactions layd vpon the Countrey by him, had commanded the summe of 400. l. to be leuied at this time. That being also remembred, while as all the company stood in a mammering, doubting what course to take, one of some speciall regard among them kept vp, vsing these words, Short read, good read, slay ye the Bishop. Hereupon without more adoe they ran all vnto the Church, killed so many of the Bishops retinue as they found without doores, and with horrible noise and out cries bid him and his company to come out vnto them. Too late then he repented that he had committed himselfe vnto the fury of a-

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discontented multitude, with whom hee knew himselfe before that time nothing gracious. But to make the best of a badde match, and to try all meanes of ridding himselfe from the danger eminent, hee perswaded his kinsman Gilbert there present to goe forth vnto them, if happily his death (which doubtlesse hee had well deserued) might satisfie their fury, and purchase safety vnto his Lord and Master. Gilbert was content, and issuing out, with diuers of the Bishops company, were all slaine except onely two English men seruants vnto the Bishop (all the rest were Normans) They being not yet pacified, he besought Leofwin (whose life he knew well was principally sought) to goe out also. But he vtterly refused so to do. The Bishop therfore going vnto the Church doore, entreated them not to take his life from him, protesting himselfe to be vtterly guiltlesse of the bloud of Leulfus, and shewed them at large, how dangerous it would be vnto them in particular, & what inconueniences would follow vnto the whole Country in generall, if they should defile their hands in shedding his bloud, an vnarmed Priest, a sacred and consecrate Bishop, their ruler, their gouernour, their magistrate. Hoping lastly that his very countenance, his grauity, his age, and the sight of his person might somewhat moue them to compassion (for he was indeed a very reuerend man to see to, very tall of stature, head and beard as white as snow, his face fresh and well coloured, and euery way very personable.) hee went out carrying a greene branch in his hand, that so also he might testifie his desire of peace. When he saw that all this auailed not, and the people ranne furiously vpon him, he cast his gowne ouer his owne head in like sort as we read Iulius Cæsar did in the like case, and permitting himselfe to their fury, with innumerable wounds was pittifully massacred, together with all his people and retinue, to the number of an hundred; onely Leofwyn yet remained within the Church, and being often called would not come forth. So they set the Church on fire. Not enduring the fire he leapt out at a window and was immediately hewne into a thousand peeces. This barbarous slaughter was committed the fourteenth of May, 1080. The Monks of Yarrow came

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and stripped along the Bishops body (which they found starke naked) and could hardly know it for the multitude of wounds; they carried it to their Monastery, from whence it was conueied to Durham, and there buried on the south side of the Chapiterhouse, but secretly for feare of the murtherers that roued by and downe the Towne, and once assaulted the Castell: when they could not preuaile there, they dispersed themselues, and for the most parte came to euill and vnhappy ends. The King in the meane time hearing of this tumult, sent his brother Odo Bishoppe of Bayon, with many of his Nobles, and a great army to take punishment of this murther, which while they sought to reuenge, they brought the whole Country to desolation. Those that were guilty preuented the danger towards them by flight, so no one of them could bee taken. Of the rest that stayed at home, some were vniustly executed, and the rest compelled to ransome themselues to their vtter impouerishing and vndoing. The chiefest doer in this outrage, was one Eadulfus surnamed Rus, vncle and of the Earles of Northumberland, who (as some say) slue the Bishop with his owne hands, and afterwards by the iust iudgement of God, was himselfe slaine by a woman, and his body though once buried in the Church of Eeswoth, was taken vp by the commandement of Trugot Prior of Durham, and forbidden Christian buriall. At this time the surnamed Odo take away from the Church of Durham certaine ornaments of great value, amongst which is especially remembred a certaine Crosier of inestimable price. In this Bishops dayes, and by his endeauour, secular Clerks were displaced, and the Church of Durham replenished with Monks, the Pope, the King, and the Archbishop allowing this alteration.

29 William Kairlipho.

The see of Durham hauing beene voide sixe monethes after the death of Walter, the ninth of November following William Kairlipho Abbot of Saint Vincent, was elected, and receiued consecration at the handes of Thomas 1081. W. Con. 16

Archbishop of Yorke. January 3. following at Gloucester, the King and almost all the Bishops of the Realme being present at that solemnity. The monks (whom he favoured much, for he expelled divers married priests out of his Church of Durham, whom Walter was content to beare withall, and suffered onely Monkes there) they praise him for a man of great wisdome, learning and vertue. Certaine it is, that he was very subtle, whereby (as also by the volubilitie of his tongue, which he had pating ready at commandement) he got very farre into the favour of the king William the Conqueror, and afterward of his sonne William Rufus, under whom he did even what he list. Unto the latter of these he proved very unthankefull, joyning himselfe with Odo Bishoppe of Bayon in a rebellious conspiracy against him. The Rebels being overthrowne, he was faine for his safeguard to shut himselfe up within the walles of Durham. The king hasting thither by great journies, besieged him, and after a short time had the towne yelded by composition, wherein it was conditioned, that the Bishop and his company should depart in safety. So he got him beyond the seas, and lived in exile three yeares, viz. untill September 11. 1090. at what time the King comming to Durham, reteyned him to grace, and restored him to his former dignity, that very day three yeares that he departed thence. After that time he omitted nothing, whereby he might curry favour with the King, ever applying himselfe that way whither he saw him to incline. In all the broils betweene the king and Anselme, he was the chiefe stirrer against the Archbishoppe, hoping belike, so to assure himselfe of the Kings favour, and if Anselme should be displaced (which he endevoured) hee thought no man so likely then to succeede him as himselfe. But he failed in both of these purposes; for the kings displeasure was his death. He was summoned to appeare before the King at Gloucester, at a day, before which time (for griefe as it is thought) he fell sicke. When he appeared not, and it was told the king he was sicke: he sware by Lukes face (that was his usuall oath) he lied, he did but counterfeit, and he would have him fetcht with a ven-

vengeance. It appeared the excuse was true inough; for some after, viz. the seconde of January, 1095. he died at Windsor, having beene Bishop 15. yeares. This man pulling downe to the ground the Church of Durham, that Aldwinus had first built, began to erect another farre more magnificent but lived not to finish it. Himselfe Malcolme K. of Scots, and Turgot Prior of Durham, laied the first three stones, July 30. as some deliver, Ang. 11.) 1093. It is said, that lying upon his death bed, and thought to be past memory (if not dead) diuers Prelates that were in his Chamber, conferred about the order of his funerals, and amongst other things appointed the place of his buriall to be in the church upon the building whereof he had bestowed so much. The supposed dead man ouerheard them, and gathering his forces together, made shift to breath out these words: God forbid (saith he) that by my buriall you should prejudice the honor of Saint Cuthert, for reuerence of whome, neuer any of my predecessors would endure to be laide there. Bury you me therefore in the Chapter house. It was performed accordingly: his body was conueighed from Gloucester, where he died, unto Durham, and on the North part of the chapter-house there solemnely interred ouer against Bishoppe Walcher, Turgott Bishoppe of Saint Andrewes in Scotland, and sometimes Prior of Durham, lying in the middle Isle betweene them. Within a yeare or two after his first being Bishoppe, he travelled to Rome, and obtayned there licence of Pope Gregory the seuenth to bring the Monkes from Jarrow and Wermouth into the Cathedrall Church of Durham. He also bestowed upon them, not onely Bookes and diuers Ornaments for the furnishing of their Church, but Landes and Reuenewes in sundry places: for the confirmation of all which gifts he procured the Charter of William the Conqueror under Seale.

1099. W. Ruf. 13 After the death of William, the See of Durham stode voide three yeares and fower monethes. The king at last bestowed it upon one Ranulf, rather for the seruice he had done him, then for any speciall seruice he could hope he would do, hytherto God or his Church. For he was a very wicked man, but such a one as had seemed his turne notably: yet it is said the king was content to take of him a thousand pounds to install him in this Bishopricke. He was first Chaplaine vnto Maurice Bishoppe of London, & wel fauoured of him, but not so wel as that he would let him haue the Deanry falling voide, which he taking very ill, in a chafe left him, and (by what meanes I know not,) woonde himselfe into the Court. Being pleasing, subtile and ready witted, faire spoken, and nothing scrupulous, but ready to do any thing for preferment; It was no hard matter for him to obtaine any thing of the king (William Rufus) a very corrupt and vicious Prince. His first practise was, to farme the vacations of Bishoprickes & Bishoppricke of the king, whereby he not onely enriched himselfe, but brought great summes of money into the kings coffers that neuer were acquainted with that kinde of profite before. The king perceyuing him to be a fit instrument for his purpose, employed him daily more and more, and at last made him chiefe gouernour of all his realme vnder him, for as he had all that authority which now the Lord Treasurer, Chancellour, and diuers other officers haue diuided amongst them. For it seemes vnto me, that few of those offices were then so precisely distinguished, as some after. This authority he abused very impudently, not caring whom he offended, so he might enrich eyther the king or himselfe. Many times when the king gaue commandement for the leuying of a certaine summe of money amongst his subiects, he would require of the Commons twice so much, wherat the king being very well content, would laugh, and say that Ranulf was the onely man for his turne, who cared not whom he displeased, so he might please his master. It was impossible, but he should be very odious, both vnto the com-

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men people and nobility alſo. And no maruell if many complaints were made vnto the King of him, againſt all which he ſhut his eares obſtinately. When therefore that way ſucceeded not, ſome of thoſe his diſcontented aduerſaries determined to wreak their malice vpon him by killing him. They fained a meſſage from the Biſhop of London his old Maſter ſaying that he was very ſicke and ready to depart the world, that he was wonderfull deſirous to ſpeake with him, and to the end he might make the better ſpeede, had ſent him a barge to conueigh him vnto his houſe being then by the water ſide. He ſuſpecting no fraud, went with them in great haſt, attended onely by his Secretary, and ſome one or two other; they hauing him thus in their clutches, carried him not to the appointed Staires, but rowed ſtill on (ſay what he would) till they came vnto a ſhip prouided for him, ready to ſet ſaile. As ſoone as he perceiued how he was entrapped, he caſt away his ring or mantell ſeale, and after his great Seals (whether the broad Seale of England or no, I know not) into the riuer, leaſt they might giue opportunity of forging falſe graunts and conueyances. Then he fell to intreating and perſwading but all to no purpoſe, for they were determined he ſhould dy. They had appointed two Partners to diſpatch him, either by knocking out his braines, or heauing him aliue ouer boorde, for doing whereof they were promiſed to haue his clothes. Theſe executioners could not agree vpon the diuiſion of this reward, for his gowne was better worth then all the reſt of his apparell. While they were reaſoning vpon that point, it pleaſed God to raiſe a terrible and feareſull tempeſt, ſuch as they looked euery minute to die themſelues, and therefore had no very good leaſure to thinke of putting another man to death. Ranulf then omitting no opportunity of his deliuerance, like another Arion, by the muſicke of his eloquence ſeketh to alay their malice, and to diſſwade them from the execution of their bloody determination, laying diligentlie before them, the danger that was like to enſue vnto them by ſo cruell a murther which could not be hid, promiſing mountaines of gold if they ſaued his life; and laſtly wiſhing them to conſider, how God by raiſing this tempeſt, had threatned to reuenge his death, and had as it were ſet the image of his

vengeance before their eyes. Whether it were the feare of God or of man, or else the hope of reward that wrought with them, of such effect were these his perswasions, as first diuers of the company refused to be partakers of his murther; one of them then kept forth, & vowed to defend him to his power, so as he would liue or die with him. And at length, his greatest enemies were so pacified, as Girald the authour of this conspiracy, was content to set him a land, and to conduct him to his owne house. But not trusting a reconciled foe, as soon as he had so done, he got him out of the realme, and durst neuer come in England after. So by one danger this man escaped another, and might wel say as Themistocles, when banished his country, he found better entertainment of his enemy the King of Persia, than he could haue giuen himselfe at home, Perijssem nisi perijssem, I had indéede béene vtterly vndone, had I not béene vpon the point to be vndone. Some after his returne from this braue voyage, to wit, June 5. 1099. he was consecrate Bishop of Durham, in the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul. He was scarse warme in his seate, when his Master the king beeing slaine by the glance of an arrow, as he was hunting, Henry his brother succeeded in the kingdome. This Prince not able to withstand the importunity of his Nobles, and the innumerable complaintes daily made against this our Bishoppe, clapt him vp in the Tower: But he so enchanted his keepers with money and faire words, as they were content to let him goe, and to run away with him themselues. William of Malmesbury saith that he procured a Water-bearer, in his Tankerd to bring him a rope, by which hee slid downe from the wall to the ground, and so (although he hurt his arme, and galled his hands, to the bone) away hee escaped, getting himselfe into Normandy, where he arriued in the beginning of February 1101. There he neuer linne buzzing into the eares of Robert Duke of Normandy, telling him the kingdome of England was his by right, till hee prouoked him to attempt the inuasion of this Realme, but to small purpose, as in the Chronicles you may see more at large. How long hee liued in exile I finde not, it seemeth not to bée very long, for he had leasure to bring many great things to passe at home after:

terwards. Hee raiſed the walles of the Body of his Church vnto the roſe, he tranſlated the reliques of Saint Cuthbert into the new Church, and beſtowed a ſhrine vpon him, hee compaſſed the City with a wall, he cauſed a number of houſes to be pulled down that were néere the Church, and might haue béene either noyſome vnto it, or dangerous by fire happning among them: he continued diuers bankes along the riuer of Were, with great charge he built the Caſtle of Norham vpon a ſteepe hill néere the riuer of Tweed, the hoſpitall of Repar, and the bridge of Framwoldgate. He was the firſt Founder of the Priory at Pottelcount néere Wincheſter for blacke Canons, valued at the ſuppreſſion in a hundred firty ſeuen pound, fiftéene ſhillings, eight pence halfe penny, and laſtly, whereas he had béene ſometimes Deane of the Colledge of Chriſtchurch in Hampſhire, he reedified & much increaſed the ſtate thereof. Hauing ſate Biſhop 29. yéres, or thereabouts, he died Sept. 5. 1128.

31 Geoffry Rufus.

GEoffry ſurnamed Rufus, Chancellour of England was then preferred vnto the See of Durham, whereto hee was conſecrate Aug. 6. 1129. He ſate 13. yéres, and died May 6. 1140. He built the Caſtle of Ainerton, and gaue it to one William a nephew of his, who married a Néece of the Earle of Albemarle. 1128. Hen. 2. 29.

32 Will. de Sancta Barbara.

NExt after him ſucceeded William de Sancta Barbara, Deane of Yorke, a deuout and very religious man. Hee was conſecrate by Henry Biſhop of Wincheſter the Popes Legate, the twenty of June, 1145. continued in this See nine yéres. and died the fouretéenth of Nouember, 1153. 1143. Steph

33 Hugh Pusar.

1153. Steph. 19. HVgh Pusar, Pudsey, or de Puteaco (for thus diuerslie I find him called) Treasurer of Yorke and Archdeacon of Winchester, was elected vnto this See of Durham after the death of the foresaid William, rather in respect of his nobilitie and greatnesse of bloud, then of any speciall worthinesse otherwise. For king Stephen was vncle vnto him. He was very wise in ordering of temporall matters, and (considering hee was not learned) wonderfull eloquent, exceeding courteous, and as cunning in gathering money, as thriftie and desirous of it. Henry Murdac Archbishop of Yorke, not only refused to consecrate him himselfe, taking exceptions both against his want of yeares and lightnes of behauiour, but also sent to Rome to haue a Caueat layd in against him there. Eugenius was Pope at that time, an old acquaintance of the Archbishops, who both were brought vp at Clarenall vnder S. Barnard. But such was the good hap of this new elect, as a little before his arriuall there, (I meane at Rome) Pope Eugenius was dead, and some after came certain newes thither of the death of the Archbishop also. Anastasius that succeeded Eugenius, without much adoe affoorded him consecration, Dec. 30. 1153. He sate Bishop long, euen almost 42. yeares, in which time he built diuers houses vpon his mannors out of the ground, and bestowed much in repairing the rest. He built a faire house at Derlington, as also the Church there: He founded the Priory of Finchal: he bought Sadbury of K. Richard 1. & gaue it vnto his See. He built the bridge of Eluet, and the Gallery at the west end of his cathedrall Church in which he placed the bones of venerable Beda. Lastly, hee built two hospitals, one at Allerton, another called Sherburne at the east end of Durham. To Sherburne he allotted liberall allowance for the maintenance of 65. poore Lazers, and a certain number of Priests. Neubrigensis ascribeth this good worke, partly vnto other men, whom he enforced to become benefactors vnto this foundation, being loath to be at the whole charge himselfe. At what time King Richard made prouision for his iourny into the Holy land, he also tooke on him

him the croſſe, and vowed to be one of that company. The King vnderſtanding that hee had prepared a great maſſe of money to carry with him, perſwaded him to ſtay at home, and to aſſigne him his money; which if he would doe, he promiſed to make him Earle of Northumberland. The Biſhop long ſince repenting the vow he had made, quickly condiſcended to his offer, & accepted the ſame. The King hauing created him an Earle, turned him about vnto the company, and laughing, ſayd, hee had performed a wonderfull exploit; for (quoth he) a kan old Biſhop I haue made a young Earle. Now that he might haue ſome colourable excuſe of not performing his vow, he cauſed the King to alledge that he might not bee ſpared out of the realme in his abſence: and to make this the more probable, giuing the king 1000. markes, he perſwaded him with that kind of golden Rhetoricke to make him chiefe Iuſtice of England. The like Rhetorick it was that induced the Pope to diſpence with his vow, vnto which the excuſes before alledged made ſom way, but could neuer haue effected the buſines without that helpe. At the returne of K. Richard from Hieruſalem, he found him not ſo fauorable as he expected, and thinking that he grudged him his Earldome, reſigned the ſame into his hands. After which, notwithſtanding he loded him ſore with many grieuous exactions, wel knowing the Biſhops bags to be notably kuft, for that he had offered him a great ſum of mony for the redemption of his Earldome. The king therefore being beyond the ſeas, ſent vnto him for his money as condiſcending to his requeſt. But the old Fox well enough perceiuing his drift, humbly beſought him by letters, either to aſſigne him the Earldome firſt, or elſe to ſuffer him to enioy his money quietly. Whereupon the king that knew how to vſe him in his kind, writ letters vnto him full of reuerent and gracious ſpeeches, wiſhing him to bring vp his money to London, and there to receiue the gouernment of the whole realme which he would commit vnto him, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Being very ioyfull of this fauour, toward London he comes about Shrouetyde. Thinking then to take his farewell of fleſh, hee ſurfeted vpon the way at Doncaſter, and finding himſelfe ſicke, returned home to Houeden by boate where hee died March 3.

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being the ſaturday in cleanſing weeke. Hee was 70. yeres old at the time of his death; & yet would hardly beleeue his Phyſitians, certifying him a little before he died in what danger he was. An old Hermit named Godricus, eſteemed of many, a very holy man, had told him he ſhould be blind ſeuen yeers before his death, which (ſay our Writers) Godricus ment the blindneſſe of his mind; and he vnderſtanding him of the blindneſſe of his bodily eies, neuer cared to prouide for death aſſuring himſelfe he had that 7. yeres at leaſt to come. Being yet Treaſurer of Yorke he begot three baſtards, all ſonnes; the firſt, borne of a gentle woman of great blood, became a ſoldier; the ſecond he made Archdeacon of Durham, and loaded him with many other eccleſiaſtical promotions, which he enioying but one yeere after his Fathers death, was alſo taken away himſelfe. The third (whom the old Biſhop loued moſt tenderly of all) by his Fathers great ſuit and no leſſe expence, became Chauncellor to the French king. He was ſo vnhappy as to ſee that his beſt beloued ſonne buried. He it was (if I miſtake not) that Roger Houden calleth the Earle of Bar, that deceaſed at Adet in France the yeere 1189. and was buried in the Galily at Durham. Himſelfe departed this world (as before is ſayd) March 3. 1195.

34 Philip of Poitiers.

1217. Hen. 3. 2.

KIng Richard the firſt fauoured much one Philip (borne at Poitiers in Aquitane) for the long and acceptable ſeruice he had done vnto him: In reward whereof, he beſought him to prefer him to the Biſhoprick of Durham being void. The king well knowing he could not doe for him any other way better cheape, commended him ſo effectually vnto the Conuent, as they durſt not but chuſe him. He was elected December 30. 1195. and conf. May 12. 1197. by the Pope. The next yeer he was ſent Ambaſſador to the Pope together with William Longſhamp that famous Biſhop of Ely who died in the way to Rome-ward. There (to wit at Rome) he was conſecrate May 12. 1197. The yeere 1200. he went in pilgrimage to Saint Iames of Compoſtella. He was a great partner of King Iohn againſt the Pope, adviſing him euer

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to make no reckoning of his excommunications. The Pope vnderstanding thereof, excommunicated him also together with the king: being not yet absolued he died Aprill 22. 1207. and was buried without the Church, by the hands of lay men because he stood excommunicat at the time of his death. This Bishoppe by the licence of king Richard the first, set vp a Mint at Durham, and began to coine money there the yeare 1196.

35 Richard de Mariſco.

IT seemeth the Sée was long void after the death of Philip: For Richard de Mariſco, Lord Chauncellor of England Deane of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Northumberland an old Courtier, was thrust into this Sée by Gualo the Popes Legate, and consecrate by the Archbishop of Yorke Jun. 22. 1217. During the time of the vacancy, I find that one Morgan Provoſt of Beuerley was elected vnto this Bishoprick. He was bastard brother vnto king Iohn, and begotten vpon the Lady of a knight called Sir Ralfe Blowet or Blewet. Exceptions were taken against him, that he was a bastard & so by the Canons not capable of Eccleſiaſtical preferment without ſpecial diſpenſation; which the Pope being loth to grant, aduiſed him to call himſelfe Blewet, and to alleadge that hee was borne in lawfull wedlock, promiſing vpon that condition to affoord him conſecration. But he anſwered that for any worldly preferment whatſoeuer, he would not renounce his Father or deny himſelfe to be of the bloud roiall. So he loſt his Bishoprick, and (for ought I find) neuer attained other preferment after. This Richard was a very prodigall man, and ſpent ſo liberally the goods of his Church, as the Monkes doubting he would vndo them and himſelfe alſo, went about by courſe of Law to ſtay him and force him to a moderation of expence. But it fell out quite contrary to their expectation. For he being wilfully ſet, not onely continued his old courſe euen vntill his death, but added much vnto his former expences by maintaining ſuite of Law againſt theſe complainers. The yeare 1226. in the beginning of Eaſter terme, he rid vp to London with a troope of Lawyers attending on him. At

1197. Ric. 1. 8.

Peter-

Peterborough he was entertained in the Abbey very honorably, and going to bed there in very good health, was found on the morning by his chamberlaines starke dead. He deceased May the 1 leaving his Church 40000. marks indebted. A monke of Durham bestowed this riming Epitaphe upon him.

Culmina qui cupi- laudes pompasq; siti
Est sedata li- si me pensare veli-
Qui populos regi- tis, memores super omnia si- tis.
Quod mors immi- non parcit honore poti-
Vobis preposi- similis fueram bene sci-
Quod sum vos eri- ad me currendo veni-

26 Richard Poore.

1228. Hen. 3. 13. The King earnestly commended one Luke his Chaplaine vnto the Bishopricke of Durham now void, swearing vnto the Monkes that were sent to craue a Congé delier, they should haue no Bishoppe in seuen yéres after if they would not bee content to elect him. The Conuent thinking him vnworthy so high a preferment, chose one William Scot, Archdeacon of Worcester, a graue learned man, and the kings Chaplaine: Howbeit the king offended that his desire was not satisfied, refused in great displeasure to ratifie this election. And vnderstanding that they sent vnto Rome to intreate the Pope to put him in possession of that See; hée sent likewise his Ambassadors, the Bishop of Lichfield and the Prior of Lanthony to crosse and hinder that designement, which they easily performed. Within a yeare or two after, they chose (with the Kings good liking) Richard Poore Bishop of Salisbury, a notable man. He was first Deane of Salisbury, consecrate Bishop of Chichester the yere 1215. translated thence to Salisbury 1217. and lastly to Durham 1228. Being Bishop of Chichester, he purchased vnto that Church Ampost which he bought of the Church of Winchester. At Salisbury he is famous for remouing his See from old Salisbury, to new Salisbury, where hee began the building of that stately Church. See more of him in Salisbury. He found-

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ded a monastery of Nunnes called the Charnell at Charent in Wiltshire, and gaue it vnto the Queene, who chose that for the place of her buriall. He builded also an Hospitall for poore people, neere the Colledge of Maulr in Salisbury. Comming to Durham he had enough to doe to pay the huge debt of 400 li. markes that Richard de Marisco left the landes of his see bound for. He was a man of rare learning in those times, and of notable integrity for his life and conuersation. A little before his death perceiuing his end to draw neere, he caused the people to be called together, and going vp into the pulpit, made a very godly speech vnto them, desiring them to marke well that his exhortation, for her was neuer shortly to be taken from them. The next day he did the like, and bidding them farewell, prayed them if he had offended any to forgiue him and to pray for him. The third day he sent for all his particular acquaintance, called all his family and seruants before him, and distributed vnto them presently by hand, such summes of money as either he ought, or was willing to bestow vpon them: which done, and hauing set euery thing in perfect order, he tooke his leaue of his friends one after another: and then falling to his prayers, when he came vnto these words (saith M. Paris) In pace in id ipsum dormiam & requiescam, he gaue vp the ghost. He died April 15. 1237. and was buried in the Nunnery of Charent which he had founded.

37 Nicholas de Farnham.

THomas, Prior of Durham was chosen Bishop vpon the death of Poore. Through the Kings backwardnes and dislike, that election was cassate and disannulled. A long time the monkes had laboured this suite for their Prior, and had spent much money in it. At last, perceiuing they stroue against the streame, they gaue it ouer, the elect himselfe himselfe first yeelding. Then chose they Nicholas de Farnham, one greatlie commended both for his manners and learning. This man spent his younger yeres in Oxford, and hauing furnished himselfe there, with the grounds of all good learning especially Logike, and naturall Philosophy; hee trauelled be- 1239. Hen. 3. 24.

yond

pond the seas, and studied Physicke at Paris and Bononia a great while. Returning into his native Country, he gaue himselfe much vnto the study of Diuinity, and profited therein so well, as he was esteemed worthy to bee a Doctor. By the counsell of Otto the Legate, the Bishop of Carlile and other, the King entertained this man into his seruice, And first he was (as it seemeth vnto me) Esquire of his body, (custos corporis regij saith Matthew Paris,) then Physitian to the Queene, and (she being yet very young) her instructer or director in matters of manners and behauiour. When he had now a long time beene a Courtier, it happened, the See of Lichfield being void, the monkes of Couentry very carefull of chosing a sufficient man (as assuring themselues their doings would be sifted) the yeare 1239. elected him whom they knew to be a man learned, graue, vertuous, discreete, very wise, well spoken, and (which maketh a man somwhat the more gratious) tall of stature, personable, and of a goodly presence. Yet thanked them for their good will, but considering with himselfe that his title to that Bishoprick was like to proue litigious, (for the Chapter of Lichfield pretended a right to the election that time) as also the great burthen and charge of the office pastorall, refused in any sort to accept of the same. The Chapter of Lichfield (who had chosen their Deane) hearing of this refusall; by the exhortation of the same their Deane (who resigned his right) for their part also elected him. Which notwithstanding, he persisted in his former determination, telling them that he felt the burthen already so heauy of a Benefice or two which he had, as he was resolued neuer to accept any greater charge of soules. So they were enforced to chuse another. Vnderstanding within two yeares after how the Conuent of Durham with one consent had also chosen him for their Pastor, he likewise refused, and that more earnestly now then the last time, adding vnto the former reasons this also, that if he should accept of this place, men would say, how the hypocrite had refused a poore Bishoprick, vnder colour of conscience to hay for a better. In this mind he continued, till Robert Grosthead (that famous Bishop of Lincolne) reprehended him sharply for this his backwardnesse. Wilt thou not (quoth he) how the monkes of

Durham,

Durham, deficient of that comfort which a good pastor should yeeld them, intreat thee with teares to afford the same vnto them, knowing well that if thou accept not the place, the King will immediatly thrust in some vnworthy stranger to their great greefe, and the no lesse dishonor of Almighty God. Lodainge therefore by the bloud of Jesus Christ, that thou bee content to put thy necke vnder this yoke, and to imploy thy talent according to the occasion offered. Perswaded thus, with much adoe, at last he yeelded. The K. very readily allowing their choice, hee was consecrate at Glocester, in the church of Saint Oswald, by the Archbishop of Yorke, Iune 9. 1241. in the presence of the K. Queene, many Prelates, and other personages of honor. Hee was not more vnwilling to take this honorable burthen then ready and desirous to leaue the same. The yeare 1249. he obtained licence of the Pope to resigne this his Bishoprieke, and about Candlemasse indeede gaue it ouer; reseruing onely vnto himselfe for his maintenance during his life, three Mannors, with the appurtenances, Houeden, Stocton, and Eullington. His successor began a little to wrangle with him about that reseruation, but could not infringe it. After hee had liued a priuate life the space of 8. yeares, giuing himselfe altogether to prayer and contemplation, about the beginning of February 1275. hee departed this world at Stocton. He that is desirous to reade more of this man in Matthew Paris hee shall find often mention of him, viz pag. 768. where he tells how by his meanes especially the K. was content to receiue into fauor Walter Marshall, and to giue him the Earldome of his brother lately deceased; againe, pag. 988. hee maketh a large report of a great controuersie betweene him and the Abbot of Saint Albones; and lastly pag. 847. an incredible tale of his miraculous recouery, being desperately sick of a dropsie ioined with other diseases. Hee lieth buried in the Cathedrall Church of Durham, which together with Thomas Melscomb prior, he couered with a new roofe the yeare 1242.

38 Walter de Kirkham.

1249. Hen. 3. 34. NO sooner had Nicholas Farnham resigned, but the king was in hand with the Monks to elect for successor Ethelmare his owne halfe brother. They would in no sort condiscend to this request; but told him plainely (yet in as good termes as they could devise) how that his brother was such a one, as they could not with a safe conscience commit so great a charge unto him, he being as yet very young and not indued with any competency of learning. The King answered, that he would keepe the temporalties eight or nine yeares in his hands, and by that time (quoth he) he will be old enough. He was not as good as his word, for I finde that one Walter de Kirkham was consecrated the yeare following, but that place almost 11. yeares, and died in the moneth of August 1260.

39 Robert Stitchell.

1260 Hen. 3. 45. RObert Stitchell Vicar of Kirkhall succeeded, and had restitution of his temporalties Mecem. 5. anno R. Henr. 3. 45. He founded the Hospitall of Stitham, valued in the kings bookes at 97. pound, five shillings, threepence halfepennie. The king had seased upon all the lands of Simon Montford Earle of Leicester wheresoever. But whereas he had something of good value in the Bishopricke of Durham, this Bishop challenged it as due unto him by the Earles attainder, and at last recovering it from the king by law, imployed it in the erection of that hospitall. He sate fowerteene yeares, and died August 4. 1274.

40 Robert de Insula.

1274. Edw. 1. 2. ANother Robert obtained the place after him, Robert de Insula. He continued in the same nine yeares, and dying June 13. 1283. was buried in the Chapterhouse at Durham, where hee is covered with a stone very curiously wrought.

41 Anto-

41 Anthony Beake.

BEfore the ende of that yeare, it ſeemeth Antony Beake was inueſted in the Biſhopricke of Durham, in which he ſo flouriſhed, as (Cardinall Wooleſey excepted) neuer I thinke any either of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors came nere him. He was wonderfull rich, not onely in ready money, but in lands alſo and temporall reuenues: For hee might diſpend yerely (beſides that which belonged to his Myter) 5000. markes. Much of that he had of the Lord Veſſy, who thinking ſo to conneigh it vnto his baſe ſonne William (for that he had no other iſſue) paſſed it ouer to this Biſhop in truſt; which truſt men ſay hee neuer anſwered. The Kings houſe at Eltham was part of that land. He built the houſe and gaue it vnto Elianor Queene to King Edward the firſt, as alſo vnto the king the Caſtle of Sourton beſide Yorke, which likewiſe he built. A man now of this extraordinary wealth muſt not content himſelfe with ordinary titles: Therefore hee procured the Pope to make him Patriarke of Hieruſalem, and obtained of the King the principality of the Iſle of Man, which hee held during his life. The yeare 1294. beeing Embaſſador to the Emperor, the Archbiſhop of Yorke Iohn Roman (vpon what quarrell I know not) excommunicated him. It coſt the Archb. 4000. markes fine and his life in the end. Hee died (as it is ſaid for thought.) See more in Yorke. Great ſtarres there were betweene this man and his Couent of Durham. He informed the Pope that the Prior there was a very ſimple and inſufficient man to rule that houſe, and procured the gouernment thereof for all matters both ſpirituall and temporall to be committed vnto him. Hereupon he ſent certaine officers to execute in his name that new obtained authority, which when they came to the monaſtery, were ſhut out of the gates and not ſuffered to enter. The Monkes appealed vnto the Pope, and alleadged, that the king alſo had required the hearing of theſe controuerſies betwéen the Prior and the Biſhop. This notwithſtanding the Biſhops officers made no more adw, but excommunicated Prior, Monkes, and all, for not obeying their authority immediately. Herewith the king 1283. Edw. 1. 11.

greatly offended, caused these officers to be fined, and summoned the Bishoppe himselfe to appeare before him at a day appointed; before which time he gotte him to Rome, neuer acquainting the King with his determination. The King therefore seized into his hand the Bishoppes liberties, and appointed a new Chauncellor, new Justices and other officers. He writ also vnto the Pope, in fauor of the Prior, who deliuering the kings letters himselfe, was adiudged a sober and discrete man, whatsoeuer the Bishop had reported of him. So he was restored to his place againe, but died before he could get home. During the time of the Bishops disgrace, amongst many other things wherein the liberties of the Bishoprick were infringed, it is specially to be remembred, that the king toke from him diuers Castles, and lands forfait vnto him by Iohn Bayliol king of the Scots and other, (to wit Werk in Tiuidale, Perith and the Church of Simondbury) but Lewis Beaumont one of his successors recouered them againe by Law. These broyles ended, hee gaue himselfe very much to building. The ancient manor place at Aukland hee did encastellate. Hee built the great hall there (in which are diuers pillers of blacke marble speckled with white) the great chamber likewise, & many other roomes adioyning. He also erected that same goodly Chappell there; and placed in the same a Deane and Prebendaries, allotting the quadrant in the West side of the Castle (built likewise by him) for their habitation. He built or repaired with great charges Barnard Castle, the Castles of Alnwike (part of the L. Vessyes land, which he sold afterward to H. Piercy) Gainsworth, Suncliff, Somerton, (which he gaue vnto the king) and the house at Eltham bestowed (as afore said) vpon the Queene. Hee founded the priory of Aluingham in Lincolnshire, valued at the suppression, 141. 15. s. yearely reuenue. And lastly, hee procured with great charge William sometimes Archbishop of Yorke to be Canonised a Saint at Rome. Hauing sate Bishop of Durham 28. yeares, hee deceased at Eltham: March 28. 1311. and was buried in his owne Cathedrall Church. I finde it reported that he should haue founded a College for a Deane and 7. prebendaries at Chester vpon the Streat which seemeth to be mistaken.

42 Richard

42 Richard Kellow.

Richard Kellow ſate Biſhop fiue yeares, in which ſhort ſpace he beſtowed very much in building at Middleham, Stocton, and Melhall. He died the yere 1316. 1311 Edw. 2. 5.

43 Lewes Beaumont.

The Conuent then choſe for their Biſhoppe Henry Stamford, Prior of Finchall, and ſent him to Rome to be confirmed by the Pope. But before he could get thither, at the importunate ſuit of the kings of England and France, the Pope had giuen that Biſhoprick vnto one Lewis Beaumont, a French man borne, and of the blood royall there. He was lame of both his legges, and ſo vnlearned, that he could not read the bulles and other inſtruments of his conſecration. When hee ſhould haue pronounced this worde (Metropoliticæ) not knowing what to make of it (though he had ſtudied vpon it and laboured his leſſon long before) after a little pauſe, Soyt purdit (ſaies he) let it goe for reade, and ſo paſſed it ouer. In like ſort hee ſtumbled at in ænigmate.) When hee had fumbled about it a while, Par Saint Lowys (quoth he) il n'eſt pas curtois quiceſte parolle ici eſcrit, that is, by Saint Lewis it was vngently done of him that writte this word heere. Not without great cauſe therefore the Pope was ſomewhat ſtrait laced in admitting him. He obtained conſecration ſo hardly, as in ſeuentæne yers he could ſcarce crepe out of debt. Riding to Durham to be inſtalled there, he was robbed (together with two Cardinalls that were then in his company) vpon Wigleſden Moore nere Derlington. The captaines of this rout were named Gilbert Middleton and Walter Selby. Not content to take all the treaſure of the Cardinals, the Biſhop, and their traine, they carried the Biſhop priſoner to Morpeth, where they conſtrained him to pay a great ranſom. Gilbert Middleton was ſone after taken at his owne caſtle of Mitford, carried to London, and there drawen and hanged in the preſence 1317 Edw. 2. 11.

of the Cardinals. After this, one Sir Goſeline Deinuill and his brother Robert, came with a great company to diuers of the Biſhop of Durhams houſes in the habits of Fryers, and ſpoyled them, leauing nothing but bare walls, and did many other notable robberies, for which they (I meane the captaines and diuers of their company) were ſome after hanged at Yorke. This Biſhop ſtood very ſtoutly in defence of the liberties of his See, recouered diuers lands taken away from Anthony Beake his predeceſſor (as before is mentioned) and procured this ſentence to be giuen in the behalf of his church, quod Epiſcopus Dunelmen. debet habere forisfacturas guerrarum intra libertates, ſicut Rex extra, that the Biſhop of Durham is to haue the forfeitures of warre in as ample ſort within his owne liberties as the king without. That which by ſome is attributed to Ranulf Flambard, I finde by other reported of this man, to wit, that it was he who compaſſed the city of Durham with a wall, certaine it is that he built a hall, kitchin, and chappell at Middleham. But before he could quite finiſh the chappell he did, to wit, September 12. or (as one deliuereth) September 28. 1333. He lieth buried before the high altar at Durham couered with a marble ſtone curiouſly wrought and inlayd with braſſe prouided by himſelfe in his life time.

44 Richard de Bury.

1333. Edw. 3. 7.

In great haſte (but with no great good ſpeed) the Conuent of Durham proceeded vnto the election of a new Biſhop (the olde being yet ſcarcely buried) and they made choiſe of one of their owne company a monke of Durham. This election the Archbiſhop of Yorke confirmed; yea the matter grew ſo forward, as the ſame Archbiſhop was content to giue him conſecration alſo. All this while the kings good will was not ſought, no nor (which was a greater ouerſight as the worlde then went) the Popes neither. The king therefore not onely refuſed to deliuer poſſeſſion of the Temporalties vnto this elect, but alſo laboured the Pope, ex plenitudine poteſtatis to conferre the Biſhoprieke vpon a chaplaine of his named Richard de Bury, then Deane of Welles. Partly to pleaſure the one,

one that requested, partly to displeasure the other for not requesting, he did so, and commanded the Bishop of Winchester to consecrate him, which beeing performed at Chertsey some after Christmas, the king presently invested him in the temporalties belonging to that See. Now was the monke a Bishop without a Bishopricke. Having no other home hee was faine to returne to his cloyster, and there for very griefe (as it is to be supposed) within a few daies after died. This Richard de Bury was borne at Saint Edmunds-Bury in Suffolke, whence he toke his surname; for he was the sonne of one sir Richard Angarvill knight. His father died leaving him very young, and committed him to the tuition of Iohn Willoughby a Priest, his Uncle, who brought him up carefully, and that for the most part in the Universitie of Oxford. From thence hee was called to teach Edward of Windsor Prince of Wales. At what time the said Prince fledde into France with his mother, hee was principall receiuer of the Kings reuenewes in Gascoigne. Their money failing, hee ayded them secretly with a great summe of that he had receiued for the King. It had almost cost him his life; he was so narrowly pursued by some of the kings friends that got vnderstanding of it, as he was glad to hide himselfe in a steeple in Paris the space of seuen daies. King Edward the third his scholler being come to the crown, made him first his Coferer, then Treasurer of the Wardrobe, and keeper of the priuy Seale. In this last office he continued fiue yeares; in which space hee was twice sent Ambassador vnto the Pope. The yeere 1333. he was made Deane of Wels, (a goodly preferment in those daies.) He had not enioied that place one whole yeere, when he was called vnto the Bishoprick of Durham, whereunto he was conf. Dec. 19. 1333. (not 1334. as some deliuer) in the presence of the King, the Quéene, Edward K. of Scotland, 2. Archbishops, 5. Bishops, 7. Earles, & a number other noble personages both men and women. The yeere following he became Chancellor, and within two yeares after that Treasurer of England. Being Bishop he was often implaied in ambassages of the greatest importance. What time of leisure he had, he spent either in prayer or conference with his Chaplaines (whereof he had many about him, and those

great learned men) or else in study, wherewith he was wonderfully delighted. Hee writ many things not yet perished, amongst the rest, in one worke which he called Philobiblos, he saith of himselfe, extatico quodam librorum amore potenter se abreptum. That he was mightily carried away, and euen beside himselfe with immoderat loue of books, and desire of reading. And indeed his study was so well furnished, as it is thought hee had more bookes then all the Bishops in England beside. He was much delighted with the company and acquaintance of learned men. Many letters passed betwéen him, Francis Petrarke, & diuers others then famous for learning. He had alwaies in his house (as before I haue said) many Chaplaines, all great Schollers: of which number were Th. Bradwardin, after Archb. of Canterbury, Rich. Fitzralph Archbishop of Armagh, Walter Burley, I. Mandut, Ro. Holcot & R. Killington, Doctors of Diuinity; Richard Bintworth and Walter Segraue, the one afterward Bishop of London, the other of Chichester. His manner was at dinner and supper time to haue some good booke read vnto him; whereof he would discourse with his Chaplaines a great part of the day following, if businesse interrupted not his course. He was very bountifull vnto the poore. Weekely he bestowed for their releefe 8. quarters of wheat made into bread, beside the offall & fragments of his Tables. Riding betwéen Newcastle and Durham, he would giue 8. l. in alms, from Durham to Stockton, 5. l. from Durham to Aukland 5. marks, from Durham to Middleham 5. l. &c. I finde it reported that he founded a Hall in Oxford, and indued it with some reuenues for the maintenance of Students in the same, but I thinke it mistaken for that which was done by his next successor. Certain it is, that he notably furnished a library in that Vniuersity, and took order that the keeping thereof should be committed vnto 5. schollers, to whom he made a certaine allowance for their labor. He also bestowed many sumptuous ornaments on his Church of Durham. Hauing continued Bishop there eleuen yeares, & almost 3. months, he departed this life at Aukland, April 24. 1345. being 58. yeers of age. He lieth buried in the South Angle of his owne Church.

45 Thomas Hatfield.

The Pope had now many yeres taken vnto himselfe the authority of bestowing all Bishoprickes: which the king & nobility of this realme being much agreued with all, made diuers Lawes and statutes to restore Churches and couents to the liberty of their ancient elections. When the king therfore had laboured a while in this matter; he being desirous of preferring this Hatfield his Secretary vnto Durham (a man that he knew the Pope might iustly except against; and peraduenture doubting the Conent would not chuse him) was content to request the Pope to giue it vnto him, and thereby opened a passage vnto him, whereby he entred into possession again of his wonted vsurpation. The Pope glad of this opportunity, without any regard or examination of his worthines, by and by accepted of him: And when some of the Cardinals take exceptions against him, saying that he was not onely a mere lay man, but a fellow of light behauior, and no way fit for that place: He answered, that if the King of England had requested him for an asse at that time he would not haue denied him. This man it was that built Durham colledge in Oxford & purchased certaine lands vnto the same for the maintenance of such Monks of Durham as should be thought fit to study there. That Colledge is now called Trinity Colledge, so named by Sir Thomas Pope that bestowed a new foundation vpon the same. He built also Durham palace in London to receiue himselfe and his successours when they should haue occasion to repaire thither. He was consecrate the tenth of July 1345. and died in the beginning of May 1381. So he sate Bishop fiue and thirty yeres lacking only two months. Lastly he was a principall benefactor if not the founder of the Friery of Northallerton in Yorkshire, being for Carmelites or white Friers. 1345. Edw. 3. 19.

45 Iohn Fordham.

1381. Ric. 2. 4. IOhn Fordham Deane of Wells obtained conſecration to the Biſhoprieke of Durham May 29. 1381. and was inthronized there in September 1382. Seuen yeres he continued in the ſame, and the yeare 1388. was by the Parliament baniſhed the Court. Howbeit before the end of that yeare, to wit, September 27. he was by the Kings meanes tranſlated to Ely. In the meane time (as I find) to wit the ninth of Rich. 2. he was appointed L. Treaſurer of England, but the next yeare diſplaced. See more of him in Ely.

47 Walter Skirlaw.

1388. Rich. 2. 22. IAnuary 14. 1385. Walter Skirlaw a Doctor of Law of Oxford, was conſecrate Biſhop of Lichfield. He ſate there one yeere, & was tranſlated to Welles. There alſo he continued but two yeers, and the yeere 1388. removed to Durham in the month of September. The Cloiſters of the Monaſtery there were much deale built at his charges. He gaue toward that worke 200 l. in his life time, & 400. l. in his Will. He beſtowed alſo 220. in the building of the Dirtitory. Hee new built the bridges of Shinkley, Parrow and Aukland, & the Steeple of Hulme, he repaired the Church and the Hall of the mannour there. Hee built a great part of the Lanterne at Yorke where his armes are fixed, and raiſed from the very foundation a faire chapell at Swine in Holderneſſe, where he was borne. Laſtly he bequeathed in his Teſtament great ſummes of mony to the Churches that he had gouerned for the buying of ornaments, as namely, to the Church of Wels the value of 150. l. He ſate Biſhop of Durham 18. yers, and died in the beginning of the yere, 1406.

48 Thomas Langley.

1406. Hen. 4. 7. THomas Langley Prieſt, Lord Chauncellor of England, was conſecrate Biſhop of Durham, Auguſt 8. 1406. at what time he gaue ouer his Chauncellorſhip. But 11. yeres after

after, to witte, the yeere 1417. it was layd vpon him againe, after which time hee continued in that place about fiue yeeres. In the meane space, viz the first of June, 1421. he was made Cardinall together with Robert Halam Bishop of Salisbury, by Pope Iohn 23. This man bestowed the summe of foure hundred ninetynine pound, fiue shillings seuen pence, in repairing of that Gallery in the West end of his Church, which was first built by Hugh Pudsey his predecessor. He also founded two Scholes in the Place-greene, one for Grammer, another for Pasticke: thirtyone yeeres he continued Bishop here, and dying the yeere, 1437. was buried (as I am informed) in the Gallery, and lieth entombed before the altar there vnder the Table of the Confessory. I find noted (by the way) that about this time, to wit, betwixt the yeeres 1408. and 1498. was bestowed vpon the Cloyster of Durham the summe of 838.l.17.s.ob.

49 Robert Neuill.

RObert Neuill was consecrate Bishop of Salisbury, the yeere 1427. and translated thence to Durham; 1438. He built the Chequer at the Castle gate there, and died an. 1457. 1438. Hen. 6. 17.

50 Laurence Boothe.

LAurence Boothe Master of Penbroke Hall, and a good benefactor to the same, as also Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, was consecrate vnto the See of Durham, Sept. 25. 1457. and made the Lord Chancellour of England, the 13. yeere of K. Edw. 4. He built the gate of the Colledge at Aukland, with the edifices adioyning. Hauing sate here 20. yeeres, he was translated to Yorke the yeere 1477. See more of him in Yorke. 1457. Hen. 6. 36.

51 William Dudley.

WIlliam Dudley Deane of Windsor succeeded, & had restitutiõ of his temporalties, Oct. 14. Edw. 4. 16. He was 1467. Edw. 4. 16

was brought vp in the vniuersity of Oxford, being the third sonne of Iohn Dudley, alias Sutton, the eight Lord Dudley, as the Epitaph yet to bee seene vpon his tombe doth witnesse. He lieth buried at Westminster in the Chappell of S. Nicholas, to wit, that which is South from the monument of K. Edward the third. His tombe standeth in the South-wall of the said Chappell. He died an. 1483. and sate 6. yeers.

52 Iohn Sherwood.

1483. Ric. 3. 1. IOhn Sherwood, brought vp at Oxford in Vniuersity Colledge, became Bishop of Durham, 1483. A great learned man, an excellent Poet, a Grecian, and so good a Lawyer, as for a certaine time before his preferment to this Bishopperick, he was the sollicitor of all king Edward the fourths causes in the Court of Rome. He brought many copies of diuers rare Greek authors out of Italy with him. Hauing continued at Durham about 11. yeares, he died the yeare 1494.

53 Richard Foxe.

1494. Hen. 7. 10. RIchard Fox was consecrate Bishop of Exceter, an. 1486 translated to Bathe and Wels, 1491. thence to Durham 1494. and lastly 1502. to Winchester. He changed the hall of the Castle of Durham from better to worse; where there were two seates of regality, he made but one. See more of him in Winchester.

54 William Seuerus.

1502. Hen. 7. 18. WIlliam Seuerus as I haue heard reported, was borne at Shinkly, being the sonne of a poore man there, a Syueyer or Syuemaker by his occupation, and thence toke his surname. He was first Warden of Merton Colledge in Oxford, then Prouost of Eaton, after that Bishoppe of Carlile, translated to Durham 1452. and enioying that preferment onely two yeares, (or thereabout) died an. 1505.

55 Chri-

55 Christopher Bambridge.

After the death of Bishop Severe, it semes the See was voyd tiue yeares, Christopher Bambridge obtained consecration thereunto, the yeare 1507. sate there but one yeare, and was remooued to Yorke. See more of him in Yorke. 1507. Hen. 7. 23.

56 Thomas Ruthall.

THomas Ruthall was borne in Cicester in Glocestershire and brought vp in Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Law. He was preferred to the Bishopricke of Durham by King Henry the 7. after whose death he was made one of the Priuy councell vnto the yong king, Henry the 8. who esteemed greatly of him for his wisedome and learning, and imployed him often in ambassages, and other businesses of importance. Amongst the rest, it pleased the king one time to require him to set down his iudgement in writing concerning the estate of his Kingdome in generall, and particularly to enforme him in certaine things by him specified. This discourse the Bishop writ very carefully, and caused it to bee bound in Velime guilt, & otherwise adorned in the best maner. Now you shall vnderstand, how that it chanced him about the same time to set downe a note of his owne priuate estate, containing an inuentory not only of his vtensiles and houshold stuffe in euery of his houses, with their value, but also of his monies either owing vnto him, or deniers contans ready in his coffers, which amounted vnto an infinite treasure, no lesse then 100000. l. This account was written in a paper booke of the same fashion and binding that the other was, which was prouided for the king, whereby it happened, that the King sending Cardinall Wolsey for the other draught that he had so long before required of him, the Bishoppe mistaking, deliuered that which contained the report of his owne wealth and priuate estate. This the Cardinall sone espying, and willing to doe the Bishop a displeasure (for there had bin long and great emulation between them) 1508. Hen. 7. 24.

deline-

delinered it as he had receiued it vnto the king, shewing how the Bishopp e had very happily mistaken himselfe; For now (quoth hee) you see where you may at any time command a great masse of money if you need it. As sone as the Bishop vnderstood his owne error, the conceit therof touched him so nere, as within a very short space after he died. In his time the parish Church of Cicester was built for the greatest part: and he promised to contribute much therunto, but prevented by death, performed nothing Anne Aueling his aunt by the mothers side, gaue 100. marks toward that worke. This Bishop himselfe built the third part of the bridge ouer the riuer of Tyne toward the South. He also raised from the foundation the goodly dining chamber at Aukland, e dying before it might be finished, toke order with one Stranguidge that was his administrator to perfect it. He deceased at London the yeere 1523. and lieth buried at Westminster almost ouer against the monument of K. Henry 3. in a very seemly tomb vpon which are these words to be read.

Hic iacet Tho. Ruthal Episcopus Dunelmen : & Regit Henrici septimi Secretarius, qui obijt 1524.

57 Thomas Woolsey.

1523. Hen. 8. 15: IMmediately after the death of Bishop Ruthall, Cardinall Woolsey resigning Bathe (which he held in commendam with Yorke) took Durham in stead therof, and held the same about the space of seuen yeares. In the latter end of the yeare, 1529. he gaue it ouer to haue Winchester, which he held little more then one yeare, and died Nouemb. 29. 1530. See more of him in Yorke.

58 Cutbert Tunstall.

1530. Hen. 8. 22. IN the See of Durham a notable man succeeded him, and one no lesse famous for his vertues, then the other for his fortune, Cutbert Tunstall Bishop of London. Hee was borne at Hatchford in Richmondshire, and was the base son of one Tunstall a Gentleman of a very ancient house. It is reported, that their first ancestor attended William Conque

for as his Barber, and being raised by him vnto some better fortune, in memory of his former estate, toke for his armes S. 3 cambas A. But I take this for a fable. The speciall vse of armes is to expresse vnto posterity the vertues of such as are raised vnto Gentry, and not to remember any thing that may be to the disgrace of the bearer, and make him lesse honourable. Were the first of his race as he is supposed, because he was not aduanced for being a Barber but for his faithfull and loyall seruice, such armes should rather haue bene giuen him, as might haue registred that vertue, then twighted him with the baseneſſe of his first trade and maner of life. Rather therefore should I gesse some other occasions of these armes, which as they were born by him, may haue many very honorable significations. But to leaue his armes and speake of himselfe. He was a very rare & admirable man, in whom I thinke no man will blame or reprehend any thing but his religion. There was scarse any kind of good learning in which he was not excellent. A very good Grecian, well seene in the Hebrew tong, a very eloquent Rhetorician, a passing skilfull Mathematician (famous especially for Arithmetike, wherof hee writ a worke much esteemed) a great Lawyer (in that faculty he proceeded Doctor) and a profound Diuine, as diuers his workes yet extant doe very well testifie. But his greatest commendation of all is, that which I finde giuen him by Bale out of sir Thomas More, that, as there was no man more adorned with knowledge and good literature, no man more seuere and of greater integrity for his life and manners; so there was no man a more sweet & pleasant companion, with whom a man would rather chose to conuerse. In regard of these manifolde good parts the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham, not onely made him vicar Generall, but also commended him so effectually vnto the King, as he thought good to employ him in many Ambassages of great waight, and diuers temporall offices of no lesse trust. Hee was first Maister of the Rolles, then (as I find recorded) keeper of the Priuy Seale, made Bishop of London the yeare 1521. and translated to Durham March 25. 1530. Being yet at London he bestowed much money in furnishing a certaine Library in Cambridge with good books both written and printed. Hee

built

built from the ground a moſt beautifull porch or gatehouſe (with a chappell annexed thereunto) of faire ſtone, in the caſtle of Durham, and added to the ſaid caſtle certaine gates with iron bars and portcullices, ſupported with ſtrong wals on each ſide. He brought water thither with a conduit, whereas before time it was ſerued with well water. He made the gatehouſe at Alnewike, and built the Tolebooth in the market of Durham, all of ſtone, with diuers edifices neare the hinder part of the ſaid Tolbooths, which he gaue alſo to the City of Durham. Laſtly, he repaired with great charge the third part of Tine-bridge. Hauing continued in this ſee the ſpace of one and twenty yeares with great honour, December 20. 1551. hee was committed vnto the Tower of London, and remained priſoner there all the reſt of the raigne of King Edward, viz. nineteene monthes. In which time, amongſt many other horrible ſacrileges (whereunto the nonage of the king gaue opportunity) meanes was found that the Biſhoprick of Durham ſhould be diſſolued by Act of Parliament. This morſell was ready diſhed, and in certaine hope already ſwallowed, when it pleaſed God, to punish the deuouring couetouſneſſe of thoſe times, by taking away that admirable young Prince king Edward. Queene Mary that ſucceeded toke this bit from the trencher of thoſe rauening Atheiſtes, and by like authority, the firſt yeare of her raigne, reſtored it vnto the former eſtate, and the olde Biſhop both to his liberty and the poſſeſſion of the ſame. Queene Mary dying: for his contumacy & diſobedience vnto the Q. now deceaſed, he was iuſtly deprined of his Biſhoprick in the month of Iul. 1559. He was then committed vnto the cuſtody of the Archb. of Canterbury, who entertained him moſt kindly, and ſeemed very glad of his company. But he enioyed it a very litle while for within fower monthes after his deprination, viz. November 18. following, being eighty fiue yeares of age, hee departed this life at Lambhith, where hee was firſt conſecrate almoſt forty yeare before. His body was buried in the Chancell of the Parish church there, and couered with a faire marble ſtone, vpon which is engrauen this Epitaph written by Doctor Haddon.

Anglia

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunſtallum mœſta requirit,
Cuius ſumma domi laus erat atque foris.
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, iuris conſultus & æqui,
Legatuſque fuit, denique præſul erat.
Annorum ſatur, & magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aprica iſte ſenex.

Iames Pilkinton.

1560

MArch 2. 1560. Iames Pilkinton Bacheler of Diuinitie, lately come from beyond the ſeas, (where he lined all Quéene Maries time) was conſecrate Biſhop, and continued in the ſame Sée about 16. yéres. He died anno 1576. and lieth entombed in his owne Church before the high altar, weſt from Biſhop Beaumont. Eliz. 3.

60 Richard Barnes.

RIchard Barnes was brought vp in Brazenoſe Colledge in Oxford; firſt conſecrate Biſhop Suffragan of Nottingham, preferred to Carliſle the yeare 1570. & the yéar 1577 tranſlated to Durham, where he ſate Biſhop about 11. yéres. 1577. Eliza. 20.

61. Matthew Hutton.

AFter the death of Biſhop Barnes the Sée was voide almoſt two yéres. The yére 1489. Matthew Hutton Doctor of Diuinity, and Deane of Yorke (in which place hée had continued 21. yéres,) was preferred thereunto. He held the ſame about 5. yéres, and in the end of the yeare, 1594. was tranſlated to Yorke. 1589. Eliz. 32.

62 Tobias Matthew.

OF him that preſently ſucceéded (Tobias Matthew) I will ſay no more but what remaineth to bée ſeene in publike Recordes, that hee was borne in the City of Briſtoll, brought vp in Chriſt Church in Oxforde, and being Doctor of Diuinity, by many ſteppes of preferment 1594. Eliz. 37.

ment (as namely, the Archdeaconry of Bath, the Presidentship of Saint Iohns Colledge in Oxford, a Canonry first, then the Deanry of Christchurch there, and lastly, the Deanry of Durham) he ascended unto this place, unto which he was consecrate in March 1594. By the gracious appointment of our now Soueraigne King Iames, he was translated to Yorke, and confirmed in that See, the eighteenth of Aug. 1606. See Yorke.

63 William Iames.

1606. Iac. 4. William Iames Doctor of Diuinity, borne in Cheshire, brought vp in Christchurch in Oxford, and afterward Maister of Vniuersity Colledge there, succeeded his Predecessor, in the Deanry first of Christchurch, then of Durham, and now also in the Bishopricke of the same, vnto which he was consecrate Sept. 7. 1606.

This Bishopricke in the Kings books is valued at 1821. l. 17. d. farthing, and in the Popes bookes at 9000. ducats.

Carlile.

CARLILE.

THe Citie of Carlile, called by the Romanes and old Britons Luguballia, by Nennius, Caer Lualid, by the Saxons (as Beda writeth) Luel, by our Chronicles (as Roger Houeden and others) Carlwell, by vs now a daies Carleolum, Carlile, and Carlioll (a City no doubt of great antiquity) was walled, and in a manner vtterly destroyed by the Danes about the yeare of our Lord 900. The yeare 1090. it happened the King of England (William Rufus) to passe that way into Scotland. Hee considering the naturall strength of the place, the pleasantnesse of the seate, the fertility of the soile, and the necessity of a fortification for defence of the Country thereabout; thought good to reedifie it, and according to this determination about three yeares after, not onely raised againe the walles (then flat to the ground, in so much as great trées grew in the ruines of them) but also bestowed the building of a faire and strong Castle in the same, and then enpeopled it, at first with Dutchmen, (whom some after hée removed into Wales) and afterwards with Englishmen of the South parts, hée affording many great and singular priuiledges vnto them. The government of this new erected City (as it should séeme) was committed vnto a certaine Norman Priest named Walter, that came into England with the Conquerour. This man béeing very rich, began to build in Carlile a goodly Church in the honor of the blessed Virgine, intending to bestow vpon it such possessions as God had endowed him withall, for the maintenance of either Prebendaries, or some other kinde of religious persons in the same. But being taken away by death before the accomplishment of this so good a purpose. Adelwald or Athelwulf, the first Prior of Saint Oswald in Nostlis and Confessor vnto K. Henry the first (that then raigned) perswaded the said King to employ the land and reuennes that Walter left behind him in the foundation of a Colledge (not

of Prebendaries, but of Regular Canons) to be annexed vnto the Church of our Lady before named. He did so, and moreouer bestowed vpon the said Colledge 6. churches with their Chappels to be impropriated vnto the same vse, to wit, Newcastle, Newburne, Warkeward, Rodery, Wichingham and Corbridge. Of this Colledge or Monastery thus founded & endowed, he appointed the said Adelwald his Confessor to be Prior. Now you shall vnderstand that not onely the iurisdiction spirituall, but the reuennes and temporalties also of the City of Carlile, and all the Country round about within fiftene miles, belonged in former times vnto the Bishops of Lindisfarne, by the gift of Egfrid King of Northumberland who bestowed all that territory vpon Saint Cuthert the yere 679. But the Bishops of that See being driuen from place to place by the Danes, at what time Carlile was destroyed, and moreouer all that Country so wasted, as hardly a man was to be found in many miles compasse, except here and there a few of the Irish; The Archdeacon of Richmond by little and little encroched vpon the iurisdiction of all Cumberland, Westmerland, and Alnedale, now a long time neglected by the Bishoppes of Lindisfarne, that in this meane space had seated themselues at Durham. It happened therfore somtime after the foundation of this colledg, that Thurstan Archbishop of Yorke visiting this part of his Prouince, seing the beauty of the Church of Carlile, considering how fit it were to be the See of a Bishop, & knowing how little right the Archdeacon of Richmond had vnto the iurisdiction of all those countries, yea, being willing also peraduenture to haue a Suffragan the more within his Prouince, thought good to endeuour the erection of a Bishoprick there. The king fauouring much his owne foundation, easily condiscended to grace the same with an Episcopall See, which being established ther by the Pope, licence was giuen to the Canons to elect for their Bishop whom they list, & Cumberland, Westmerland with Alnedale appointed to be his Dioces.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF CARLILE.

1 ADelwald (whom moſt of our Writers call Athelwulph) the Prior aboue named, with one conſent of his Canons, was choſen for the firſt Biſhoppe of this new Cathedrall Church, and conſecrate at Yorke by his Metropolitane, the yere 1133. How long he held it, or when hee died I finde not.

2 Barnard ſucceded him. It ſeemeth he died about the yere 1186. For Roger Houeden reporteth that king Henry the ſecond comming to Carlile at that time, procured one Paulinus de Leedes to be elected Biſhop, and when hee (vpon what conſideration I know not) refuſed to accept the place the king offered him 300. marks of yerely reuenew for the increaſe of his liuing there, to witte the Churches of Wanburge and Scathburge with the Chappell of Wickhill, and two manners of his owne, neare Carlile. This notwithſtanding he perſiſted ſtill in his refuſall.

3 Hugh Abbot of Battell was appointed Biſhop of Carlile by Gualo the Popes Legate, the 24. of January, Henry 3. 3. and died the yeare 1223. In the meane time I finde a commandement had ben giuen vnto the Shiriffe of Cum-

berland, that he should deliuer vnto the elect of Carliel such seasin of al the the lands and tenements belonging to the Sée of Carlioll, as had béene heretofore deliuered vnto Leonard whom he called Archiepiſcopum Sclauorum. This was in the second yéere of the said Kings raigne.

4. Walter Malclerk the yeere 1223. was consecrate vnto the Bishopricke of Carlile, which hee acknowledged to haue obtained by euill and corrupt meanes, and therefore resigned the same (moued in conscience to doe so as he alleadged) June 29. 1246. & toke on him the habit of a frier Preacher, at Oxford, in which he continued till his death. Being Treasurer of England vnder king Henry the third, the King vpon a sodaine not onely displaced him from that office, but reuoked certaine graunts made vnto him heretofore, and charged him with the debt of 100. l. which he acknowledged not. For redresse of the wrongs (as he toke them) hee determined to trauaile to Rome; but was stayed at the waters side by the kings officers, whom Roger Bishop of London excommunicated for the same, and riding presently to Worcester where the Court lay, renued that excommunication in the Kinges presence. How he thriued with these businesses afterwarde I finde not: but likely enough it is, that these troubles rather made him weary of the world, then any such scruple induce him to leaue his Bishopricke. Hee died October 28. 1248.

5 Silueſter de Euerdon Archdeacon of Chester, that was then and long after Chauncellour of England, was elected the yeare 1246. but not consecrate till the 1ſt of February 1247. A while hee refused to accept of the election, alleadging his owne vnworthinesse, but at last vpon better deliberation yeelded. Hee was one of them that ioyned with Boniface the Archbishoppe, and Ethelmare the Elect of Winchester in their request to the King, that remembring his promise often made; hereafter hee would not impeach the liberty of Elections by interposing his armed requests, &c. (of which matter sée more in Boniface of Canterbury.) The king acknowledged hee had indéede offended that way, and that especially (quoth he) in making meanes for you your

selues

lones, that therein of all other should least find fault with it. To this man particularly he vied these words, Ecce Silvester Karliolensis, qui diu Lambeth Cancellariam, Clericorum meorum clericulus extitisti, qualiter postpositis multis Theologis & personis reverendis, te in Episcopum sublimavi, &c. I remember (saith he) how I exalted thee Silvester of Carlile unto a Bishoprick, having hankered a long time about the Chancery, and being a petty Chaplaine to my Chaplaines, preferred thee before many grave and reverend Divines, &c. His conclusion was, that if they would give over their places which they had obtained by so undue meanes, he would hereafter forbeare to commend any so unworthy. This was the yere 1253. The yeare following May the 13. this Bishoppe riding a horse somewhat too lusty for him, was cast, and so bruised with the fall, as he died by and by, to witte, May 13. 1257.

6 Thomas Vipont, or de Veteri ponte (a gentleman of the house of the Viponts that about this time were Lords of Westmerland) was chosen some after Silvesters death, notwithstanding that the K. made earnest request in the behalfe of one John a Connestlout of his that was Prior of Newborough. Having enjoyed this preferment little more then one yere he died in the beginning of October, 1256.

7 Robert de Chause Chaplain unto the Queen, was consecrate by the Bishops of Bathe and Salisbury at Betmondsey besides London, April 10, 1258. and sate fourteene yeers. He died about Michaelmas in the 27th yeare of king Edward the 1.

1 Ralfe de Ireton Prior of Gisburne, had restitution to his temporalties, Jul. 10. Edw. 1. 8.

9 Edmund Hadenham a Canon of Carlile, consecrate 1288. sate 32. yeers.

10 John de Ross Doctor of late, thrust into this Bishoprick by the Pope without any election, was consecrate, 1218 and sate 3. yeers.

11 Io. de Kirkby Canon of Carlile, and orderly elected there, was consecrated 1332. Of him it is to be remembred

that whereas the yeare 1345. an Army of Scots to the number of thirty thousand, inuaded the North of England vnder the conduct of William Dowglasse, and amongst many other Towns & villages, burnt Carlile: for reuenge of that wrong, and defence of his country, he together with Thomas Lucy Knight, and Robert Ogle a valiant Esquier gathering together what forces vpon the sodaine they might, beset the Scots round about, and at last compelling them for want of victuals to fight vpon disaduantage, gaue them a great and memorable ouerthrow, and sate twenty yeres.

12 Gilbert de Welton Doctor of Law, made Bishoppe by the Pope, was consecrate 1353. and sate ten yers. By warrant of the Kings Conge d'Elire, one Iohn de Hornecastle Prior of Ely had bene lawfully elected, and procured not onely the Kings royall assent vnto his election, but also restitution of the temporalties. All which notwithstanding was made frustrate by the tyranny of the Pope, who by way of prouision thrust into this Bishoprick the sayd Welton, who thereupon was restored to the temporalties, and the former graunt reuoked, the twenty first of Iune, Edward the 3. 27.

13 Thomas de Appleby Canon of Carlile, elected there, was glad to fetch the Popes approbation at Rome and then was consecrate, 1393. He sate thirty three yeres, and died Decemb. 5, 1395.

14 Robert Reade a Frier Preacher was consecrate at the commandement of the Pope, and the request of K. Richard the second, 1396. notwithstanding that William Strikland was chosen by the Chapter. Hauing sate scarsely on yere, he was translated to Chichester.

15 Thomas Merkes a Monke of Westminster was likewise thrust into this Bishoprick by the Pope at the kings request, and consecrate 1397. Amongst many vnworthies preferred in those dayes, hee vndoubtedly was a man well deserving that honour, for he was a man both learned and wise, but principally to bee commended, first for his constant and vnmoueable fidelity vnto his patrons and preferrers

the king Richard then, for his excellent courage in professing the same, when he might safely, yea and honestly also have concealed his affection. Howe other there were (of the nobility) that remembring their duty & allegeance, when all the world besyde forsoke that unfortunate Prince: followed him with their best assistance, even till the time of his captivity. This man nothing regarding the danger might ensue, not onely refused to forsake him when he had forsaken himselfe, but defended him & his cause the best he could, when hee might well perceive his endeavour might hurt himself much, without any possibility of helping the other. When the furious & unstable multitude, not contented that K. Richard had resigned his Crowne to save the head that ware it, & their darling Henry 4. seated himselfe in his royall throne, importuned the Parliament assembled to proceede yet further against him, desiring no doubt, that to make all sure, his life might be taken from him: This worthy and memorable Prelate stepping forth, doubted not to tell them, that there was none amongst them met to give iudgement upon so noble a Prince as K. Richard was, whom they had taken for their Soueraigne and liege Lord by the space of 22. yeres and more: And proceeding further, I assure you, quoth he (I report his words as I find them in our Chronicles) there is not so ranke a traytor, nor so errand a thiefe, nor yet so cruell a murtherer, apprehended or detained in prison for his offence, but he shall be brought before the Justice to heare iudgement, and will you proceed to the iudgement of an annointed king, hearing neither his answer nor excuse? I say, and will auouch, that the Duke of Lancaster (whom ye call king) hath more trespassed to king Richard and his Realme, then K. Richard hath done eyther to him or vs: For it is manifest and well knowen, that the Duke was banished the Realme by king Richard and his counsell, and by the iudgement of his owne Father, for the space of 10. yeres, for what cause ye remember well enough. This notwithstanding, without licence of K. R. he is returned againe into the realme, & (that is worse) hath taken vpon him the name, title and preeminence of K. And therfore I say that you have done manifest wrong to proceed against K. Richard in any sort without calling him openly to his answere and

defence. This speech seemingly ended, he was attached by the Earle Marshall and for a time committed to ward in the Abbey of Saint Albones. Continuing yet his loyall affection vnto his distressed master; some after his inlargement, hee ioyned with the Hollands and other in a conspiracy against king Henry; which being betrayed to the destruction of all the rest; he onely was pardoned: peraduenture in regard of his calling (for it had neuer beene seene hitherto that any Bishop was put to death by order of law) peraduenture in some kinde of fauour and admiration of his faithfull constancy (for vertue will be honoured euen of her enemies) peraduenture else to this end, that by forcing him to liue miserable, they might lay a punishment vpon him more grieuous then death, which they well saw he despised. The Pope (who seldome denied the king any request that he might afford gaw cheape) was easily entreated to translate forthwith this good Bishop from the See of Carlile, that yeelded him honourable maintenance, vnto Samos in Greece, whence hee knew hee should neuer receiue one penny profite. He was so happy as neither to take benefit of the gift of his enemy, nor to be hurt by the masked malice of his counterfeit friend: Disdaining (as it were) to take his life by his gift, hee tooke away from his Master both life and kingdome, he died shortly after his deliuerance, so deluding also the mockery of his translation, whereby (things so falling out) he was nothing damnified.

16 William de Strikland before mentioned (a Gentleman of a great house in those parts) was appointed his Successor by the Pope at the request of king Henry, and consecrate at Calwod by the Archbishop of Yorke, August 24. 1400. Hee died Aug. 30. 1419.

17 Roger Whelpdale Doctor of Diuinity, an Oxford man, and Proctor of the Vniuersity, anno 1403. as also Provost sometimes of Queenes Colledge there but brought vp in Bayliol Colledge, was elected by the Chapter, and consecrate at London by the Bishoppe of Winchester, the yeare 1419. Hee was brought vp in Baliol Colledge in Oxford, whit much in Logick, Philosophy and Diuinity (in which, as also the Mathematikes, and other good lear-

founding he had very worthie lodges in his house at Lauton Febr. 4. 1412. and was buried there in the Carthusian Church of Saint Paul. His workes (3 bears) remains yet to be seene in Baylioll Colledge library.

18 William Barrow Bishop of Bangor was translated to Carlile 1423. died at Rose Castle septemb. 4. 1429. and was buried at Carlile.

19 Marmaduke Lumley was chosen by the Chapter, consecrate 1430. and having sate twenty yeares, was translated to Lincolne. In the meane time (to wit, about the 23. of K. Henry the fifth) he was for one yeare Treasurer of England, as also for some time Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge.

20 Nicolas Close consecrate 1450. sate two yeares and was removed to Lichfield.

21 William Piercy sonne to the Earle of Northumberland sometimes Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge was conf. 1452. and sate ten yeares.

22 John Kingscote Doctor of the Canon Law was consecrate 1462. and sate onely one yeare.

23 Richard Scroope consecrate at Yorke by George Nethen Bishop of Exeter June 24. 1464. sate fower yeares and died May 22. anno Edw. 4. 8.

25 Edward Storey Doctor of Divinity, and Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge consecrate at Westminster by the foresaid George Neuill now Archbishop of Yorke October 14. 1468. sate 9. yeares and was translated to Chichester.

25 Richard, Prior of Durham consecrate at the Popes commaundement without any election, by the hands of his predecessor had restitution of his temporalities April 24. Edward 4. 18. and sate eighteene yeares.

26 William Seuer Abbot of Saint Maries in Yorke, consecrate 1496. was translated to Durham the yeare 1503.

27 Roger Layburne Doctor of Divinity Master of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, a gentleman of a very auncient

house

house borne neere Carlile, was consecrate in September 1503. and sate there sixe yeares.

28 Iohn Penny a Doctor of Law, consecrate Bishop of Bangor 1504. brought vp in Lincolne Colledge at Oxford, removed hither the yeare 1509. and sate 10. yeares.

29 Iohn Kite a Londoner borne, and sometimes the kings Ambassador into Syraine, was first consecrate an Archbishop of a See in Greece, and then made Bishop of Carlile the yeare 1520. He died June 19. 1537, and was buried at Stepney beside London, in the middle of the chancell toward the north side where is to be seene a rude Epitaph vpon the marble that couereth him.

30 Robert Aldrich Doctor of Diuinity, was brought vp in Eaton and Kings Colledge in Cambridge, and became first schoolemaster of the one, and then Provost of the other. He was elected Bishop of Carlile, July 18. 1537. and soone after cons. Erasmus (who writeth diuers Epistles vnto him) calleth him blandæ eloquentiæ iuuenem. He died at Horne-castle March 5. 1555.

31 Owen Oglethorp, Doctor of Diuinity, Deane of Windsor, and President of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, a gentleman well borne, was consecrate 1556. Hee was so happy as to set the crowne of this realme vpon the head of her Maiesty lately deceased. He was deprined with diuers other Bishops for withstanding reformation the yeare 1559. and soone after died suddenly of an Apoplexy.

32 Iohn Best, Doctor of Diuinity an Oxford man, was consecrate March 2. 1561. died May 22. 1570. and was buried at Carlile.

33 Richard Barnes, Bishop of Nottingham, Suffragan vnto the Archbishop of Yorke, was translated to Carlile July 23. 1570. and the yeare 1573. was removed thence to Durham.

34 Iohn

34 Iohn Mey Doctor of Diuinity, Maister of Katherine Hall in Cambridge, was consecrate by Iohn Elmer Bishop of London, deputed thereunto by the Archbishop of Yorke, September 29. an. 1577. He died in the moneth of Aprill. anno. 1598.

35 Henry Robinson, Doctor of Diuinity, Provost of Queenes Colledge in Oxford, was consecrate the 23. day of July. 1598.

Carlile paide for first fruits to the Pope 1000. ducats, and is now valued to the King in 531. pound 4. shillings 11. pence halfe penny.

THE

THE BISHOPPES OF CHESTER.

IN the City of Chester there was of olde a Nunry, the Church whereof (first built by that famous Earle Leofricus, and dedicated vnto Saint Werburg) beeing now becomme very ruinous, Hugh Lupus the first Earle of Chester after the Conquest, repaired the same the yeare 1094. and by the perswasion of S. Anselme (whom beeing dangerously sicke, he had sent for into Normandy to bee his ghostly Father) replenished it with monkes. About the same time (or a little before, to wit the yeare 1075.) Peter Bishop of Lichfield removed his See thither. But his next successor Robert de Lymesey, forsaking Chester, made choice of Coventry, whence not long after the succeeding Bishops, returned again to Lichfield. King Henry the eight restored vnto this City that honor, and converting the Monastery aforesaid into a Cathedrall Church, erected a new Bishopricke there, appointed the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Richmond to be the Dioces of this new See, and the same to be esteemed in the Province of the Archbishop of Yorke.

1 Iohn

1 John Bird.

THe firſt Biſhop of Cheſter was Iohn Bird, borne in Coventry and brought vp in Oxford. Being Doctor of Diuinity, the 32. and laſt Prouinciall of the Carmelites, hee was preferred by King Henry the eight to the Biſhoprick of Oſſery in Ireland. From thence ſome after he was remoued firſt to Wangor, and laſtly vnto Cheſter. Certaine Sermons preached before the King againſt the Popes ſupremacy, were the occaſion of his aduancement. In Queene Maries daies hee was deprriued for being married, and died at Cheſter the yeare 1556.

2 Iohn Coates.

IOhn Coates ſucceeded him, was brought vp in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, became Maſter of Baylioll Colledge, and died ſome after his preferment in Queene Maries daies.

3 Cuthbert Scot.

SHe then preferred vnto this See one Cuthbert Scot, Doctor of Diuinity brought vp in Chriſts Colledge in Cambridge, who ſitting not paſt two or three yeares in the beginning of the raigne of Q. Elizabeth was diſplaced, and for his diſobedience committed to the Fleet; thence (I know not by what meanes) eſcaping he fled to Louayne, and there died.

4 William Downham.

WIlliam Downham, brought vp in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, and Chaplaine to Q. Elizabeth before her comming to the Crowne, was conſ. May 4. 1591. and died in November 1677.

5 William

5 Willam Chaderton.

WIlliam Chaderton Doctor of Diuinity, sometimes fellow of Christs Colledge, and Maker of Quenes colledge in Cambridge was con. Nou. 9. 1579. and translated to Lincoln the yeare 1595.

6 Hugh Biller.

HVgh Biller, or Bellot Doctor of Diuinity and Bishop of Bangor, brought vp in S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, sate not fully one yeare. He died about Whitsuntide, ann 1596.

7 Richard Vaughan.

RIchard Vaughan Doctor of Diuinity, brought vp in S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge, succeeded Bishop Biller in both these places, being translated hether in June 1597. About Christmasse the yeare 1604. hee was remooued to London.

8 George Lloid.

GEorge Lloid Doctor of Diuinity, and Bishop of the Ile of Man, sometimes fellow of Magdalene Colledge in Cambridge, was confirmed in Chester. Jan. 14. 1604.

This Bishopricke is valued at 420. l. 20. pence.

A Dis-

A DISCOVRSE CONCERNING SVCH Engliſhmen as haue either beene, *or in our hiſtories reputed,* Cardinals of the Church of Rome.

1. Pope Ioane.

THe firſt leader and captaine of this band muſt be Pope Ioane, called by Sabellicus and ſome other Ioannes 7. but by Platina and other writers for the moſt part Ioannes 8. who beeing but a Woman, became not onely Cardinall, but Pope of Rome. She was borne (as moſt deliuer that affirme her hiſtory for a truth) at Mentz in Germany, although there want not that report ſhe was borne in England. But I rather beleeue that which Bale hath deliuered vnto vs from Iacob Curio, that ſhe (if any ſuch there were) at leaſt by progeny was Engliſh, being the daughter of an Engliſh Prieſt, that hauing a wife, whoſe parents dwelt at Mentz, bringing his ſayd wife to ſee her friends, ſtayed there ſo long, till it was her hap to be deliuered of this feminine prelate, named in her baptiſm Ioane as moſt ſay, as other Gilberta, or (as Fulgoſus deliuereth) Agnes. In her youth ſhee fell acquainted with an Engliſh monk to the Abbey of Fulda, with whom trauelling in mans apparell of diuers Vniuerſities and Monaſteries, as well Greeke as Latine, ſhe ſetled in the end at Athens, where ſhe became

he came famous for learning, and continued there with him, vntill the death of him her said paramour. Then comming to Rome, and by reading, disputing and other exercises, hauing purchased vnto herselfe the reputation of a great Clarke; vpon the death of Leo the 4. shee was chosen Pope anno 855. and held that place two yeares, fiue moneths and 3. daies. In which meane time, shee was gotten with childe by a certaine Cardinall, and going in procession, happened to be deliuered of her burthen in the open street, in which place shee instantly died, to wit, betweene the Coliseo and S. Clements Church. The shame and turpitude of which disgrace vnto that holy Sea, hath moued all the Bishops of Rome since that time, to lengthen a little the walke of their procession, and to go a way much farther about, rather then they will endure to passe by that place. And to preuent the like inconuenience in time to come, they haue ordained euery Pope after his election to be searched by the Iunior Deacon, in a Marble chaire made hollow for the same purpose, Spectatur adhuc (saith Sabellicus) in Pontificia domo, marmorea sella, circa medium inanis qua nobis Pontifex continuo ab eius creatione residat, vt sedenti eius genitalia ab vltimo Diacono attrectentur. This history (howsoeuer much impugned of late by the Papists) is deliuered by these,

Marianus Scotus that liued anno 1320.
Martinus Polonus who liued anno 1320.
Sabellicus.
Ioannes Parisiensis.
Antonius.
Fasciculus temporum.
Fulgosus.
Theodoricus a Niem.
Rauisius Textor.
Laonicus Caldondylas.
Petrark.
Boccace.
Ranulf Cestr.
Io. Lunidus.
Alph. à Cartagena.
Th. a Niem.
Palmerius.
Triteamius.
Bergomensis.
Mantuan.
Sigibertus Gemblacen. anno. 1100.
Volaterranus.
Nauclerus.
Constantinus Phrygio.
Christ. Matsæus.
Matth. Palmerus.
Anselmus Ryd.
Supplementa Chronicor.
Chronica Chronicor.
Gotefridus Viterbiensis, and diuers others.

But

But to all the rest, the testimony of Plasma shall serue, who recounting this fact, saith of it, Quod omnes fere affirmant. In a manner by all writers it is obserued.

2 The next in time is one Vlricus or Odolricus (so Malmesbury called him) an Englishman (saith Ciaconius) that being Cardinall came into England as the Popes Legate anno. 1109. (Malms. Houeden, Florent Wigorn.) and not 1107. as Ciaconius, brought the Archiepiscopall pall vnto Thomas the younger Archbishop of Yorke, and caused him to consecrate Turgod Prior of Durham vnto the Bishoprieke of S. Andrewes in Scotland.

3 Robert, surnamed by some Polen or Pulley, by other Bullen or Pulcy, was vndoubtedly our countriman, a man of great fame for learning in his time. Vnto him the Vniuersity of Oxford is much beholding; for whereas in the raigne of King Harold it had beene so wasted and destroyed, as that for many yeares it lay desolate and forsaken of scholars, hee was a meanes to draw them thither againe, and leauing the Vniuersity of Paris, tooke great paines in reading, disputing and writing diuers learned bookes, whereby hee became so famous euen in forraine nations, as by Innocentius the second he was sent for to Rome, by Celestinus the second made a Cardinall, tit. S. Eusebij the yeare 1144. and by Lucius the second appointed the Popes Chauncellor. Hee died about the yeare of our Lord 1150. vide plura Twyne p. 108. and 225.

4 Some two yeares after the preferment of Pulley, Nicolas Breakespeare was made Bishop Cardinall of Alba, and a while after, Pope. He was borne in Hartfordshire at Abbots Landley, neer vnto S. Albones, a younger brother of the house of Breakespeare, and the son of one Robert, a married priest the which Robert waxing olde, and hauing left his wife, became a monke in S. Albones, at what time his son Nicholas was yet but a tender youth, resorting vnto his Father for release and maintenance, the olde man out of a superstitious conceipt, that the next way to heauen, was to renounce all care of friends, children and all things else, saue what by the rule of their order was enioyned; in a rude and churlish

manner raft him off, willing him to try his fortune abroade, without expecting from him any manner of succour: whereas Saint Paul telleth vs, that he that is not carefull of his owne especially such as are of his owne houshold, is worse then an infidell. He beeing thus turned off to the wide world, without all meanes of likelihood, chusing rather to beg any where then where hee was best knowne, got him into France, and travelling through the country, found no intertainment, till he came to Valentia in Province, where the Monkes of the Abbey of Saint Rufus, seing him a beautifull and towardly child, witty, and for his age very industrious, toke him in, and in processe of time not onely admitted him into their fraternity, but also chose him first Prior, and afterward Abbot, having in the meane time by painefull study, attained much good learning. It was not long then before envy or happily some misgouernment of his, bredde many differences betweene him and his monkes, who accused him of many things vnto the Pope that then was, Eugenius the third. He, after examination of the cause, acquitted the Abbot, and reprehended sharply the monkes as froward and mutinous fellowes, charging them hereafter to yeld vnto him as their gouernour, all dutifull obedience, which notwithstanding, after a little while they renewed their complaints. As before, so now the Abbot answered all their accusations, and that with such eloquence, discretion and modesty (saith my Author) as the Pope taking a great liking of the man, bee told his accusers they were vnworthy of him, and therefore willing him to seeke some other for his place with whom they might better agree; hee created him Bishop Cardinall of Alba. This was the yeare 1146. Some after which time, vpon experience of his wisedome and great learning, hee sent him as his Legate into the countries of Denmark & Norway, the inhabitants whereof, being then Pagans he conuerted vnto Christian religion. At his returne out of those parts, Anastasius the Pope, (who, Eugenius being dead, in the meane time, had succeeded him) together with his Cardinals, receiued him with great honor, much approuing & commending his doings. It happened then within a few moneths after his returne,

the

the ſaid Pope died alſo, and this man alſo taking on him the name of Hadrian the 4. was choſen Pope in his roome. For his carriage in that place, how he brought vnder his entire obedience the citizens of Rome, endeuoring earneſtly to ſhake off the Popes yoake of bondage, how hee ſuffered or rather compelled with intollerable inſolency, Frederike Barbaroſſa the Emp. to hold his ſtirrop, & what ſtirs were betwixt them afterwards, I ſhall referre you vnto the ſtories of thoſe times. This concerning him, I muſt not omitte, that he appointed the Abbot of S. Albanes to be the firſt Abbot of England as S. Alban (to whom the Abbey was dedicated) was the Protomartyr or firſt Martyr of England. Hauing ſate 4. yeares nine Moneths, he died at Anagnia. Septem. 1. 1159. being choaked by a flye in his drinke, as moſt affirme. Howbeit, Ciaconius ſaith, he died of a ſquinancy or anguina. Hee lieth buried in Saint Peters Church at Rome by his patrone Eugenius the third.

5 One Ponticus Virunnius an Italian Pedanté (vppon what authority I know not) reporteth that Galfridus Monumethenſis author of the Britiſh hiſtory was a Cardinall of Rome. And Ciaconius affirmeth the ſame, citing for his authors in that behalfe, Leland, Ioan. Roſſus and Boſtonus Burienſis. It ſeemeth to be vntrue, as may partly bee gathered by thoſe things that are noted of him by me in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of S. Aſaph, to which Church hee was conſ. Biſhop 1151. See more of him there.

6 Boſa an Engliſhman (ſaith Bale) and (as another reporteth) nephew vnto Pope Hadrian, was made a Cardinal and the Popes chamberlain in Decem 1155. His titles were firſt, SS. Coſmæ & Damiani, then S. Crucis in Ieruſalem, afterward S. Pudentianæ. Though his endeuor chiefly Alexander the third was choſen Pope by the voices of 19. Cardinalls, yet could not carry the matter ſo cleanly but that another Antipope was ſet vp againſt him, hauing 4. voices onely, vnder him the ſaide Alexander liued in great authority and fauour, and dies about the yeare 1180.

7 The book intituled Antiquitates Britannicæ, commonly

ſcribed to the late reuerend Archbiſhop, M. Parker reporteth how that William Corbell Archbiſhop of Canterbury being deceaſed; Henry de Bloys Biſhop of Wincheſter, and brother vnto King Stephen, procured himſelfe to be made a Cardinall, and appointed Legate à Latere from the Pope. Elſewhere I find no mention of that matter. More concerning him, ſee in Winch.

8 Herebert borne at Boſham in Suſſex, brought vp in Oxford (where he proceeded Doctor of Diuinity) was Secretary vnto Thomas Becket Archbiſhop of Canturbury at the time of the ſaid Beckets ſlaughter, the hiſtory whereof he writ, beſide diuers other workes mentioned by Bale. Pope Luc. 3. made him Cardinall the yeare 1178. and beſtowed vpon him the Archbiſhoprick of Beneuentum. What time hee died I find not.

9 Iohn Cummin an Engliſhman and Archbiſhop of Dublin was created a Prieſt Cardinall by Lucius 3. at Velitrum the yeare 1183. as witneſſeth Giraldus Cambrenſis a man of great vertue, learned and very eloquent.

10 Stephen Langton after Archbi. of Canterbury was created Cardinall tt. S. Chryſogoni December 15. 1212. & Canterbury. About the ſame time (or happily ſooner, Onuphrius ſaith it was 1211. Robert Curſon a gentleman well borne and an Oxford man, was made Cardinal tt. S. Stephani in Cœlia-monte, a Diuine and preacher of great excellency (ſaith Matthew Weſtminſter.) Hee ſtudied firſt at Oxford and then at Paris, where hee proceeded Doctor of Diuinity. The yeare 1219. hee was with Lewis the French King (afterward called Saint Lewis) at the taking of of Damiata in Egypt. After that, to wit in the time of Honorius the third, he was here in England as Legate. What became of him afterwards, or when he died appeareth not. He left behinde him a ſumme of Diuinity, alſo a diſcourſe touching the ſaluation of Origen, certaine ſolemne lectures, and ſome other workes much eſteemed.

11 Ro-

Robert Sorbeticot was made Cardinall tt. S. Eustachij (as both Onuphrius in December 1234. Ciaconius mentioneth him twice, once as being created by Honorius the 3. 1216. and afterward by the name of Rob. Summercot as preferred to the same title in September 1231. Hee was a man (saith Matthew Paris) discretus & circumspectus, omnibus amabilis merito, & gratiosus, wherefore Pope Gregory the ninth being dead, he was thought the fittest man of all the College of Cardinalls to succeede him in the Papacy, and accordingly in all likelihood was to have beene elected, but that some of that holy company, much disdaining that any other then an Italian should sit in Peters chaire, caused him to be poysoned in the very Conclave (as they call it) where the Cardinalls were assembled to make the election. This is the reporte of Thomas Eckleston in his history of the comming of Friers Minors into this Realm, as also of divers others. Hee died in Italy aforesaid, the yeare 1241.

12. Matthew Paris in his report of the yeare 1247. maketh mention of an English Cardinall named Iohn, that when the Pope was in a great chafe because King Henry the third withheld a certaine intollerable exaction of his, and threatned to vse great matters against him; sought by many effectuall reasons to divert him from his intended course, and to allwage his fury; but to no purpose, till that at length the King for feare of his terrible thunderbolts was faine to yeild. This man died at the Councell of Lyons the yeare 1274. Hee is mentioned as it seemeth of Ciaconius by the name of Ioannes Franciogia, that was (as hee saith) a Burgundian and ordained to the title S. Laur. in Lucina, and was at last Cardinall Bishop of Portua.

13 Aucherus Archdeacon of London (in which City Bale saith he was borne) was created Cardinall tt. S. Praxedis in December 1261. Ciaconius and Onuphrius affirme he was a Frenchman, and nephew vnto Pope Vrban the fourth. He died at Rome, Nouemb. 1. 1286. and was buried in the Church to which he was entituled.

14 Dan William Bray Doctor of Divinity, an English-man, by whom and the said Archeres has left a long continued bank of friendship even from their childhood, (as the forenam Bale deliuereth) being Lord Deacon of Ely, was created Cardinall by the same Pope vz. S. Marci the yeare 1262. Hadrian at Cincta-Vecchio April 29. 1282. in the time of the Vacacy, and was buried in the Church of the Fryer preachers there, Ciacconius and Onuphrius say he was a Frenchman.

15 Robert Kilwardby being Archbishop of Canterbury, resigned his said Archbishopric to be Bishop Cardinall of Portua, whereunto he was appointed by Pope Dec. 3. an. 1278 See more of him in Canterbury.

16 Hugh de Evesham called also Hugo Atracus, being a Philitian of the greatest renowne of any then living in the Christian world, as also very well seene in the Mathematicks (especially Astrology) was sent for to Rome by Pope Martin the fourth to give his opinion in certain points and questions of Phisicke, which he performed so learnedly and readily as gave great satisfaction. Yea was created Cardinall tit. S. Laurentij in Lucina Mart. 23. 1281. and was poysoned like Rob. Somercot in the cannalling time, to wit, at the death of Honor 4. So Bale. Ciaconius saith he died of the plague at Rome, and was buried in the Church of his owne title nere the Bridge, where he hath yet standing a very stately Tombe of marble.

17 Bale Cent. 13. c. 85. de script. Angl. maketh report of one Theobaldus an Englishman, that (saith he) was created Cardinall tit. S. Sabinæ in Auentino by Martin. 4. the yeare 1289. Elsewhere I find no mention of any such.

18 A Catalogue of English Cardinalls in the History ascribed to M. Parker, mentioneth one Bernardus de Anguiscello, that being Archbishop of Acies was made Bishop Cardinall of Portua 1281. and died 1290. It seemes he was a Frenchman, and so saith Ciaconius.

19 In

19 In the said Catalogue I finde also one Bernardus made Bishop Cardinall of Praeneste upon Simplicius ann. 1482. of whom I finde onely this further mentioned that per totas ann. Anglicanas, that Ciaconius (who also mistaketh that he was a Frenchman) saith he was sometimes Canon of Paris. He died in the moneth of June 1491.

20 The register of Ralfe Baldock containing a Catalogue of the Deanes of Pauls, reporteth that one Arnoldus de Cantilupo Deane of Pauls was a Priest Cardinall about the yeare 1306.

21 One Leonardus Guercinus is likewise in the same catalogue mentioned. Onuphrius remembreth such a one but accounts him a French man, and saies he was made a Priest Cardinall by Clem. 5. 1310. Ciaconius calls him Leonardus Patrasius de Guercino, bolstering that by Bonif. 8. (unto whom the said Cardinall was Uncle) his was made Bishop Sabinensis of Tiber in the moneth of March 1300. Whereunto that he was a Frenchman, and that having appointed one of the same commissioners that should crowne Henry the seventh Emperour, in his returne homewards he died Decem. 5 1311.

22 Benedictus 11. that himselfe had beene a Fryer preacher, and generall of that order, remembring some olde acquaintance he had with one William Makclesfield, a Fryer Preacher likewise, made Bachelour of Divinity at Paris, and Doctor at Oxford, a man of great learning, (as those times were.) Declared him Cardinal, tit. S. Sabinæ in Dec. 1303. whereas he had beene dead three moneths before. His Cardinals hat notwithstanding was carried to London, (where he was buried) and with great solemnity set upon his hearse. He was borne neere Coventry.

23 Upon the newes of Macclesfields death, the Pope ordained in his place and in the same title one Walter Winterburne, borne in Salisbury, a Fryer preacher (as was the other) a Doctor of Divinity, Penitentiall of his order, and confes-

father vnto K. Edward the 3. he was present at the election of Clem. 5. and enioying his honor not past 15. months died 80. yeares of age in the yeare 1305. Hee was buried at London. A man of great learning whereof hee left some monuments in writing not yet perished.

24 Thomas Ioyce the next Prouinciall of the Fryer preachers in England, succeeded Winterburn, not onely in that place, but in his Cardinalship to, being likewise confessor vnto the King, and a Doctor of Diuinity. After hee had beene Prouinciall seuen yeares (saith Ciaconius, but that could not well bee, for Winterburn was made Cardinall but two yeares before) in December 1305. hee was appointed to that foresaid title Saint Sabinæ, being employed in an Embassage vnto Henry the seuenth, Emperor. He died vpon the way in Sauoy the yeare 1311. and was buried in the Church of the Fryer Preachers, at Orleans, where he had bin brought vp. He had 6. brethren by the same mother, Preacher-Fryers, whereof one named Walter became Archbishoppe of Armagh. Diuers of his workes are remembred by Bale.

25 Sextorius, otherwise called Fortauerius Vasallus, was a Welchman, that in his youth became a Franciscane Frier, of which order he was chosen the nintenth Generall the yeare 1339. Then by Pope Innocent, he was appointed first Bishoppe of Nallin, after that Archbishop of Rauenna, then Patriarke of Grado, and lastly September 17. 1361. Cardinall, but it was his chaunce to die before hee had possession of his hatte, to witte, before the end of the same moneth. He writte a Commentarie vpon Saint Augustine, de ciuitate Dei, expositions vppon diuers parts of the Bible, Sermons, Lectures, and diuers other discourses.

26 Pope Vrban the fifth, named William Grisant, was (as Walsingham affirmeth) an Englishman. His words are these: Obijt hoc anno (1362) Mense Augusti PP. Innoc.

6. cui

6. cui successit Dominus Gulielmus Abbas ordinis S. Benedicti Marsiliat. patria Anglicus, Doctor egregius, & Auditor in Curia, & 2. Cal. Nou. consecratur & vocatur Vrbanus, &c. There followeth then of him, this also, Hic cum longum tempus in Curia transegisset, & nullum a Papa gradum accepisset, quidam amico suo conquestus est dicens, puto inquit veraciter O amice, etsi omnes Ecclesiæ mundi caderent, nulla caderet super caput meum. Cum coronatus fuisset, accedens ad illum dictus amicus suus ait: Dodum conquesti estis pater beatissime dicens: Etsi omnes Ecclesiæ mundi caderent, nulla caderet super caput vestrum? Ecce quomodo Deus disposuit in hac parte: omnes siquidem Ecclesiæ mundi modo super caput vestrum pariter ceciderunt. Platina, Ciaconius and the rest of our Writers say, hee was a French man, the sonne of a French Poulter named Grundarde. The truth I thinke to be that which Bale out of Bostonus Buriensis a man living in these times hath delusted vs, to wit, that he was a French man borne, but the sonne of a certaine famous English Physitian, named also William Grisant, brought vp in Merton College in Oxford. This Pope whether English or French, died the 19 of December, 1370.

27 The first Cardinall created by the said Vrbanus was one they call Anglicus Grimaldi de Grisacco, and diuers suppose him also to haue beene an Englishman. Ciaconius and the rest acknowledge (that which Bale affirmeth, and I take it to be a truth) how that he was the Popes brothers sonne, and so by descent English, although not by the place of his birth. He was first a Regular Canon of S. Rufus by Valentia, & Hadrian the fourth was, the Bishoppe of Auinion, Cardinall tt. S. Petri ad vincula, first & after Bishop Cardinall of Abba. He died at Auinion, April 16. 1387. hauing held in Commendam many yeares the Deanry of Yorke.

28 About these times Bale supposeth Iohn Thoresby Archbishop of Yorke to haue beene created a Priest Cardinal tt. Saint Sabinæ: and I beleeue it to bee true enough, although

though that neither by Onuphrius nor Ciaconius hee is remembred, for more of him in Yorke.

29 Simon Langham Archbishoppe of Canterbury, was created a Priest Cardinall by the foresaid Vrban in Sept. 1368. and after preferred to be Bishoppe Cardinall of Prenestre, by Greg. 11. See more of him in Cant.

30 Adam Easton a Benedictine Monke of Norwich, borne of meane parentage, and that (as it seemeth) in Herefordshire, preceded Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, wherein much, and was a man of great both wisdome and learning, well seene both in the Greeke and Hebrew tongues, which considering the times wherein hee lived may seeme strange, onely for his worth, without any respect of favour. He was created a Cardinall of S. Cæcilia, but by whom it is doubtfull: Some say it was by Vrban the first in his first yeare, other by Gregory 11. Howsoever, certaine it is, that an Antipope being set vp against Vrban by the name of Clement the 7. Vrban being forsaken of all his olde Cardinals, grew at first iealous of diuers of those that himselfe had preferred, and especially of such as were most eminent for their vertues. Therefore no lesse then seuen hee apprehended at one time, to wit, the second of January, 1385 (this Cardinall being one) and after torture and long imprisonment, saying from Nuceria to Genua, he caused fiue of them to bee sowed into sackes, & with barbarous cruelty to bee throwne into the sea. As for this man (whose good fortune it was to escape that washing, committed him to close prison, till that by the earnest entreaty of King Richard the second, he was allowed some more liberty; Marry his liuings were all taken from him. In that poore estate he continued about 5. yeares, euen all the time of Vrbans raign. His next Successor Bonifacius 9. set him quite at liberty, and restored him to all his preferments againe: which thing was solemnely declared to the Estates assembled in Parliament at Westminster, the yeare 1390. after which time, 7. yeares he liued in great prosperity, and deceasing Sept. 19. 1397. was buried in his own title, where he hath

both a monument of Marble, with his armes and picture, and this rude Epitaph.

Artib. iste pater famosus in omnib. Adam
Theologus summus, Cardiquenalis erat.
Anglia cui patriam, titulum dedit ista beatæ,
Cæcilizque, morsque suprema polum.
Anno 1397. mense Sept.

He left in writing above 20. seuerall volumes, whereof the greatest part were either written in Hebrew, or translations out of Hebrew, or at least some discourses concerning the Hebrew tongue. Amongst the rest it is said, that he translated al the olde Testament out of Hebrew into Latine. Ciaconius and Onuphrius say he was then Bishop of London.

31 Not likely it is, (that which T. Walsingham affirmeth that William Courtney then B. of London, was also made Cardinall by the same Vrban, whereof see more in London.

32 William Repingdon D. of Diuinity, sometimes Abbot of Leicester, consec. B. of Lincoln, March 9. 1405. hauing bene heretofore a great defender of the doctrine of Wickliff, was created Cardinall tit. SS. Nerei & Achillei, Sept. 18. 1408 by Greg. 12. who before had taken a solemne oath, to make no more Cardinals, till the controuersie concerning the Papacy were ended. But being forsaken by all his Cardinals, except onely 5. the better to strengthen himselfe, hee created 10. in one day, whereof this man was one. See more of him in Lincoln.

33 Thomas Langley B. of Durham was created a Priest Cardinall Jun. 6. 1411. by Pope Io. 12. He died an. 1437. See Durham.

34 Rob. Halam Bishop of Salisbury was also created a Priest Cardinal the same day. He died in the Castle of Gotlieb neare Constantia, being at the generall councel there Sep. 4. 1417. hauing sate Bishop of that church 9. yeares.

35 Henry Beaufort brother to K. Henry the fourth, a Bishop of Winchester, was created Cardinall of Saint Eusebius by Mar-

Martin the S. June 23. 1418. He died the eleventh of Aprill, 1447. and was buried in his owne Church. See Wint.

36 Henry Chichley (as saith the Author of Antiquitates Britannicæ) was created Cardinall the yeare 1428. and he delinereth his title to be S. Eusebij, whereunto the Bishop of Wint: was appointed (as disposed) but two yeares before. Elsewhere it is not mentioned, and therefore I holde it for an error, by mistaking the one Henry for the other; whereof mee thinkes it may bee a sufficient argument that in the Epitaph engraven vpon his tombe, where all his preferments are expressed, of his Cardinals hat there is no mention.

37 In like sort Ioh. Stafford sometimes Bishoppe of Bathe and Welles, is by the same Author mistaken, as appointed a Cardinall tt. S. Balbinæ 1434.

38 It was an other Iohn, to witte, Iohn Kempe Archbishoppe of Yorke, vrdained to the foresaid Title, the ninth of August, 1439. Long after being Archbishoppe of Canterbury, he was removed to the Title of S. Rufine. He died Mar. 22. 1453. See Cant.

39 Thomas Beauchier Archbishoppe of Canterbury, was created by Pope Paul the second, Cardinall tt. S. Cyriaci in Thermis, Sept. 18. 1464. He died the 30. of March, 1486 See Canter

40 Iohn Moorton Archbishop of Canterbury, was by Pope Alexander the first, created Cardinall tt. S. Anastasij, the twentieth of September, 1493. He died 1500. See Canterbury.

41 Christopher Vrswike Deane of Windsor, and Almoner vnto King Henry the seuenth, was created Cardinall titulo S. Praxedis, as Bale affirmeth, citing for his Author

Pol.

Pol. Virgil and Onuphrius. Howbeit in neither of them I find any such thing, and I doubt not, but as in diuers other, so in him, the name gaue occasion of a mistake.

42 True it is, that one Christopher an Englishman, to witte Christopher Bambridge Archbishoppe of Yorke was made a Cardinall tt. Saint Praxedis by the same Pope, viz. the yeare 1512. in the month of March, but no other. as I thinke. He had the like welcome that Robert Somercot, Hugh Euesham and other of our Countrimen haue had at Rome. He was poysoned as in Yorke you may reade more at large) and died July 14. 1514.

42 Thomas Wooley Archbishoppe of Yorke, was created Cardinall tt. S. Cæciliæ the seuenth of September, 1515. He died the twenty nine of Nouember, 1530. See Yorke.

44 Iohn Fisher Doctor of Diuinity, and Bishoppe of Rochester, for refusing the Kings Supremacy, and disallowing his marriage with the Lady Anne Bullein, was beheaded on the Tower hill, the two and twentieth of June 1535. haning beene made a Cardinall tt. S. Vitalis the twenty one of May then last past. It was to him titulus parum Vitalis. For it is very likely that this vnseasonable honour was no small inducement to hasten his ende.

45 Reginald Poole, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was created Cardinall by Pope Paul the third, the two and twentieth of May, 1536, and had 3 seuerall titles, first SS. Nerei & Achillei, then Sanctæ Marie in Cosmedin, and lastly, S. Priscæ. He died the 17. of Nouem. 1558. See more of him in Cant.

46 Now Peter Petow a Franciscan Frier, was made a Cardinall, and ye the thirteenth of June, 1557. Pope Paul the fourth, as also nominate by him vnto the Bishoprike of

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of

at Yarisbury, and all to cracke and disgrace Cardinall Poole. See in Canterbury. Hee died in Fraunce, within the compasse of the same yeere, or soone after, and might neuer get sute in England to make shew of his red hat, as no doubt he greatly desired to haue done.

47. The last now to be remembred of this rank is William Allen; a man by birth English, but so ill deseruing to bee accounted English, as that like vnto another Herostratus, hee endeuored, by raising a Combustion in our Church, the most glorious and renowned of the world, to make himself known to posterity. In which respect I should not afford him any remembrance by my pen, if my omission might bury him in oblivion. This fugitiue was borne in Lancashire, and brought vp in Oriall Colledge in Oxford, running away beyond the Seas; for his treasonable practises against his Country, was by the Pope and other enemies of the same, promoted to diuers Ecclesiasticall preferments, and lastly had a Cardinalls hatte bestowed vpon him in August 1587. He died a Priest Cardinall tt. S. Martini in montibus Octob. (according to our stile) 1594. and was buried in the Church of the English Colledge at Rome.

A NOTE

A NOTE OF THOSE Monasteries, whose Abbots had *voice in the vpper house of Parliament*, as appeareth in the Records, *Anno* 1514.

1. S. Petri Weston.
2. S. Albani.
3. S. Edmundi de Bury.
4. Glaston.
5. Abendon.
6. Euesham.
7. Gloceter.
8. Ramsey.
9. B. Mariæ Ebor.
10. Tewksbury.
11. Reading.
12. Bello.
13. Winchcomb.
14. Hyde iuxta Winton.
15. S. Benedicti de Hulm.
16. Berdney.
17. Salop.
18. Crowland.
19. Cirenceſter.
20. Waltham.
21. Malmsbury.
22. Thorney.
23. S. Auguſt. Cant.
24. Selby.
25. Burg. S. Petri.
26. S. Io. Colcheſter.
27. Couuentr.
28. Taueſtoke.

FINIS.

P.288.l.27. most by r. P. 288. l. 31. Secretaries r. Successors. P. 290. l. 7. & Helmham r. at Helmham P. 291. l. 1. by him r. by me. P. 292. l. 20. *Episcopus* & r. *Episcopum*. P. 296. l. 16. exceptions r. exceptions. P. 120. l. 1. the insurrection r. the insecutis. P. 138. l. 12. after r. Oxford. P. 132. l. 14. vpon r. vpon. P. 154. l. 1. given r. given. P. 156. l. 26. benefices r. benefits. Colledge there then the r. College there he. P. 160. l. 8. *posse* r. *ponit*. P. 166. l. 12. 140. r. 150. P. 170. l. 26. 1553. r. 1533. P. 182. l. 14. was was r. was. *Ib.* l. 15. *Ouerhall* r. *Ouerhall*. P. 183. l. 22. Oliuer r. Oliuer. P. 213. l. 2. the Lord r. Adelaid. P. 222. l. 28. intending no p. intending to seaue no. P. 223. l. 1. him did r. him vp did. P. 241. l. *vlt.* the r. vnto the. P. 244. l. 8. *Sidney* r. *Courtney*. P. 257. l. 16. his r. this. P. 281. l. 12. *nihi* r. *mihi*. P. 300. l. 32. *tumbor tumba*. P. 303. l. 6. Burwash r. Burwash was. P. 304. l. 24. 91. r. 140. P. 314. l. 19. 228. r. 289. P. 321. l. 18. accused r. accursed. P. 321. l. 5. *quæstu hominis*. P. 340. l. 12. and this r. and especially this. P. 341. l. 26. haue it r. take it. P. 348. men shine, r. men being shame. P. 352. l. 8. blacke r. backe. P. 354. l. 14. *a seruo per. quæ a seruo, ex præsentium possessione* gaue. P. 360. l. *vlt.* modesty r. Modesly. P. 378. l. 20. the time, that time. P. 379. l. 9. succeeded r. succeeding. P. 380. l. 4. *Henrici* r. *Henricum*. P. 386. l. 4. *Burhowne d. ac Wellensem* r. *Burhon denum & Wellen. Ib.* l. 11. *Exonum* r. *Bonn*. P. 416. l. 31. these, r. after these. P. 415. l. 12. Norwich, was r. Norwich, who was. P. 429. l. 29. consecration r. transmission. P. 427. l. 33. returne r. his returne. P. 428. l. 9. called the r. called him the. P. 429. l. 3. by him he, r. by that time he. P. 431. l. 5. and Presidentof, r. of. P. 452. l. 1. they, r. that. P. 461. l. 1. battell at, r. battell of. P. 465. l. 22. principall r. prouincial. *Ib.* l. 35. that S. Britons, r. the S. Brutons for that. P. 471. l. 2. Reade Prouoſt r. Reade was Prouoſt. P. 475. l. 10. now Deane r. Deane. P. 479. *vlt.* 25. r. 68. P. 480. l. 26. 5. & l. 6. Priests, as r. as finding in the Diuis onely the Secular Priests. P. 418. l. 34. downe, r. downe he. P. 485. l. 25. *sancto* r. *quinto*. P. 489. l. 34. dignity of, r. diuinity and President of. P. 499. l. 6. in that r. till that. P. 507. l. 7. Chichester r. Chester. P. 509. l. 27. afterwarder afore said. P. 511. l. 10. then *ap Iorwerth*, r. *Leolin ap Iorwerth*. P. 516. l. 24. died, r. he died. *Ib.* l. 36. *consule*, r. *consule, &c.* He was. P. 517. l. 12. yeare, r. yeare 1200. P. 516. l. 5. *commendationis* r. *commendationis*. P. 519. l. 25. the next, r. then next. P. 533. l. 18. or, r. and. *Ib.* l. 32. 1256. r. 1563. P. 534. l. 28. 145 r. 154. P. 535. l. 16. the first Bishop r. I shall therefore reserue for the first Bishop. *Ib.* l. 18. 1109. they, r. the consl. 1109. P. 544. l. 11. this had r. this See had. P. 548. l. 14. the title r. the tithe. P. 550. l. 11. *David* r. then *David* and after him. P. 551. l. 32. 1462. & r. & 1462. P. 563. l. 30. 2 sepur r. sine reput. P. 571. l. 34. companions r. company. P. 574. l. 24. after trauell. after his trauell. p. 578. l. 20. offencer. an offence. pag. 581. l. 6. this of r. this is the report of. p. 583. l. 11. to r. to. p. 587. l. 13. imprisoned W. r. imprisoned by W. p. 597. l. 16. proportion r. promotion. p. 599. l. 1. and was r. was. p. 600. l. 29. at S. Saunz r. at S. Sabinæ. p. 611. l. 3. and much r. with much. p. 612. l. 3. pacted r. parted. p. 631. l. 4. at S. r. at S. *Ib.* l. 21. when r. whence. p. 637. l. 16. *Leodin*, r. *Leodinm*. p. 640. l. 4. eminent r. imminent. p. 641. l. 24. *Tregost* r. *Tergest*. *Ib.* l. 25. furnamed r. forenamed. p. 648. l. 28. Gallery r. Galiley. p. 655. l. 23. 1276. r. 1257. p. 681. l. 32. 141. r. 141. p. 660. l. 19. did r. died. p. 665. l. 7. Gallery r. Galiley. p. 678. l. 10. and he. *Ib.* l. 35. a man both r. both. p. 688. l. 10. *habitur. habuit. Ib. residatur* r. *resid. at Ib.* l. 21. *federatis* r. *federis*. p. 693. l. 6. *Cinctæ Flechiæ* r. *Cinctæ-vecchiæ*. p. 696. l. 22. *Sextorius*. *Sartorius*. p. 697. l. 10. *ibi* r. *ibi*. p. 698. l. 12. str. of. *h. v. w.* a. r. favor, hee, *read.* strange. Only for her speech without any effect of favor, he. *Ib.* l. 26. washing, r. washing) he p. 701. l. 32. and 1553. 1557. r. and 1. 13. 1557. by.